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1874.

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PART I.

REVENUE.

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WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Report.

F. f. G.

With this experience it becomes a subject of consideration, whether a system such as obtains in a neighbouring Indian state (Travancore) is not deserving of imitation, and whether it would not be desirable that a number of native dressers and vaccinators should be put into training for the rural districts, who, under the general supervision of an itinerant medical officer, would be competent, simultaneously with the particular duty of conferring the benefits of vaccination, to apply and recommend the best known remedies for ordinary disease.

Dispensaries established in the centre of each vaccine division would be an essential requisite in such a scheme, which, as a tentative measure, might be first introduced into those Pattus where the Village Communities Ordinance has been brought into operation.

The diffusion of education in the maritime districts, and the existence of numerous aided denominational schools, besides the institutions maintained exclusively by Government, of a high order, appear to afford a favourable opportunity for the selection of pupils likely to benefit by a professional training in the recently established Medical Classes connected with the Government Civil Hospital, the lectures and practical instruction in which might be extended to the preparation of a proportion of students of the same class as the Village Vedarálas, and not confined, as at present, to qualifying candidates for the higher branches of the profession only.

It is gratifying here to note that the schools, particularly those supported by grants-in-aid, continued to receive the zealous attention of the several missionary bodies, and that

H. though there was no increase to the number of Government schools during the year, but rather a decrease, owing to some instances of local indifference, their condition also was generally satisfactory.

The public works in progress, or approaching completion, are the Museum and Custom House, the opening and bridging of the canals necessary for the protection of the metropolis from inundation, and the preparatory diversion of the Galle road between the 25th and 26th mile-stones at Desástara Kalutara, in the direction of the site of the new Kalutara bridge, the arrangements for the construction of which are already well advanced.

I. A statement is annexed of the cost of these works, as well as of the principal and

J. minor roads of the Province, the former of which are in admirable order, and the latter in as perfect a state as the funds available for their maintenance will admit.

The contributions under the Thoroughfares Ordinance towards the maintenance of

K. principal and minor roads were 161,497 rupees and 80 cents, and the entire amount received in commutation of labour during the year, 194,657 rupees and 77 cents.

L. The published accounts of the Municipal Council, which have been duly audited, and a copy of which is appended, explain how, within the same period but with more limited means, the public communications within the city of Colombo were also kept in passable condition, and other local requirements met. The town contains 29 miles 3 furlongs and 70 yards of metalled, and 52 miles and 3 furlongs of gravelled road, and occupies an area of at least twelve square miles, an area scarcely smaller than that of the largest of the Indian Municipalities; while the funds available for all purposes connected with its conservancy and improvement, as compared with what is possessed by Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, are as units compared with hundreds.

Of the entire revenue 389,613 rupees and 20 cents, 95,033 rupees and 32 cents were spent on roads; 149,691 rupees and 26 cents on Police and lighting (the number of gas lamps having in the last quarter of the year increased to 1,009); 65,089 rupees and 96 cents on miscellaneous services; 24,309 rupees and 79 cents on the redemption of market debentures and interest thereon (the debt on this account having been thus reduced to 53,500 rupees); and 52,962 rupees and 68 cents on establishments.

That the Municipal Council, under these circumstances, have been able to steer clear of difficulties, and show any balance at all, is entirely owing to the liberality of the Government in relieving the Council of the cost of the trunk roads between the Bridge-of-Boats and Wellawatta, and between the Fort and Maradána.

The retaining-walls at Kew and Galle-Face, which, while they serve to beautify the city on the sides of the lake, promise to be of great sanitary advantage, are also a Government benefaction.

M. The successful operation of the Village Communities Ordinance in the Alutkúru, Siyané, and Héwágam Kóralés, has fulfilled every reasonable expectation of good to be derived from it, and given encouragement to proposals for the extension of its benefits to the Three and Four Kóralés, and to the Kuruwiti Kóralé of Sabaragamuwa, which have been sanctioned for the present year.

As evidences of the usefulness of these institutions, and the growing interest taken in them by the people, it would not be out of place here to draw attention to the remarkable display of independence and public spirit by the proprietors of Tudella and some adjoining villages in the Kanuwana Division, who, unaided by Government, have undertaken to reclaim about 750 acres of the at present nearly unproductive swamps lying between Já-ela and the Pamunugama river, a work involving the restoration of an old canal and 8,536 yards of embankment, the cost of which, at the lowest estimate, will be 25,000 rupees, as well as to the willing submission and obedience rendered everywhere to the authority and decisions of the Village Councillors in the conduct of local affairs.

The Reports of the Assistant Agents of Ratnapura and Kégalla are forwarded herewith, and I would particularly draw attention to the satisfactory results of the chena survey in the Three Kóralés submitted by the latter—results testifying as much to his own fair and judicious treatment of the claims, which the survey had provoked, as to the intelligence and industry of the officers of the Surveyor-General's Department, who, in an interrupted period of two years, during which several of them were withdrawn for railway purposes, have conducted their very delicate duties without encountering any opposition from those against whose interests they are popularly, but ignorantly, supposed to be working.

The survey, when I was last at Ruwanwella (in May), had extended over forty villages and 30,000 acres of disputed land, the greater part of which have been reclaimed from promiscuous occupation, and the remainder, when definitively settled, and the title to them is no longer a matter of question, will probably be subjected to a more permanently remunerative form of culture than has ever yet been applied to them.

Mr. Dawson, in respect of the immediate effect of a strict enforcement of the orders of Government upon the people, observes that they have to a great extent abandoned the cultivation of chenas, giving "more attention to their fields, sowing a larger area than they have in the same season for many years past."

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE of the Western Province for 1873 and 1874.

	In 1873.		In 1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	48,368	93¼	59,486	67	11,118	57½	—	
Land Sales	153,355	82	210,804	74	57,448	92	—	
Land Revenue	290,796	26½	268,912	95	—		21,883	31½
Rents, exclusive of Land	165,183	49½	174,789	0	9,605	50½	—	
Licenses	893,277	53	877,054	62	—		16,222	91
Taxes	6,179	62	3,676	56	—		2,503	6
Fines and Forfeitures	13,400	81	18,900	97½	5,500	16½	—	
Stamps	33,994	17	35,637	38½	1,643	21½	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	6,475	8	6,954	44½	479	36½	—	
Reimbursements	37,360	42	51,909	59	14,549	17	—	
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,964	12½	2,928	94	—		5,035	18½
Interest	2,532	31½	2,862	12½	329	81½	—	
Special Receipts	2,433	10	4,284	23	1,851	13	—	
Postage	1,925	85	1,462	56	—		463	29
Rs	1,663,246	69½	1,719,664	79	102,525	85½	46,107	76
			Deduct Decrease .		46,107	76		
			Net Increase. Rs...		56,418	9½		

B.

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity of Plumbago exported during 1874.

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From Colombo... ...	130,513	0	12
From Galle	19,425	0	19
	149,938	1	3

C.

RETURN of Lands sold during the years 1873 and 1874, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	1873. No. of Lots.	1873. Extent. A. R. P.	1873. Amount. Rs. Cts.	1874. No. of Lots.	1874. Extent. A. R. P.	1874. Amount. Rs. Cts.
Sales	707	4209 2 6	168359 50	1465	9335 0 0	209340 15
Half-improved value ...	183	219 0 2	3740 0	470	760 0 0	13680 0
Certificate against the Crown ...	1315	2294 1 0	—	1404	2689 0 24	—
Under Minute of 8th August, 1844	24	142 3 3	649 9	77	608 3 36	2827 0

C.

RAINFALL IN COLOMBO.

	Total Number of Inches.
1870-71-72	78·34
1873	85·62
1874	57·03

D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the Results of the Maha, Muttçs, and Yala Harvests for 1873 and 1874.

1873. B.	1873. P.	1873. Rs.	1873. Cts.	1874. B.	1874. P.	1874. Rs.	1874. Cts.	Increase. B. P.	Increase. Rs.	Increase. Cts.	Decrease. B. P.	Decrease. Rs. Cts.
106,695	2⅝	137,587	10	117,105	2/8	144,969	79	—	7,382	69	—	—

d.

STATEMENT shewing Extent of Paddy Land sown, and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized, for the following Harvests of 1873 and 1874.

	Maha, 1873.				Maha, 1874.				Muttes, 1873.				Muttes, 1874.				Yala, 1873.				Yala, 1874.			
	Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount realized.	
	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	B.	P.	Rs.	Cts.
Kalutara	5	3	6	0	14	0	7	75	—		—		2	1	3	0	5,039	0½	8,696	0	7,109	3¾	14,813	55
Salpiṭi Kóralé	509	0	654	5	607	2⅛	507	25	348	2	83	0	615	1	655	0	9,515	2½	12,048	0	7,280	2	7,514	0
Alutkúru Kóralé South	3,278	3	2,258	0	4,361	2⅞	4,296	0	—		—		152	0	160	0	4,288	1⅛	3,399	50	4,270	0½	4,387	50
Do. do. North	5,366	2	4,810	0	9,301	3⅜	6,106	0	114	3	136	0	115	2	121	50	3,049	2¾	3,040	0	3,366	0¾	2,927	0
Siyané Kóralé :—																								
Adikári and Méda Pattu ...	2,515	3	3,782	25	7,014	2	6,126	25	1,568	3	1,469	50	995	2½	1,788	50	8,150	2	8,018	0	6,970	0¾	7,421	50
Gangaboda and Udugaha Pattu...	4,872	2½	5,063	0	6,978	3¼	6,135	50	2,110	3	2,503	0	1,588	0	1,501	0	2,546	0	3,044	25	1,979	2½	2,437	0
Héwágam Kóralé	3,986	2½	4,024	25	4,134	2½	3,907	0	1,878	0	1,281	50	4,521	2½	1,150	0	8,246	0	8,905	50	5,685	1	6,773	25
Hápiṭigam Kóralé	4,608	2¼	7,501	50	6,419	0¾	9,412	75	20	1	47	0	—		—		380	0½	694	0	800	2¾	1,589	75
Pasdun Kóralé	135	0	193	25	146	3¼	163	50	143	0	182	0	160	3⅜	193	25	13,635	1⅛	25,639	80	10,451	2	27,229	50
Rayigam Kóralé	859	3⅜	897	50	1,109	2½	1,582	0	103	3	124	0	119	2⅜	142	0	18,028	0⅛	26,512	0	18,889	0	24,798	49
Colombo	—		—		—		—		7	2	4	50	2	2	4	0	22	0⅛	21	75	31	0	31	0
Ambatalenpahala and Péliyagoda ...	—		—		1,909	0	1,085	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Páuaduré	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		1,360	3½	2,548	0	—		—	
	26,138	1⅝	29,189	80	41,997	2¾	39,329	0	6,295	1	5,830	50	8,973	1	5,718	25	74,262	0	102,566	80	66,834	0⅛	99,922	54

E.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases of Fever, and Deaths from all causes, in the Western Province, during 1874.

	Cases of Fever.	Deaths from all causes.		Cases of Fever.	Deaths from all causes.
January 3	162	24	May 23	672	19
„ 10	227	12	„ 31	1036	29
„ 18	171	20	June 7	1086	29
„ 24	177	11	„ 14	1953	29
„ 31	143	13	„ 20	2866	48
February 7	181	16	„ 27	3081	39
„ 15	158	16	July 4	3336	62
„ 22	194	15	„ 11	2946	84
„ 28	247	22	„ 19	1861	69
March 7	153	10	„ 25	2269	71
„ 14	172	11	August 1	2084	49
„ 21	175	11	„ 8	1500	53
„ 28	244	16	„ 5	1181	28
April 4	203	12	„ 22	795	36
„ 11	160	15	„ 27	708	17
„ 18	238	11	September 5	633	36
„ 23	283	7	„ 12	378	14
May 2	337	7	„ 19	266	32
„ 9	278	11	„ 26	210	15
„ 16	488	11	Total —	33192	1030

G.

RETURN shewing the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Western Province during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.				1874.		
	M.	B.	D.		M.	B.	D.
Colombo	592	1155	1597	.....	495	1253	1721
Negombo	189	361	243	.....	133	361	375
Dásiya Pattuwa, Alutkúru Kóralé ...	252	1049	288	.....	207	918	529
Dunagaha do. do. ...	182	623	313	.....	157	910	576
Rágam do. do. ...	257	1052	383	.....	251	1041	458
Udugaha Pattuwa, Siyané Kóralé ...	81	278	186	.....	75	292	204
Gangaboda do. do. ...	98	515	234	.....	95	456	322
Adikári do. do. ...	219	786	383	.....	234	833	449
Méda do. do. ...	169	695	209	.....	169	701	342
Udugaha do. Hápitigam Kóralé ...	54	276	191	.....	31	296	239
Yatigaha do. do. ...	49	243	134	.....	31	239	163
Udugaha do. Héwágam Kóralé ...	37	214	71	.....	30	203	121
Adikári do. do. ...	87	204	123	.....	82	258	174
Pallé do. do. ...	101	516	150	.....	114	448	206
Méda do. do. ...	53	294	100	.....	67	308	177
Udugaha do. Salpiti Kóralé ...	49	197	75	.....	32	169	73
Pallé do. do. ...	510	1579	689	.....	453	1625	715
Adikári do. Rayigam Kóralé ...	58	217	55	.....	85	295	106
Udugaha do. do. ...	18	143	63	.....	19	166	75
Kumbuké do. do. ...	57	201	106	.....	55	209	95
Munwattabágé Pattuwa, Rayigam Kóralé	218	636	363	.....	172	634	349
Maha do. Pasdun Kóralé	55	208	130	.....	48	241	132
Gangaboda do. do. ...	33	123	124	.....	45	164	94
Iddagoda do. do. ...	51	270	151	.....	38	216	182
Walalláwiti Kóralé ...	36	196	122	.....	14	185	109
Welapura and Desóstara Kalutara ...	209	585	332	.....	216	666	345
Béruwala, Maggona, and Migambadda...	158	770	474	.....	169	777	481
Pánaduré Proper	210	501	219	.....	187	564	227
	4082	13887	7508		3704	14428	9039
Sabaragamuwa District ...	11	3180	2582		4	3137	2635
Kégalla District ...	26	2588	1832		33	3229	2159
	4119	19655	11922		3741	20794	13833

Kandyan Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, in the Kandyan Districts of the Western Province	1873. Ratnapura. 223	1873. Kégalla. 565	1874. Ratnapura. 823	1874. Kégalla. 2,036

F.

EXTRACT from a Report (dated 17th May, 1867) from Telladava Row, the Dewan of Travancore.

"Vaccination Department.—Dr. Pulney Andy, M.D., a native of the Madras Presidency, who had taken a diploma in Europe, and was subsequently in the Madras Medical Establishment, was appointed, in the year under report, to be Superintendent of Vaccination in Travancore, on a salary

of 350 rupees per mensem, with travelling allowance at 4 annas per mile. In addition to directing the Vaccinators and inspecting their work, Dr. Pulney Andy has also to inspect the outstation hospitals, to treat such as may come in his way, and suggest measures for improving the sanitary condition of the places he may visit."

f.

EXTRACT from an Address of His Highness the Maha Rájah of Travancore, on his Opening the Civil Hospital on the 9th November, 1865.

"One of the main objects of my ambition is to see that good medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of my subjects. It is a blessing which it is not at present in the power of individuals generally to secure, how much soever they may desire it. It is hence the obvious duty of the State to render its assistance in this direction.

'In furtherance of this object, you are probably aware that I have recently engaged the services of Dr. Pulney Andy, a native of India, who has distinguished himself by devotion to the medical profession, and who has not shrunk from a voyage to England itself to perfect his knowledge and practice.

"It will be the duty of Dr. Pulney Andy to travel into the interior, to supervise the several medical subordinates who are employed there, and to spread the benefits of medical aid in general, and of vaccination in particular.

"I hope I am not too sanguine in expecting to see, before many years elapse, if not the total disappearance, the considerable diminution of the scourge of small-pox in this country. It has been repeatedly proved that this is a thoroughly preventible disease. I take this opportunity earnestly to impress this fact on the minds of all my native subjects, and to urge them to seek for themselves, for their children, for their friends, and for their servants, the great protection of vaccination. They will see the strength of my conviction in the fact that there is no member of my own family that has not had this protection conferred at an early age."

G.

STATEMENT of Persons vaccinated in the Colombo District during 1874.

Districts.	Number of Persons.	Districts.	Number of Persons.
Pasdun Kóralé	938	Siyané Kóralé	3487
Kalutara and Pánaduré Districts ...	1633	Hápitigam Kóralé	936
Raygam Kóralé	484	Alutkúru Kóralé North ...	2075
Salpiti Kóralé	1076	Alutkúru Kóralé South ...	1748
Héwágam Kóralé	873		

H.

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Description of Schools, the Number of Pupils, and Expenditure in the Western Province, for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.				1874.			
Boys' Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.
English	7* ...	585 ...	40,156	92 ...	7 ..	558 ...	49,494	54
Anglo-Vernacular ...	9† ...	394 ...	6,779	76½ ...	9‡ ...	485 ...	7,797	68
Vernacular	131§ ..	6,540 ...	46,464	33½ ...	125‖ ...	6,312 ...	46,298	85
Total, Boys' ...	147 ..	7,519 ...	93,401	2 ...	141 ..	7,355 ...	103,591	7
Girls' Schools.								
English	2 ..	143 ...	9,178	4 ...	2 ...	141 ...	8,146	83
Anglo-Vernacular ...	2¶ ...	46 ...	1,459	38½ ...	1** ...	36 ...	1,184	27
Vernacular	21 ...	937 ...	5,124	39 ...	23 ...	915 ...	5,570	4
Total, Girls' ...	25 ...	1,126 ...	15,761	81½ ...	26 ...	1,092 ...	14,901	14
TOTAL ...	172 ...	8,645 ...	109,162	83½ ...	167 ...	8,447 ...	118,492	21

* Exclusive of the Pánaduré English Boys' School closed in January.
† Exclusive of the Ruwanwella Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School closed in February.
§ Exclusive of the Máwanella Vernacular Boys' School closed in July.
¶ Exclusive of the Kalutara Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School closed in January.
‡ Exclusive of the Milagriya Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School closed in April.
‖ Exclusive of the Kaduwela Vernacular Boys' School closed in April; Avisáwélla in May; Ruwanwella in June; Attidiya in July; Dedigama in August; Gothatuwa in November; Kamburugoda in March; and the Bulpitiya School temporarily closed in December.
** Exclusive of the Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School temporarily closed in October.

I.

	Rs.
Museum, estimated cost	120,000
Custom House	113,000
Works for protection of parts of Colombo from inundation, Killaponé Canal	38,400
Bridge near 5th mile-post, Negombo road... ...	32,570
Culvert near Racket Court	10,200
Bridge near 5th mile, Kandy road	15,755
Do. 8th do.	16,000

J.

A RETURN shewing the Number of Minor Roads in the Western Province, their Length, and Cost of making them, during 1874.

Names of Roads.	Entire Extent of Roads.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.
Colombo District.			
1. Attanagalla to Véyangoḍa	3·75 ...	1,432	4
2. Attiḍiya to Ratmalána	2· ...	396	65
3. Alutgama to Raḍáwána	8·75 ...	1,639	30
4. Arangala to Morakeṭiya	4· ...	497	34
5. Angulána to Wéwala	3· ...	194	17
6. Alutgama to Gampaha	2·50 ...	175	72
7. Battaramulla to Morakeṭiya	4· ...	2,102	92
8. Boralęsgamuwa to Pannipiṭiya	2· ...	199	88
9. E'kala to Henaratgoḍa	6·75 ...	2,202	82
10. East and West Base Line road	·25 ...	2,328	7
11. General Cemetery to Bambalapiṭiya	2· ...	200	5
12. Hanwęlla to Bópé	8·50 ...	1,495	66
13. Imbulgoḍa to Kosinna	— ..	50	0
14 Kinda to Náwala and Nugégoḍa	3· ...	300	32
15. Kęlabáwa to Gonabęndidúwa	2·50 ...	158	88
16. Kóṭṭé to Talawatugoḍa	2·50 ...	284	14
17. Kotuwagoḍa to Talangama	1·75 ...	169	28
18. Kinda to Yaklęḍda	1· ...	99	53
19. Kęlaniya to Dalugama	3· ...	184	89
20. Mámpé to Molpé	4· ...	99	87
21. Mámpé to Diggala	3 50 ...	99	83
22. Minuwangoḍa to Henaratgoḍa	2·25 ...	271	38
23. Mámpé to Mattégoḍa	4· ...	149	68
24. Mirihána to Mattégoḍa	8·50 ...	499	84
25. Mirihána to Galkissa	3· ...	299	17
26. Nugégoḍa to Rattanapiṭiya	3· ...	299	68
27. Póre to Talangama and Bópé	13·50 ...	2,019	78
28. Pasyála to Hanwęlla	20· ...	2,522	9
29. Péliyagoḍa through Biyagama to Henaratgoḍa... ...	17·75 ...	1,399	83
30. Pámankaḍa to Horana	12· ...	699	65
31. Polgasówiṭa to Mattégoḍa	4· ...	249	53
32. Síḍúwa to Koṭugoḍa	2· ...	830	61
33. Tudęlla to Pamunugama	3· ...	499	52
34. Weka to Węliweriya	6·50 ...	703	2
35. Wattala to Hęndala and Mahara	6·25 ...	1,122	45
36. Węlikaḍa to Kohilawatta	3 50 ...	242	34
	178·00	26,119	88
Negombo District.			
1. Dúnagaha to Nilpanagoḍa	5· ...	1,186	73
2. Gravet roads, Negombo	8· ...	2.016	54
3. Koṭugoḍa to Naiwala	8· ...	1,314	24
4. Minuwangoḍa to Gampaha	6· ...	794	80
5. Mahahunupiṭiya to Gęṭakahaṭa	12· ...	1,248	56
6. Mugurugampola to Divulapiṭiya	7·75 ...	799	91
7. Minuwaggoḍa to Koṭaḍeniyáwa	12· ...	229	77
8. Naiwala to Divulapiṭiya	6· ...	3,319	38
9. Negombo road to Síḍúwa	1· ...	737	93
10. Pasyála to Giriulla	12· ...	847	27
11. Sellathanḍia to Aluṭapola	9· ...	2,935	7
12. Węlihéna to Kandawala	7·90 ...	750	1
13. Walbóṭęlla to Kínaḍeniya	3· ...	1,160	79
	97·65 ...	17,341	0
Kalutara District.			
1. Alutgama to Węlipęnna	9· ...	749	59
2. Agalawatta to Bellana	2· ...	299	96
3. Béruwala to Moragalla	3· ...	340	71
4. Bandáragama to Kindelpiṭiya	4· ...	1,499	76
5. Desęstara Kalutara viâ Panapiṭiya to Galpáta ...	6· ...	499	48
Carried over...	24·	3,389	50

	Names of Roads.			Entire Extent of Roads.		Total Expenditure. Rs.	Cts.
	[Brought forward...			24.		3389	50
6	Deseṣtara Kalutara to sea-shore ...	...	...	·72	...	299	96
7	Deseṣtara Kalutara to Etanamaḍa	...	...	1·28	...	100	0
8	Gonábeṇdiḍúwa to Kindelpiṭiya ...	...	...	·51	...	228	80
9	Kalutara Gravet roads	...	...	2·	...	548	99
10	Horana to Agalawatta ...	...	...	18·50	...	1333	28
11	Kalutara to Galapáta	...	...	6·	...	892	71
12	Kalutara to Agalawatta ...	...	...	16·	...	1199	90
13	Kalutara to Piṭagan Eliya ...	...	...	2·	...	236	52
14	Kaḍawatapiṭiya to Hinatiyangala ...	...	...	·50	...	49	82
15	Kalapuwa Ferry road ...	...	...	·50	..	149	87
16	Nágoḍa viâ Tebuwana to Galapáta	...	...	11·	...	999	7
17	Nambápána to Arakawila ...	...	...	5·75	...	1402	79
18	Nallúruwa to Mahawila ...	...	...	2·75	...	92	36
19	Nallúruwa to Wéragaṇga ...	...	...	2·	..	93	55
20	Palligoḍa to Welipenna ...	...	...	4·	...	399	37
21	Pánaduré Gravet roads ...	...	...	3·	...	288	22
22	Pokunówiṭa to Kahatuḍuwa ...	...	..	4·	...	500	7
23	Payyágala to Pántiya ..	...	...	12·	...	499	74
24	Pánaduré to Nambápána ...	...	...	22·11	...	124	3
25	Payyágala to Doḍangoḍa ...	...	...	3·	...	774	68
26	Waskaḍuwa to Bandáragama ...	..	...	7·75	..	1294	4
27	Wádduwa to Morontuḍuwa ...	...	...	4·	...	299	89
				153·37		15197	16
	Kégalla District.						
1	Galagama to Ruwanwella ...	...	...	18·	...	999	87
2	Givilipiṭiya to Heṭṭimulla ...	...	...	10 70	...	1199	78
3	Golahela to Hapuwiṭa ...	...	...	6·18	...	999	58
4	Hapuwiṭa to Ruwanwella ...	...	...	11·91	..	4103	82
5	Hingula to Fort King ...	...	...	3·92	...	197	78
6	Hinabuwa to Rambukkana ...	...	...	1·50	...	379	33
7	Karandupána to Rambukkana ...	...	...	5·	...	299	46
8	Máwanella to Alpiṭiya ...	...	...	7·42	...	591	47
9	Utumankanda to Usséṗiṭiya ..	...	...	4·25	...	188	70
10	Warakápola to Ruwanwella ...	..	...	13 90	...	799	92
11	Gané and Galboḍa Pattu village paths	...	...	—	...	232	0
12	Paranakúru Kóralé do. ...	...	...	—	...	247	0
13	Beligal Kóraié village paths ...	...	...	—	...	247	50
14	Ruwanwella ferry to Avisáwélla village paths	...	...	—	...	139	20
15	Road to Rest-house at Kégalla ...	...	...	—	...	35	55
16	Road to Hospital at Kégalla ...	...	...	—	...	88	46
				82·78		10748	42
	Ratnapura.						
1	Balangoḍa to Boltumbe ...	...	...	17·50	...	313	0
2	Balangoḍa to Bazaar road ...	...	...	·50	...	20	0
3	Balangoḍa to Balawinna ...	...	..	16·	...	320	0
4	Bulutoṭa to Kolonná and Dapona	...	...	21·	...	194	50
5	Galaguma to Maha Eliya ...	...	...	15·	...	1049	28
6	Gravet roads, Ratnapura ...	...	...	8·	...	2425	68
7	Gongala to Kolonná and Dapona ...	...	...	21·	...	80	0
8	Gongala to Kolonná ...	...	...	3·50	...	35	0
9	Kukulgama to Rakwána ...	...	...	20·	...	149	70
10	Mádampé to Hambantoṭa ...	..	...	32·	...	810	8
11	Malwatta to Bambarabaṭuwa ..	...	...	21·	...	150	0
12	Ratnapura to Nambápána ...	...	..	16·50	...	2505	47
13	Ratnapura to Gilimalé ...	...	...	7·	...	173	96
14	Ratnapura to Agalawatta ...	...	...	28·	...	591	17
15	Rakwána to Bulutoṭa, Gongala, and boundary		...	20·	...	980	0
16	Talawiṭa to Kurugammodara ...	...	...	8	...	80	0
				255·00		9877	84

ABSTRACT.

	Commutation. Rs.	Cts.	Toll Grant. Rs.	Cts	Total. Rs.	Cts.	Extent, Miles.
Colombo	26119	88	7806	59	33926	47	178·00
Negombo	17341	0	3242	13	20583	13	97·65
Kalutara	15197	16	5011	97	20209	13	153 37
Kégalla	10748	42	928	67	11677	9	82·78
Ratnapura	9877	84	—		9877	84	255·00
	79284	30	16989	36	96273	66	766·80

WESTERN PROVINCE.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

MINOR ROADS.

Road Ordinance Funds	Rs. 79,284	30
Toll Grant	16,989	36
Total—Rs.	96,273	66

(vide annexed Statement.)

AMOUNT spent on the undermentioned Minor Roads, being Grant of Tolls, during the year 1874.

	Miles.	Rs.	Cts.
Siduwa to Kotugoda	22 ...	226	13
Tudella to Pamunugama	— ...	41	94
Ekala to Henaratgoda	— ...	497	13
Pámankada to Horana	— ...	519	81
10th mile-stone, Galle road, to Mámpé ...	— ...	788	31
Kótté to Kaduwela	— ...	1427	44
Kelani to Henaratgoda	— ..	1404	33
Digarolla to Pánaduré	— ...	1792	94
Pasyála to Hagwella	— ...	769	64
Hagwella to Bópé	— ...	259	92
Talangama to Bópé	— ...	79	0
Mahahunupitiya to Getakahata	— ...	1309	4
Pasyála to Giriulla	— ...	323	34
Minuwangoda to Kotadeniyáwa	— ...	1609	75
Pánaduré to Nambápana	— ...	3264	86
Waskaduwa to Bandáragama	— ...	299	77
Kalutara to Agalawatta	— ...	394	95
Horana to Agalawatta...	— ...	214	81
Alutgama to Welipenna	— ...	549	30
Hénamulla to Madapáta	— ...	69	56
Pánaduré to Gonábendidúwa	— ...	278	72
Gordon's Bridge to Talagula-oya	— ...	729	39
Galigamuwa to Karawanella	— ...	199	28
	22	Rs. 16,989	36

J.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure, &c., on each of the Principal Works in the Western Province during the year 1874.

	Total length of each Road or Canal.	Amount spent from Road Ordinance Funds.		Amount spent from General Revenue.		Total.		Nature of Work done.
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Galle road	34	7,915	19	25,871	64	33,786	83	Upkeep of the Roads and Canals and their Bridges.
Grandpass to Avisáwélla ...	27	4,999	99	15,975	93	20,975	92	
Avisáwélla to Ratnapura ...	26	5,997	89	19,588	48	25,586	37	
Tóppu road	24	2,998	99	11,496	5	14,495	4	
Negombo Branch roads ..	5	495	57	1,462	38	1,957	95	
Giriulla road	24	2,999	69	8,935	67	11,935	36	
Véyangoda road	25	3,398	42	9,392	92	12,791	34	
Ratnapura to Pelmadulla ...	13¼	4,998	17	15,968	44	20,966	61	
Pelmadulla to Gurukandura ...	31½	14,997	18	72,535	7	87,532	25	
Pelmadulla to Rakwána ...	16	3,799	88	12,000	71	15,800	59	
Rambukkan road	20	3,999	33	11,657	25	15,656	58	
Colombo and Kandy road, Western Province	58¾	11,499	53	35,336	4	46,835	57	
Alawwa road	5	61	82	178	83	240	65	
Kinadeniya road	3¼	50	0	141	50	191	50	
Polgahawela road	7½	1,198	59	3,294	50	4,493	9	
Welisara to Rágama	5	—		2,989	71	2,989	71	
Avisáwélla to Karawanella ...	9	499	64	1,086	29	1,585	93	
Karawanella to Province boundary	17	3,979	29	8,643	75	12,623	4	
Kótté road	7	900	0	2,600	0	3,500	0	
U'rugodawatta road	5	1,299	15	3,697	96	4,997	11	
Bridge of Boats to Wellawatta ..	7¼	—		29,750	42	29,750	42	
Borella to Customs Wharf ...	3	—		12,664	72	12,664	72	
Customs roads, Colombo ...	—	—		2,610	35	2,610	35	
Colombo to Tóppu Canal ...	24	2,999	36	8,925	97	11,925	33	
Do. to Kalutara Canal ...	30	667	99	8,561	15	9,229	14	
	—	79,755	67	325,865	73	405,121	40	

K.

GENERAL Account of Receipts and Disbursements of Commutation Money and Labour, and of Money on account of Rest-Houses in the Western Province, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, during the year 1874.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. Cts.	Total. Rs. Cts.
To Principal Roads and Canals	—	82,213 50
To Minor Roads and Canals.		
Commutation of 1874	40,793 67	
Do. 1873	18,635 6	
Do. 1872	14.211 76	
Do. 1871	3,642 30	
Do. prior to 1871	2001 51	
		79,284 30
To Charges.		
Commutation of 1874	37,734 80	
Do. 1873	2,999 5	
Do. 1872	2,531 26	
Do. 1871	1,397 34	
Do. prior to 1871	941. 94	
		45,604 39
To Rest-houses	...	3,769 29
To Miscellaneous payments	...	73,813 50
To Balance.		
Commutation of 1874 ... ... 3,707 78		
Do. 1873 ... ... 2,348 92		
Do. 1872 ... . 2,279 36		
Do. prior to 1872 ... ... 18,807 67		
	27,143 73	
Rest-house funds	5.1 15	
Miscellaneous funds	38,534 60	
		66,189 48
	Total...Rs.	350.874 46

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. Cts.	Total. Rs Cts.
By Balance of last year brought forward.		
Commutation of 1873 ... . 9,679 33		
Do. 1872 ... ... 10,881 13		
Do. 1871 ... ... 6039 80		
Do. prior to 1871 ... ... 12,987 89		
	39,588 15	
Rest-house funds	854 19½	
Miscellaneous funds	31,611 69½	72,054 4
Labour and Commutation performed and paid by Division Officers during 1874	164,449 75	
Commutation of former years received during 1874.		
Of 1873 ... . 14,393 70		
1872 .. .. 8,141 25		
1871 ... ... 3,257 86		
1870 ... ... 1,469 21		
1869 ... ... 1,248 0		
1868 ... ... 1005 0		
1867 .. .. 483 0		
1866 ... . 75 0		
1865 ... ... 121 50		
1864 ... ... 67 50		
1863 .. ... . 33 75		
1862 ... ... 2 25		
	30,208 2	
		194.657 77
Amount recovered on account of Rest-houses ...	...	3.426 24½
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	80,736 49½
	Total...Rs.	350,874 46

L.

COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1874.

REVENUE.

December 31st, 1874.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
To Balance 31st December, 1873	—	—	18,069 49
„ Assessment and Gas rate, No. 2 Account ..	—	156,452 95	
„ Commutation rate ...	—	32,720 64	
„ Tax under section 55, Ordinance 17 of 1865, on vehicles and animals	—	13,509 38	
„ Dog tax	—	2,191 36	
Licenses.			
To Palanquin carriage ...	3,114 20		
„ Cart	5,748 0		
„ Gun	138 75		
„ To deal in Fire-arms ...	40 0		
„ Butchers	679 25		
„ Wine	4,160 0		
„ Boat	336 0		
„ Opium	1,040 0		
„ Under section 158, Ordinance 17 of 1865 (tanneries, coal depots, &c.)	241 0		
„ Special licenses to sell fish ...	250 0		
„ Do. do. to slaughter cattle	19 25		
		15,766 45	
Markets.			
To Fish market, St. John's ...	60 0		
„ Boutiques, do. ...	2,367 46		
„ Stallages, do. ...	345 3		
„ Fish mart fees ...	148 51		
		2,921 0	
„ Edinburgh market Nos. 1 & 2.	1,896 55		
„ Do. do. No 3 (meat)	319 16	2,215 71	
„ Grandpass market ...	—	2,874 0	
„ Live-stock do. ...	—	134 0	
Slaughter Houses			
To Demaṭagoda	4,508 66		
„ Mádampiṭiya	1,536 1		
		6,044 67	
Tolls.			
To Bridge of Boats, Grandpass...	35,538 5		
„ Canal, Grandpass ...	8,278 93		
„ Bambalapiṭiya	39,445 72		
„ Lock-gate	1,097 72		
„ Mutwal Ferry	1,460 37		
		85,820 79	
Judicial Fines.			
„ Amount levied by Bench of Magistrates	1,252 73		
„ Amount levied by Police Magistrate	8,304 38		
		9,557 11	
„ Stamp duty on Advocates, Proctors, and Notaries' certificates	3,619 50		
„ Stamp duty on Articles of Clerkship	789 45		
		4,408 95	
„ Circular Walk, sale of cinnamon, and grazing fees ...	—	2,083 62	
„ Racket Court fees ...	—	68 96	
„ Galle Face grazing fees ..	—	613 20	
„ Rent of grass lands ..	—	873 81	
„ Costs on arrears of Assessment and Gas rate	644 66		
„ Costs on Tax on Vehicles and animals	45 57		
		690 23	
„ Advance for upkeep of Police and Jails latrines ...	—	2,863 50	
„ Sale of tools and stores ...	—	209 26	
Carried over...		342,019 59	18,069 49

EXPENDITURE.

December 31st, 1874.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
By Assessment and Gas rate ...149,691 26			
„ Loan to No. 1 or General Account 16,000 0			
		165,691 26	
„ Commutation account ...	—	4,839 27	
„ Tax on Vehicles and Animals account	—	513 9	
„ Dog tax account ...	—	683 22	
Salaries.			
„ Fixed	22,233 63		
„ Provisional	486 0		
		22,719 63	
„ Office Contingencies ...	—	451 42	
„ Furniture	—	92 53	
„ Stationery	—	555 77	
„ Printing and advertisements	—	2,592 26	
„ Audit of accounts ..	—	1,000 0	
„ Scavenging	—	25,167 41	
„ Palanquin Carriage License account	—	87 50	
„ Cart License account ...	—	164 98	
Market Account.			
„ Edinburgh market Nos. 1 & 2, oversight, asphalting, &c.	1,546 83		
„ Edinburgh market No. 3— Meat stalls	3,109 3		
„ St. John's market, zinc piping, asphalting, &c ...	1,177 97		
„ Grandpass market, assessment tax	106 25		
		5,940 8	
Slaughter House Account.			
„ Demaṭagoda—oversight, repairs, &c.	1,133 23		
„ Mádampiṭiya do. do.	212 86		
		1,346 9	
Toll Account.			
„ Lock-gate, wages of keeper	64 75		
„ Welikada toll-house repairs	20 16		
„ Bambalapiṭiya do.	19 97		
„ Wellawatta do.	26 30		
		131 18	
„ Upkeep of public latrines ...	12,856 0		
„ Building latrine, Gas Works street ...	719 64		
„ Building latrine, Washers' Quarters	1,000 0		
„ Building latrine, Dean's road	1,172 88		
„ Building dry-earth sheds ...	65 35		
		15,813 87	
„ Advance for upkeep of Police and Jails latrines ...	—	3,138 0	
Stamp duty on Advocates, Proctors, and Notaries' Certificates Account ...	—	—	
„ Contribution to Law Library	—	1,000 0	
„ Circular Walk, upkeep ...	2,153 77		
„ Do. sheds ...	169 63		
		2,323 40	
„ Racket Court, upkeep ...	611 49		
„ Do. fence ...	60 62		
		672 11	
„ Galle Face, upkeep ...	—	508 8	
„ Refund of Judicial Fines ...	—	72 75	
„ Water Supply—fees paid to Messrs. Bateman and Sparkes	—	5,500 0	
„ Refund of security lodged by Road Contractors ...	—	412 50	
Carried over...		261,416 40	

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward..	—	342,019	59	18,069 49
To Sale of Scavenging ...	—	5	28	
„ Security lodged by Road Contractors	—	412	50	
„ Amount drawn from Fixed Deposit	—	11,419	84	
„ Loan from No. 2 Account ...	—	16,000	0	
„ Miscellaneous	—	1,297	1	
„ Interest paid by Oriental Bank Corporation	—	389	50	
				371,543 20
				Rs 389,613 20

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward...	—		261,416	40
Debentures Account.				
By Redemption of Municipal Bonds	11,500	0		
„ Interest paid to Oriental Bank Corporation, &c. ...	12,809	79		
			24,309	79
„ Band account	—		2,475	0
„ Miscellaneous account ..	—		1,064	11
„ Tools and Stores account...	—		2,788	39
Bridge of Boats, Grandpass.				
„ Upkeep	3,929	51		
„ Repairing abutments ...	131	1		
„ Making and repairing boats	8,833	2		
			12,893	56
„ Repairing fence, Bankshall Street	13	91		
„ Repairing Mutwal quarry ..	50	6		
„ Erecting fence near Railway Station	70	87		
„ Erecting enclosure near Railway Station ...	57	1		
„ Repairing Ferry Boat, Hendala	53	0		
„ Building sheds, Grass garden	9	0		
			253	85
Roads, Streets, Drains, Bridges, &c.				
„ General upkeep ...	44,241	94½		
„ Building drains Cramer's Lane	904	67		
„ Do. Kochchikada street	1,178	13		
„ Building drains, Ferry street South	561	73		
„ Building drains, Jampettah street	877	68		
„ Building drains, Ferry street	841	96		
„ Do. Green Path	54	32		
„ Do. Near Saint Thomas' Church ...	15	3		
„ Building drains, Kochchikada, Korteboam, & Hill street	359	75		
„ Building drains, Old Moor and Dam streets ...	1,047	59		
„ Building drains, Canal Row, Fort	5	0		
„ Building drains, Kew street	820	0		
„ Improving drainage at Kew	100	0		
„ Repairing Pettah drains ...	1,056	65		
			52,064	45½
„ Building retaining-wall, Dematagoda	1,542	56½		
„ Building retaining-wall along Lotus pond	179	97		
„ Repairing Fort Ditch wall..	226	60		
			1,949	13½
„ Clearing Fort Canal ...	—		93	58
„ Building bridge, Norris road	—		540	60
„ Repairing Skinner's road South	4,546	48		
„ Repairing Korteboam street and drains	3,996	89		
„ Repairing Galle Face seaside road	1,786	83		
„ Repairing Layard's Broadway	4,340	5		
„ Repairing Hide Park Corner	365	78		
„ Do. Chatham Street...	13	4		
„ Do. Kochchikada do ..	482	50		
„ Do. Hill Street ..	817	23		
„ Do. Galle Face lakeside road ...	876	57		
„ Do. Dean's road ...	1,017	37		
„ Do. Hospital road ...	775	97		
„ Do. Union Place ...	1,889	11		
„ Do. Kew road ...	1,170	13		
„ Do. Alston Place ...	448	39		
„ Do. Bankshall street	1,615	88		
„ Do. Skinner's road ...	2,785	49		
„ Do. Flower road ...	179	46		
„ Do. Park street ...	130	97		
			27,238	14
			387,087	1
By Balance, 31st December, 1874	—		—	2,526 19
			Rs.	389,613 20

M.

STATEMENT of Village Councils in the District of Colombo for 1874.

Sub-divisions,	Population.	Probable square miles.	Cases instituted.	Cases amicably settled.	Cases by mutual consent.	Decisions.										Appeals.		Amount of Fines imposed.
						Breaches of V. C. rules.	Irrigation cases.	Civil.		Criminal.						Confirmed.	Set aside.	
								Money.	Land.	Assault.	Thefts.	Malicious injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.				
Alutkúru Kóralé South.																		Rs. Cts.
1. Gampaha Meḍagama																		
2. Makéviṭa																		
3 Kanuwana.—From 7th March to 31st December, 1874 ...	34951	42	2024	396	0	159	16	703	15	206	134	122	4	8	12	1		1603 50
4. Ambatalenpahala.—From 12th November to 31st December, 1875																		
Héwágam Kóralé.																		
1. Hagwella																		
2. Nawagamuwa																		
3. Mulléríyáwa.—21st February, 1874	21030	90	841	64	0	128	35	336	78	42	85	18	28	9	11	4		749 25
Alutkúru Kóralé North.																		
1. Minuwangoḍa.—March to 31st December, 1874																		
2. Dunagaha.—March to 31st December, 1874	41938	100	2593	187	45	86	7	582	12	283	208	24	226	13	9	1		1258 75
Adikari's Meda Pattus, Siyané Kóralé.																		
1. Mahara —From 1st June to 31st December, 1874 ...																		
2. Henaṭgoḍa.—From 1st June to 31st December, 1874 ...	60485	90	1513	222	0	101	8	413	12	125	104	25	2	5	8	0		1185 25

REPORT ON THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

THE flourishing condition of the revenue of this District for last year is proof of its rising importance, and shews the stride it is making towards the formation of a new Province, which must follow when the lands now being opened out and surveyed for sale are cultivated, and the improvements under contemplation carried out.

Its laws, manners, and customs are at variance with those of the low-country, and so assimilated with U'va that Government must rouse itself to the necessity of forming these two Districts into a Province, especially as their agricultural and commercial interests are so closely united as to make them almost inseparable.

During the Kandyan dynasty Sabaragamuwa and the Veḍiraṭa were considered as a distinct Province, and separately governed with a tight grip, for the reason that all those who were badly disposed to the king and his courtiers were deported beyond the Hiragé Éla, (Jailstream) the boundary between this and Three Kóralés; and it is no doubt owing to this cause that Sabaragamuwa so distinguished itself during the accession for its questionable royalty.

The improvements to the principal thoroughfares have done much for the prosperity of the District, and within the last three years I have noticed a marked progress in the condition of the people. Sabaragamuwa is now what the country between Colombo and Kandy was in the days before the Railway – bustle and activity everywhere, strangers from all parts of the Island are settling down, and steady and rapid improvements perceptible.

The subjoined statement will shew that the increase of revenue last year was equal to about one-half of that of the preceding year, principally under the heads of "Land Sales," "Rents, exclusive of Lands," and "Licenses."

A large extent of land was advertised for sale, and, owing to the high prices prevalent, realized a considerable amount, nearly double the average rate.

The increase under the other heads are mainly attributable to the steady progress and rapid advancement of the District. I have no doubt this will be still augmented when the Bulutoṭa road is completed, and the country around Rákwána opened out for traffic.

It is the policy of Government to encourage cultivation in the heart of the District, at present inaccessible from the rugged nature of the country.

There are valuable and extensive tracts of forest which in a few years would realize high prices, when the lands in the centre of cultivation are exhausted. With the view of their preservation I have put a stop to chena cultivation in their neighbourhood, to prevent the depredations committed some years since in the Kukulu Kóralé.

It is no hardship to the natives, who have sufficient lands surrounding their villages, which, on account of being frequently cleared, are unfit for coffee cultivation, and would only grow cereals.

During my journeys through the District I have taken special care to hunt out encroachments, and have punished several headmen with dismissal, and others by stopping the privilege they enjoy from the exemption of their lands from taxation. This has had a salutary effect in checking encroachments and preventing the destruction of Crown forests.

By this means also the fraudulent felling and removal of timber has to a considerable extent been prevented.

The sanitary condition of the District has been most satisfactory; from the returns furnished I find that out of a total population of 93,930 souls, there were only 2,755 deaths; of these, 2,719 were natural, 33 accidental, and 3 suicidal.

I had grave suspicions that many of the infantile deaths were from willful neglect, especially in the case of females, and have instructed the headmen to be on the alert and report every case brought to their notice. My suspicions were aroused from observing several registers of deaths from "not sucking," and which I casually heard was not uncommon in the Kolonná Kóralé.

The births during the period numbered 3,125, a fair average for the proportion of adult females.

The practice of early marriage amongst the lower class is greatly to be deplored; a girl is generally a mother here before she arrives at the age of fifteen, and, as a natural consequence, they die off at a comparatively early age; this in a manner accounts for the very few old women one meets with in the District.

Cattle murrain of a virulent type broke out in August last in several villages of the Kuruwiti Kóralé. It first appeared at Gilímalé, at the base of Adam's Peak, and then at Godigomuwa and Veralupé, and by degrees along the line of traffic as far as Muttettuwegama, where it finally disappeared. All attempts made to prevent the contagion spreading proved futile, as the owners could not be induced to segregate their cattle. Buffaloes mostly suffered, and in the generality of cases died within five days of the attack; the proportion that recovered was about one-tenth. Some months previous to the outbreak, owing to wet weather and unusually heavy traffic, cart bullocks died from the exposure and toil. This led the contractors to raise an alarm of murrain, by which cause cart hire immediately advanced thirty-three per cent; the casualties then were considerable, more transport bullocks died on that occasion than from the subsequent murrain.

The cultivation of tea and cinchona is beginning to attract some attention, the climate and soil being specially adapted to their growth. The attempts made at Rakwána have proved eminently successful, and I have no doubt that ere long the country between Pussella and Galagama will be covered with tea plantations.

Land could be had at elevations varying from 500 to 5,000 feet in positions well sheltered, with sufficient heat and moisture to produce large quantities of leaves.

The rainfall last year registered 149·34 inches, over a period of 224 days, and, owing to its unseasonableness, there were very short crops; a third of the coffee berries dropped from want of sufficient heat to mature them.

Plantations of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, might be tried with advantage in this District, where they thrive well and yield profusely; I consider it fully worth the attempt of capitalists, as good land could be procured at a reasonable price.

Very little mining operations have been carried on during the year on account of the scarcity of labour and low prices. Plumbago is at present unsaleable; iron cannot be manufactured for its marketable value; and even gems are not as plentiful as formerly. Of the latter, only three were of any great value, and realized from 3,500 rupees to 4,000 rupees each. It is most remarkable that gems command a higher price here than at Colombo or Galle.

On the discovery of a good "stone," correspondents advertise it in the local papers, and merchants from all parts of the country flock in and bid each other up to a ridiculous figure. There are instances where a sapphire, which sold here for 2,500 rupees, changed hands subsequently at Colombo for 1,500 rupees; and in the case of the last find (a ruby, the size of a walnut) the owner refused 5,000 rupees here, to discover, on his arrival at Colombo, that it was flawed and worthless.

The main roads in the District are in fair order, the liberal funds voted for their upkeep enabling the Public Works Department to preserve them in an efficient state; but I cannot speak as favourably of the minor roads, the amount allowed not being sufficient to clear the vegetation which covers them; nor could it be reasonably expected that 7,156 rupees and 50 cents would suffice to open, drain, bridge, and form 252 miles of road in such a precipitous and flooded District as this, the work done at the beginning of the year being generally washed away or covered before its close.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

SABARAGAMUWA.

Report.

The rest-houses are however a credit to the District, and continue to give satisfaction; several material improvements have been effected, and bathrooms added, which are essential to the comfort of travellers in such a sultry clime.

A new rest-house has been erected at the Horton Plains, and well furnished, which will be useful to the planters of the Central Province, who proceed thither for their health or pleasure. I have no doubt it will be occupied when better known. The climate is bracing and equable, as would appear from the annexed paper, giving the readings of the thermometer in-doors and out-of-doors during a part of December and January last.

A chetah, which committed great depredation among cattle, was killed at Galagama, and found to be a rare specimen, jet black, measuring 4½ × 2¼ feet.

I would recommend the appointment of a Forester for Sabaragamuwa with the least possible delay; my duties are of such a nature as to require my constant attendance at the office, leaving very little time for exploring purposes.

A Forester would not only overlook the actions of our headmen, but check the timber frauds, which I have reason to believe exist in the Pasdun Kóralé, owing to its remoteness from Colombo, and being rarely ever visited by European officials.

The facilities for floating down timber are so great, owing to the numerous streams which run through the Western Province, that detection is most difficult, especially where the headmen combine and participate in the fraud.

A Forester would make himself generally useful, and assist in a great measure to settle the vexed chena question, which is daily becoming important on account of the enhancing value of land.

Another requirement for the improvement of the District is the appointment of a separate Ratémahatmayá for the Kukulu Kóralé, to be stationed at Kalawána, where most of the important work lies. At present the Ratémahatmayá resides at Godigomuwa in the Kuruwiti Kóralé, and completely away from the people, who have to come to him instead of his periodically visiting them, which is by no means fair or equitable.

The Ratémahatmayá might also be made Gansabhá President of the Kóralé, to relieve the people from the difficulty they labour under of coming here in every trifling case, the amount of which would barely cover the cost of their journey to and from Ratnapura.

Some idea might be formed of the difficulties attending the present system, when I mention that the planters of Rakwána West would have to come to Ratnapura, a distance of thirty-six miles, should they require the services of this headman.

In my Report of 1872 I explained the difficulties attending the navigation of the Kalugangga, the most important river in the Island, and the means that should be adopted to make it navigable during the dry season.

I regret that nothing has hitherto been attempted; only those acquainted with the history of the canal between Puttalam and Negombo can form any estimate of the advantages that would accrue by the action of Government in the matter.

I trust therefore that some provision will be made in the estimate of next year to carry out the improvements suggested.

The year that has closed has been devoid of any interest, and must be accepted as my excuse for this cursory Report,

Ratnapura Kachchéri,
15th April, 1875.

E. N. ATHERTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue for 1873 and 1874.

Heads of Service.	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.		Increase. Rs.	Cts.		Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	6,628	66	...	2,749	68½	...	—		...	3,878	97½
Land Sales	6,712	90	...	90.444	50	...	83,731	60	...	—	
Land Revenue	41,769	52	...	43,655	85	...	1,886	33	...	—	
Rents, exclusive of Land	21,574	55	...	36,202	70	...	14.628	15	...	—	
Licenses	36,457	48	...	43,216	69	...	6,759	21	...	—	
Stamps	17,314	70	...	18,783	99½	...	1,469	29½	...	—	
Taxes	2,374	70	...	1,247	77	...	—		...	1,126	93
Postage	879	2	...	759	99	...	—		...	119	3
Fines and Forfeitures	1,944	50	...	2,255	28½	...	310	78½	...	—	
Sale of Government Property	573	89	...	698	91½	...	125	2½	...	—	
Reimbursements	4,392	54	...	4.362	89	...	—		...	29	65
Interest	398	77½	...	532	26	...	133	48½	...	—	
Miscellaneous	22	78	...	183	60	...	160	82	...	—	
Special Receipts	144	65	...	340	60	...	195	95	...	—	
	141,188	66½		245,434	73		109,400	65		5,154	58½

B.

STATEMENT shewing the Extent of Minor Roads in the District of Sabaragamuwa, and the Votes allowed for repairing the same, during the year 1874.

No.	Roads.	Length of each Road. Miles.	Yards.		Vote allowed. Rs.	Cts.
1.	Roads within the Gravets of Ratnapura	8	0	...	1,400	0
2.	Road from Ratnapura to Nambápána	16	880	...	2,010	50
3.	„ Taláwiṭiya to Kurugam Módara	8	0	...	80	0
4.	„ Ratnapura to Gúfinalé	7	0	...	175	50
5.	„ Malwala to Bambaraboṭuwa	21	0	...	150	0
6.	Agalawatta road from Ratnapura to Pasdun Kóralé	46	0	...	357	0
7.	Road from Kukulégama to Rakwána	20	0	...	150	0
8.	„ Rakwána to Bulutoṭa, Gongala, and boundary	20	0	...	760	0
9.	„ Bulutoṭa to Kolonné and Dáponé	21	0	...	194	50
10.	„ Gongala to Kolonné	3	880	...	35	0
11.	„ Mádampé to Hambantoṭa	32	0	...	810	0
12.	Balangoda Bazaar road	0	880	...	20	0
13.	Road from Balangoda to Balawinna	16	0	...	150	0
14.	„ Balangoda to Boltumbé and Central Province boundary	17	880	...	314	0
15.	„ Galagama to Maha Eliya	15	0	...	550	0
	TOTAL ...	252	0		7,156	50

C.

MAHA ELIYA, OR HORTON PLAINS.

Date. 1874.		Weather.	Temperature. Morning. In-door.	Morning. Out-door.	Noon.	Evening. In-door.	Evening. Out-door.
			°	°	°	°	°
Dec.	11	Morning, noon, and evening, sunny ...	—	—	59	58	—
„	12	Morning and noon, sunny, evening misty ...	59	46	60	60	—
„	13	Morning bright, noon misty, evening rainy ...	60	46	62	60	—
„	14	Morning misty, noon and evening rainy ...	60	46	63	64	57
„	15	Morning sunny, noon misty, evening bright ...	64	50	64	61	54
„	16	Morning bright and misty, noon bright, evening misty	60	53	61	60	55
„	17	Morning bright, noon rainy, evening misty ...	60	50	61	58	55
„	18	Morning and noon sunny, evening bright ...	60	54	60	60	54
„	19	Morning and noon sunny, evening misty ...	59	46	61	61	57
„	20	Morning frosty, noon sunny, evening bright ...	58	40	63	62	56
„	21	Morning and noon sunny, evening rainy ...	59	48	62	63	50
„	22	Morning and noon sunny, evening bright ...	60	44	63	62	58
„	23	Morning sunny, noon misty, evening rainy ...	62	57	64	63	59
„	24	Morning fine, noon cloudy, evening misty ...	62	50	61	63	56
„	25	Morning rainy, noon misty, evening rainy ...	60	55	62	63	55
„	26	Morning misty, noon cloudy, evening misty ...	60	55	62	63	58
„	27	Morning fine, noon cloudy, evening misty ...	60	55	64	63	59
„	28	Morning sunny, noon misty, evening rainy ...	62	58	64	58	64
„	29	Morning fine, noon cloudy, evening misty ...	62	55	62	64	60
„	30	Morning, noon, and evening, fine and windy ...	55	48	60	55	54
„	31	Morning fine, noon fine and windy, evening fine ...	54	50	59	58	51
1875.							
Jany.	1	Morning and noon sunny, evening fine ...	58	56	60	60	52
„	2	Morning fine, noon sunny, evening bright ...	59	60	63	63	54
„	3	Morning, noon, and evening, misty ...	62	58	65	65	58
„	4	Morning misty, noon and evening rainy ...	64	56	65	64	58
„	5	Morning fine, noon and evening rainy ...	64	58	66	66	60
„	6	Morning fine, noon rainy, evening misty ...	64	54	66	66	58
„	7	Morning fine and sunny, noon fine, evening bright	66	58	64	62	53
„	8	Morning and noon fine	62	50	60	—	—

E. N. ATHERTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KÉGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

KÉGALLA.

Report.

THE amount of revenue collected exceeded that of 1873 by 5,150 rupees and 32 cents:—

RETURN of the Revenue received by the Assistant Government Agent, Kégalla, during the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	For 1873. Rs Cts.	For 1874. Rs Cts.	Increase. Rs Cts.	Decrease. Rs Cts.
Arrears of revenue of former years ...	466 11	604 27	138 16	—
Land Sales ...	3,610 10	9,533 34	5,923 24	—
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented and commuted	58,422 11	66,412 59	7,990 48	—
Royalty on Plumbago ...	723 0	160 0	—	563 0
Rents, exclusive of Land.				
Tolls ...	18,136 25	16,768 13	—	1,368 12
Rent on Government Buildings	886 69	932 36	45 67	—
Licenses ...	64,805 44	62,738 36	—	2077 8
Stamps.				
Postage ...	731 68	766 22	34 54	—
General ...	8,339 10	10,314 1	1,974 91	—
Postage collections ...	416 38	702 57	286 19	—
Fines and Forfeitures ...	2,525 12	3,528 68	983 56	—
Sale of Government Property.				
Timber ...	94 33	720 64	626 31	—
Sundries ...	21 0	62 55	41 55	—
Reimbursement.				
School Fees ...	98 36	139 20	40 84	—
Survey Fees ...	675 0	1,605 50	930 50	—
Sundries ...	319 38	306 76	—	12 62
Miscellaneous ...	109 10	10 17	—	98 93
Interest ...	60 7	76 14	16 14	—
Special Receipts ...	75 9	316 14	241 5	—
Total Rs. ..	160,534 31	165,684 63	19,273 14	4,119 75

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent, Kégalla, for the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	For 1873. Rs Cts.	For 1874. Rs Cts.
Fixed Salaries ...	21,526 96	22,019 17
Provisional Salaries ...	2,585 51	2,668 83
Contingencies ...	276 27	188 82
Revenue Services ...	5,216 89	2,801 27
Administration of Justice	220 87	324 61
Charitable Allowances	134 50	146 50
Hospitals ...	2028 82	2,388 88
Police and Jails ...	18 50	28 0
Transport ...	1,497 51	1091 66
Refund of Duties ...	—	109 67
Total Expenditure.....	33,505 83	31,767 41
Total Revenue collected	160,534 31	165,684 63
Excess of Revenue	127,028 48	133,917 22

Land Sales contributed more largely than usual. The total acreage of lands sold, or claims to which were finally settled, amounted to 1,086 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches. Every effort is being made to bring up arrears in this respect.

Land Revenue shews a considerable increase, derived entirely from chenas.

RETURN shewing Extent of Chena Land cultivated, and Revenue derived therefrom, for the years 1852 to 1874.

Year.	Extent sown in Parahs.	Amount realized by sale of Tythe. £	s.	d.	Year.	Extent sown in Parahs.	Amount realized by sale of Tythe. £	s.	d.
1852	4,610	646	11	0	1864	1,103	246	1	2
1853	2,089	219	12	6	1865	2,701	850	10	0
1854	4,168	714	6	2	1866	1,708	432	17	9
1855	1,569	440	0	7	1867	6,393	1,667	6	6
1856	2,531	557	19	3	1868	2,438	385	0	6
1857	3,101	592	0	3	1869	2,029	707	16	0
1858	2,250	451	16	5	1870	2,563	673	10	6
1859	2,018	562	8	8	1871	2,264	736	9	3
1860	4,646	810	10	11	1872	1,327	345	6	0
1861	4,648	847	18	10	1873	2,142	743	8	8
1862	3,335	532	7	4	1874	5,527	1,498	6	0
1863	3,029	980	10	7					

I must observe that the chena tythe rents are disposed of at the commencement of the year following that in which the lands were cleared and cultivated; thus, lands cleared in 1866 brought in £1,667 in 1867, and lands cleared in 1873, £1,498 in 1874. The amount recovered from chenas of 1874, and which will appear in my accounts of 1875, is £298 only. I hope to be able to persuade a majority of paddy land owners to re-commute (the existing agreements lapse at the end of 1875.) In my last Report it was clearly shewn that, judging by the past, it is not to the advantage of Government that the renting system should be re-introduced; and no one will deny that it is not to the advantage of the people.

The principle of commutation is not objected to, but there seems to be an impression, generally, that, under the present assessment, the Government are recovering more than is fairly due.

The small sum paid as royalty on plumbago is, of course, no indication of the state of mining industry, this item of revenue having ceased to be a Kachchéri charge early in the year. In 1874 there were 115 pits scattered about the district, of which perhaps one-fourth, or less, were in regular work; but in December last, owing to the low price of the mineral in Colombo, all were closed.

Rents.—There is a decrease in toll rents, for which I am unable to account, as I have no reason for believing that traffic on the main roads is falling off.

Licenses to retail arrack fell by 2,077 rupees and 8 cents. Its consumption, however, is not, I think, diminishing. There are still 66 licensed taverns in the District, and quite that number of unlicensed ones, making in all 132, or one to every 818 inhabitants, including man, woman, and child.

I must repeat the suggestion (which is far from original, I find—see Mr. Elliott's Report on the Mátara District for 1870, page 147, of the volume of Reports for that year—and I am told that the duty on whisky in Scotland is recovered in much the same manner) made in my last year's Report, as to the collection of an increased duty at the distillery. I would add that it is desirable that drink, so plentifully consumed by the bulk of the people, should be protected from adulteration.

Returns for the year of convictions for drunkenness, and for offences under the Ordinance No. 8 of 1869, "An Ordinance to discourage the illicit sale of Arrack, &c.," and No. 7 of 1873, "For the better prevention of Drunkenness," are given below:—

Convictions for illicit Sale of Arrack.

Place of Offence.	Number of Persons convicted.	Punishment awarded.
Godagampitiya	2	Fined Rs. 30
Gangoda	1	„ 1
Tumbaliyadda	1	„ 30
Total	4	

Convictions for Drunkenness.

Place of Offence.	Number of Persons convicted.	Punishment awarded.
Palpáta	3	Warned and discharged.
Kégalla	1	Do.
Do.	1	Do.
Do.	3	Fined Rs. 50
Do.	1	„ 5
Utuwankanda	1	„ 2
Do.	1	„ 5
Kégalla	3	„ 3
Total	14	

Both the Ordinances contain provisions calculated to effect the object with which they were passed, but the means of enforcement is wanting. Village Headmen are already over-worked, and the few policemen stationed in the district make no attempt to exert themselves without the limits of the town where they may be.

I may mention here, that of four officers whose services were discontinued during the year, three owed their disgrace to intemperance.

Postal Collections and Postage Stamps.—The increase under these heads, small though it is, is gratifying. Post cards are seldom or never made use of.

General Stamps.—Sold in greater numbers, owing, I suppose, to increased business in the Courts.

Sale of Government Property, and Fines and Forfeitures.—The number of convictions under the Timber Ordinance accounts for the increased amounts shewn under these heads.

Reimbursements.—School fees, I am glad to say, have not diminished; survey fees and *special receipts*, have risen, owing to greater activity and punctuality in the application for, and issue of, Crown title deeds and certificates of quiet possession.

2.—The rainfall for the last two years is subjoined:—

	1873. Ft.	In.		1874. Ft.	In.		1873. Ft.	In.		1874. Ft.	In.
January.....	0	80	...	0	45	July	9	22	...	6	0
February	6	12	...	4	20	August	2	33	...	4	50
March	2	75	...	6	25	September	3	0	...	10	25
	9	67		10	90		14	55		20	75
April	5	30	...	9	39	October	21	20	...	19	55
May.....	13	37	...	18	40	November	7	30	...	16	15
June	12	16	...	10	15	December	4	85	...	4	60
	30	83		37	94		33	35		40	50

Total for 1873, 88 feet and 40 inches.
Do. 1874, 109 „ 89 „

The Maha crop and the crop taken from the chenas at the commencement of the year were unusually abundant and of excellent quality. It was feared that insufficient rainfall in March would preclude the possibility of any large extent of land being prepared for the Yala harvest. This fear, however, was happily dispelled by more favourable weather in April, and the people, compelled, by a strict enforcement of the orders of Government, to abandon to a great extent the cultivation of chenas, gave more attention to their fields, sowing a larger area than they have in the same season for many years past. The harvest was good, as was that of fine grain gathered simultaneously. Seasonable rain again enabled cultivators to make due preparation for the Maha harvest, the produce of which at the close of the year promised to be rich. The yield of coffee on estates, and on native gardens was rather better than in 1873. Coffee grows well apparently in every part of the District, and I observe that the natives, principally Moormen, influenced by high prices, are extending its cultivation rapidly. This movement receives all the encouragement I can afford it. Almost the only land available is chena, but while the cultivator (a misnomer by-the-bye) of this is carefully watched and discouraged, when he legitimately can be, the planter is made fully aware that when the question of title to his plantation shall arise he will receive most liberal treatment. I inquired into and decided six hundred claims to chenas during the year. Eighty-eight prosecutions were commenced—fifty-three for felling, and thirty-five for removing timber, contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance; and of these, fifty-six terminated in convictions, and eighteen in acquittals, leaving fourteen cases still pending on the 31st December. In one case imprisonment was awarded, but in all others the defendants were fined.

The number of orders sent to headmen increased from 1,105 in 1873 to 2,586 in 1874; and the number of answers received, from 453 to 1,071. The correspondence with the Agent's Office also increased, the number of letters which passed between the two Kachchéries having been 1,534 in 1874, against 1,228 in 1873. The working of the chena question therefore has largely added to the duties of my Department, and I trust that it will not be out of place for me to remark here how cheerfully my officers have accepted the addition, and how thoroughly they have co-operated with me in endeavouring to carry out instructions.

The surveyors engaged in the Three Kóralés had, at the end of the year, completed the survey of 1,879 lots, comprising an extent of 13,440 acres; the cost of their services having been 35,473 rupees and 77 cents (exclusive, I believe, of the superintendent's salary.) The importance of this survey is great, and its usefulness, geographically, will be considerable.

When complete, it will, I hope, not only have effected the object with which it was undertaken—the settlement of chena claims—but it will afford information upon which a

fairly correct estimate of the arable and planted land in the District can be formed; it will define boundaries of Kóralés, Pattus, and villages, and will shew the position and approximate extent of forests, and the direction of roads and rivers; it will, in fact, supply the great want always and everywhere felt by a revenue officer—a reliable plan of his District. Fraser's map, so far as it depicts the Three and Four Kóralés, is so incorrect as to be almost useless.

The cocoa plants which I received from the Botanical Gardens were distributed between Kégalla, Ambépussa, Rambukkana, Máwanella, and Ruwanwella. Those at Kégalla and Ruwanwella are growing exceedingly well; the rest-house keeper at Ambépussa neglected his, and they died; and those at Rambukkana and Máwanella are, through the carelessness of the rest-house keepers, not so forward as they should be. I have half-a-dozen fine healthy plants in my own grounds.

There are a few tea plants, grown from seed, at Ruwanwella, whose appearance has encouraged me to try a small plantation in Kégalla.

A cinnamon garden has been made by the Ratémahatmayá of Beligal Kóralé at Yattógoda, half-way between Kégalla and Ambépussa. The young shrubs are thriving, and the Ratémahatmayá appears to have no doubt of their yielding bark of marketable value.

Where the rainfall is so copious and seasonably distributed throughout the year, artificial watering in the cultivation of paddy is unnecessary. Still there are a few small works the repair or construction of which would be followed by the asweddumization of no inconsiderable extent of land. The particulars of such works have been carefully prepared, and I insert them here more for the information of my successors than because I am anxious now to press the different schemes on notice.

Return of Irrigation Works in operation, abandoned, and proposed.

Village.	Name of Irrigation Work, or Description.	Acreage to be irrigated. A.	R.	P.	Whether the Village is under the operation of Paddy Land Irrigation Ordinance.
PARAṆAKU'RU KÓRALÉ.					
Works now in operation.					
Kehelpannala	2 embankments ...	160	0	0	The Tumpaláta Pattu of Paraṇakúru Kóralé is under the operation of the Paddy Lands Irrigation Ordinance.
Sélawa	1 do. ...	160	0	0	
Bulatgomuwa	4 do. ...	75	0	0	
Arama	1 do. ...	48	0	0	
Ekiriyagala	1 do. ...	10	0	0	
Parágammana	1 do. ...	2	0	0	
Tibboṭunumuwa ...	1 do. ...	10	0	0	
Works abandoned.					
Karapalágala	1 embankment ...	15	0	0	
Works proposed.					
Rahala and Sélawa ..	To construct an embankment ...	160	0	0	
GALBODA AND KINIGODA KÓRALÉ.					
Works now in operation.					
Uḍamakadawara ...	Moragaha-éla ..	20	0	0	No portion of this division is under the Irrigation Ordinance, but the whole of it soon will be.
Hungampola	Hagoṭupola ..	10	0	0	
Alupota	Amuna ...	1	0	0	
Káriyagama	Tank ..	4	0	0	
Kaṭugaha	Embankment ..	3	0	0	
Daswatta	Galamuna ...	5	0	0	
Gammanagoḍa	Tank ..	5	0	0	
Lewuke	Hagwella ...	4	0	0	
Koṭabógoḍa	Wéwa ...	3	0	0	
Sunugama	Embankments ...	21	0	0	
Hínaṭiponé	Amuna ...	15	0	0	
Koṭawella	Tank ...	20	0	0	
Kawudaulla	do. ...	3	0	0	
Works abandoned.					
Molagoḍa	Tank ...	8	0	0	
Alutnuwara	do. ...	80	0	0	
Kóngamuwa	do. ...	60	0	0	
Henabówa	do. ...	48	0	0	

Return of Irrigation Works.—contd.

Village.	Name of Irrigation Work, or Description.	Acreage to be irrigated.	Whether the Village is under the operation of Paddy Land Irrigation Ordinance.
		A. R. P.	
GALBODA AND KINIGODA KÓRALÉS.—*contd.*			
Works proposed.			
Kongamuwa	Tank ...	160 0 0	No portion of this division is under the Irrigation Ordinance, but the whole of it soon will be.
Maliyadda	do. ...	12 0 0	
Parapi	do. ...	12 0 0	
BELIGAL KÓRALÉ.			
Works proposed.			
Ranwela	1 embankment ...	100 0 0	The whole Kóralé is under the Irrigation Ordinance.
Bodawela	1 do. ...	20 0 0	
THREE KÓRALÉS.			
Works abandoned.			
Mípitiówiṭa	1 embankment ...	8 0 0	
Belanlena	1 do ...	4 0 0	
Works proposed.			
Atulugama	Iriyagollédeniya ..	8 0 0	Same remarks as on Galboḍa and Kinigoḍa Kóralés.*
Garágoḍa	Kurudeniya ...	20 0 0	
Panawatta	Geḍavildeniya ...	24 0 0	
Uḍuwila	Goluwamulla ...	8 0 0	
Algoḍa	Iriyagolla ...	8 0 0	
Miyanaówiṭa ...	Alutwatta ...	24 0 0	
Deraniyagala	Alpitiya, &c. ...	80 0 0	
Morawatta ...	Hamunéówita ...	80 0 0	

* No works in operation.

The sites of the proposed dams across the Aṇguruwella-oya at Bodawela, and across the Ragal-oya at Raṇwela, in Beligal Kóralé, have been inspected by Captain Woodward, whose report is favourable. The restoration of many small tanks will probably be effected by means of the Village Communities Ordinance.

The return of grain produced, recently made at the request of the Hon'ble the Auditor-General, may be properly inserted here:—

Return of Grain Production for the year 1874.

Name of Division and Sub-division.	Population as per Census	Extent sown, Paddy.			Extent sown, Grain other than Paddy.			Yield, Paddy.		Yield Grain other than Paddy.	
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Bs.	Srs.	Bs.	Srs.
Paranakúru Kóralé.											
Máwata Pattu ...	5812	2354	2	32	168	2	16	39725	0	1199	12
Kaṇḍuaha Pattu ...	2879	786	0	32	50	2	16	13366	8	230	0
Tumpaláta Pattu ...	11237	4851	0	0	275	0	32	72668	28	1137	8
Galboḍa Kóralé.											
Ganni Pattu ...	2208	943	0	0	56	0	0	9275	0	70	0
Galboḍa Pattu ..	3614	2557	0	0	72	0	0	13427	16	70	0
Meḍa Pattu ...	5591	2042	1	8	218	3	8	30176	8	531	8
Egoḍapota Pattu ...	4373	1662	0	0	116	0	0	25010	0	440	0
Tanippéru Pattu ..	1409	680	0	0	80	0	0	11235	0	230	0
Kinigoḍa Kóralé.											
Deyaladahamunu Pattu	3582	2642	0	16	110	2	16	8520	24	799	24
Meḍḍémeḍiliya Pattu ...	3530	1695	1	24	208	0	0	18965	4	1275	0
Walgam Pattu ...	3448	2433	2	16	16	0	0	10009	0	20	0
Beligal Kóralé.											
Gandolaha Pattu ...	3553	1427	1	24	333	1	24	19880	0	1408	24
Atara Pattu ..	4047	1359	2	0	88	0	0	9096	24	182	8
Kiraveli Pattu ...	12187	7289	0	0	1122	0	0	140790	0	9398	24
Kandupiṭa Pattu ...	7599	2386	2	0	764	0	0	35805	4	6302	16
Three Kóralés.											
Dehigampal Kóralé ...	8600	3473	0	0	7378	0	0	41710	0	41913	24
Atulugam Kóralé ...	6860	2230	0	0	4644	0	0	8408	24	8881	8
Panaval Kóralé ...	4276	208	2	0	1532	3	8	1510	8	4116	16
Lower Bulatgama.											
Lower Bulatgama ...	5495	670	2	0	1539	0	0	6760	0	7746	8

3. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 197, of whom 20 died. The cost of dieting patients was 1802 rupees and 14 cents, of which 14 rupees and 75 cents was recovered in reimbursement. 3,989 persons were vaccinated, being 1,233 more than in 1873. I am glad to remark greater activity in vaccinatory operations, the importance of which can hardly be over-rated, but which will, I think, never be satisfactorily carried on until my recommendation is acted upon, of a vaccinator being appointed for each Ratémahatmayá's Division.

There was more fever than usual during the second quarter of the year, particularly in the low-lying villages of the Beligal Kóralé and of the Kinigoda Kóralé. The people of Galboda and Paranakúru Kóralés did not suffer much, nor did the people of Three Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama. Attempts were made, with some success, to introduce the use of quinine powders.

In the third quarter of the year hoof and mouth disease amongst cattle appeared in the Paranakúru Kóralé, and towards the end of December ordinary murrain with purging (Singhalese, "páchana leda") broke out in the Galboda Kóralé. Remedial measures under the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, No. 8 of 1866, were at once taken. The cattle of Three Kóralés were free from sickness.

4. I can say very little on the subject of Education. The efforts of the Government in this respect have been confined to the establishment of two schools, one at Rambukkana, which is and will continue to be well-attended, and one at Ambépussa, of the existence of which I have only just heard, and that casually, although the school was opened nearly a year ago. The school at Hungampola is poorly attended, chiefly, I think, because its rules, hours of attendance, &c., are not suited to the people. A village school cannot be regulated as is one at or near a commercial centre.

The schools at Dedigama, Uduwa, Amanáwala, and Ruwanwella had to be closed as failures, and they failed owing rather to the peculiarity of the school economy than to the apathy of parents. I have great hopes of being able to further the cause of education by means of the Village Communities Ordinance.

The subjoined return gives interesting information:—

Schools, and their Proportion in Number to the Population.

Schools.	Total.	Population.	Proportion to Population.	Average daily Attendance.
Kégalla Anglo-Vernacular Boys'	8	180,000	One school to 13,500	45
Do. Vernacular Girls'				10*
Walagama Boys'				30
Hewádiwala Mixed				30
Hungampola Vernacular Boys'				17
Ambépussa do.				23
Rambukkana Anglo-Vernacular Boys'				30
Máwanella do.				30

* Several very young boys were permitted to attend.

The aided schools at Kégalla, Walagama, and Hewádiwala are doing good work. The Anglo-Vernacular (Roman Catholic) school at Kégalla secures a numerous attendance of boys of all creeds. Of the three schools in his charge, the Rev. S. Coles, of the Church Missionary Society, writes:—

"With regard to our school work in your District, I wish that it were in my power to give a more favourable report, but from lack of men, means, and a desire for education among the people, this branch of our labours does not present so many encouraging features as I could desire.

"I have three schools under my charge: a girls' school at Kégalla, attended by fourteen children; a boys' school at Walagama, attended by thirty children; and a mixed school at Hewádiwala, of boys and girls, where the attendance is about thirty. The two latter are prospering, and good results are apparent already, although they have been a short time in existence; but the girls' school at Kégalla is a cause of considerable anxiety on account of the few girls that can be induced to attend, and the continual withdrawals of girls from the school before they have had time to obtain as much learning as is likely to be beneficial to them. There is need of frequent visits to parents to induce them to send their children at all, not from any prejudice with regard to our schools, but from total indifference as to the education of their girls. I fear that this state of things is likely to continue for some time, as experience teaches me that until our boys' schools have produced educated males, there is no desire whatever for educated women. In fact, in the rural districts of Ceylon included within my sphere of labours, I find that the masses not only have no desire to have their girls taught, but consider attendance at school, with its results, a positive obstacle to a girl's usefulness. I do not however despair; we are making progress, though slowly; and if the suggestion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, that extra assistance and encouragement should be given to schools in the less civilized districts of Ceylon, be acted on, I believe our schools would rapidly increase. I hope to be able to open three or four new schools in your district during this year."

Mr. Coles has my hearty co-operation in his work.

5. Great efforts have been made to suppress gambling, and with some success.

Return of Convictions for Gambling in breach of the Law.

Place of Offence.	Number of Persons convicted.	Punishment awarded.
Kaḍugannáwa	10	One month at hard labour each.
Mottappuliya	2	do. do.
Undugoḍa	4	Fined 5 rupees each.
Kiraponé	5	One month at hard labour each.
Pilikumbura	5	do. do.
Hḗdala Múkalána	1	do. do.
Thiyamberahéna	2	Fined 15 rupees each.
Hḗdala Múkalána	2	do.
Do.	2	do.
Do.	2	do.
Bamunaulla	4	One month at hard labour each.
Total—	39	

Thanks to the serious view taken by the Magistrate, Mr. Stewart, of gambling as an offence, and to the exertions of some headmen, several gangs of professional gamblers, natives of the low-country, have been broken up and driven over the boundary, much to my satisfaction and to the relief of the villagers.

Cattle-stealing has in consequence decreased, but it is still too common, and complaints of thefts of unripe produce are less frequent.

6. With regard to Service Tenures, I am able to report that services have been commuted—

In Máliyaḍḍa for	3	pangus by	54	tenants.
Pánakáwa	12	„	33	„
Lewuké	20	„	24	„
Kaṭugaha	4	„	56	„
Kosinna	2	„	3	„
Total—	41		170	

not much, but still some advance on the figures for 1873. There is no ill-feeling between landlords and tenants that I am aware of.

7. Seven Headmen were dismissed for misconduct and neglect of duty, chiefly in connection with the illicit felling of timber on Crown lands.

8. I append returns, in continuation of those rendered in former years, having reference to registrations:—

Statement shewing the Population on 31st December, 1874; the Number of Marriages registered, the Number of Dissolutions of Marriages decreed, and the Expenditure of the Registration Department, during the year 1874.

	Four Kóralés, Three Kóralés, and Lower Bulatgama.	Coffee Estates in Kégalla District.	Total Number.
Population according to Census Return of 1871.....	101,497 ...	3,790 ...	105,287
Subsequent Births up to 31st December, 1874	10,755 ...	42* ...	10,797
Subsequent Deaths up to 31st December, 1874	7,960 ...	51* ...	8,011
Population on the 31st December, 1874.....	104,292 ...	3,781† ...	108,073
Marriages under the Maritime Law	24 ...	— ...	24
Marriages under the Kandyan Law	1,896 ...	— ...	1,896
Dissolutions decreed during the year.			
Number of cases instituted	71 ...	— ...	71
Number of cases tried and rejected	27 ...	— ...	27
Number of cases pending	12 ...	— ...	12
By mutual consent	27 ...	— ..	27
For adultery by wife.....	2 ...	— ...	2
For inability to live happily together	3 ...	— ...	3

Expenditure..... ..... Rs 2894·75.

The number (1,896) of marriages registered under the Kandyan Act compares favourably with the number (564) registered in 1873.

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* Incorrect, as many such births and deaths are not registered, and some appear registered among "fixed inhabitants."

† Incorrect, as immigration and emigration since Census do not enter into the calculation.

The want of a Land Registration Office in Kégalla is much felt. It is very hard that the inhabitants should be obliged to travel to Kurunégala, Ratnapurá, or Kandy, in order to register a title. The Registrar of Kiraveli Pattu East was dismissed from office, having been convicted of felling and appropriating timber belonging to the Crown.

9. It is unnecessary, in view of the many and exhaustive returns furnished to other departments by the Deputy Fiscal, to insert here any information in regard to the business of his office. I will only remark that I consider a new jail to be indispensable.

10. The behaviour of the Police has been, on the whole, satisfactory. They would be of more use if by any means some sympathy and co-operation could be engendered between them and the village headmen. The men stationed at Ambépussa were removed to Aranaiké during the second quarter of the year.

11. Information in regard to the working of the different Post Offices (excluding that at Yatiyantota, which is under the supervision of the Avisáwélla Magistrate) is given below:—

Return shewing the Number of Letters forwarded and received for delivery.

	Forwarded.			Received.		
	Kégalla.	Aranaiké.	Utuwankanda.	Kégalla.	Aranaiké.	Utuwankanda.
Letters on Service	2,932	339	374	3,244	341	307
Do. Paid	9,865	8,717	2,578	9,987	8,205	2,454
Do. Unpaid	376	101	75	240	355	206
Parcels on Service	588	132	12	485	60	24
Do Paid	744	15	42	287	61	12
Registered Letters	1713	175	81	687	64	24
Newspapers	216	1,016	24	8,032	6,468	466
Books	345	113	2	436	201	4
Total	16,779	10,608	3,188	23,398	15,755	3,497

I repeat what I stated in my last Report, that there is no need of a Post Office at Yatiyantota, and much need of one at Ruwanwella, the capital of Three Kóralés, in connection with the Kégalla Office.

12. Roads are generally in good order. Principal roads cost in upkeep 41,108 rupees and 46 cents; and repairs and alterations of public buildings, 7,601 rupees and 20 cents. The additions to the hospital were completed, and it is now greatly improved. The Assistant Agent's residence underwent slight repair. A treasure-room on the Kachchéri premises is required.

The new rest-houses at Kitulgala and Pindeniya have been furnished, and are open to travellers.

Recoveries by the Road Committee under the Thoroughfares Ordinance amounted to 34,401 rupees and 75 cents; the sum allowed for expenditure was 17,812 rupees and 3 cents, viz.:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Value of one-third labour	8,020	50
Unexpended balances, &c.	3,148	67
Toll grants	928	67
Miscellaneous	5,714	19
Rs.	17,812	3

Of which, 17,393 rupees and 96 cents was disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	Cts.
For repair and construction of roads, &c.	10,751	10
Materials	3	75
Transport of tools, &c.	40	61
Repairs to rest-houses	447	79
Salary of Clerk	610	0
Rattaning Furniture	4	0
Salary and horse allowance of Superintendent	1,360	0
Commission to Division Officers	3,248	4
Toll grant, Ruwanwella road	199	28
„ Kadigomuwa	729	39
Rs.	17,393	96

The expenditure in detail upon road-works is shewn below:—

EXPENDITURE UPON ROAD WORKS.

Names of Roads.	Entire Length of Road.	Extent.		Bridges.				Drains.				Side.				Amount.		Total Spent in 1874.
		Made.	Repaired.	Made.		Repaired.		Made.		Repaired.		Drain cut.		Jungle cleared.		Road Ordinance.	Toll Grant.	
				Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent	Temporary.							
	M. F. Y.	M. Y.	M. Y.									M. Y	M. Y.			Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Ballápána to Ruwanwella ...	18 0 0	0 0	6 500	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5 800	18 0			999 87	199 28	1199 15
Kégalla to Hapuwita ...	6 1 103	0 432	7 831	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4 196	2 984			999 58	...	999 58
Hapuwita to Ruwanwella ...	11 7 56	1 1523	1 1493	...	...	...	...	47 9		...	...	2 1075	5 1230			4106 56	...	4106 56
Girilipitiya to Hettimulla ...	10 5 148	2 89	3 464	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	1 434	6 1465			1199 78	...	1199 78
Warakápola to Ruwanwella...	13 7 9	0 376	2 621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1192	4 965			799 86	...	799 86
Karanduponé to Rambukkana	5 0 45	...	1 193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1 158	9 1133			299 46	...	299 46
Máwanella to Alpitiya ...	7 3 80	...	3 1216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 493	5 737			591 47	...	591 47
Hingula to Fort King ...	3 7 87	...	1 126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1165	0 1410			197 78	...	197 78
Gordon's Bridge to Kadugannáwa	4 0 0	0 1697	3 971	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2 219	7 967			...	729 39	729 39
Utuwankanda to Ussápitiya	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 360	5 1153			188 70	...	188 70
Rambukkana to Henabówa...	1 4 0	1 791	0 68	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 990	1 255			379 33	...	379 33
Kégalla Town Roads ...	0 0 600	...	0 600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			124 1	...	124 1
Village Paths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 982			864 70	...	864 70

Through the liberality of the Provincial Road Committee I was able to get eighty-eight miles of village-paths cleared, a boon for which the people are duly thankful.

The Kiraveli Pattu and the Kinigoda Kóralé were each formed into two divisions in order to facilitate the collection of tax.

13. A sum of 51,376 rupees and 50 cents was remitted to the General Treasury, viz.:—

In Notes	Rs.	10,000	0
„ Silver	„	40,000	0
„ Old Copper	„	1,376	50
TOTAL ...	Rs.	51,376	50

And 1,300 rupees in new copper reached me from the Treasury.

A. R. DAWSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KANDY, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

KANDY.

Report.

BEYOND annexing the usual returns of statistics of the work connected with the various branches of the Central Province, I have little to add to my previous annual reports.

No unusual circumstances have arisen concerning the general administration of the Province to call for special remark, and it is useless for me to repeat the observations of former years.

The result shewn by the tables of statistics I annex is, I think, satisfactory as to the progress of work and the condition of the Province, as regards the revenue and general administration; and I am glad to add, that I believe the welfare of the people has been such as to be a source of gratification to all concerned.

The return of revenue actually collected shews a falling off, but this is accounted for by the holidays granted from Christmas to the close of the year, during which time receipts that were then due could not be accepted, but were brought to account at the beginning of the current year, although they were, strictly speaking, due to 1874.

I append an estimate (*a.*) of the probable amount which would have been paid during the holidays on account of 1874, and by this it will be seen that if the Offices and Banks had not been closed the total receipts for 1874 would have exceeded those of the previous year 1873.

I would draw attention to the following table, which gives a return of the revenue of the Province for ten years from 1865 to 1874 inclusive: —

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Central Province from 1865 to 1874.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rs	Rs	Rs
Arrears of Revenue ...	6143	5416	6338	8239	8042	5615	17787	156476	124004	167314
Land Sales	21635	15191	3977	9354	11508	20885	35027	462409	623548	424786
Land Revenue	21012	19420	21983	21375	20846	25533	10781	121508	127040	118193
Rents, exclusive of Lands	19207	16194	9667	10951	11030	12114	12581	128147	157234	159904
Licenses	48703	55863	46451	40572	42755	40189	43936	517139	498128	514359
Stamps	16543	16201	16153	14584	14657	14999	16510	190523	233970	237593
Taxes	2171	1828	672	1291	1218	1503	696	8908	9582	11865
Postage Collections ...	868	956	653	1333	1205	1332	1264	13302	10329	14094
Fines and Forfeitures...	2154	2444	3010	2257	2023	1860	2122	17525	19402	25352
Sale of Govt. Property	5327	4168	2969	368	419	425	628	14318	12207	20998
Reimbursements ...	728	773	983	1345	1199	1765	2971	29141	43420	43611
Interest	427	444	534	828	1200	997	976	4693	3801	4312
Special Receipts ...	251	237	117	148	133	224	242	2071	2824	2977
Miscellaneous	198	339	367	362	512	296	300	6981	5691	4643
Railway Receipts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	781367	760238
TOTAL...	145367	139476	113876	113010	116749	127739	145816	1673139	2652542	2510239

Railway.—The extension of the line of railway to Náwalapitiya was completed in 1874, and opened for traffic on the 1st November of that year. It has been fairly begun in its working, and the result has, I believe, fully realized all expectations. It has I think developed native traffic to an unlooked-for extent.

Roads.—The main roads have been maintained in fair order throughout the year, and good work has been done on the several extensions, viz.:—

	No. of Estimate.	Length of Road.	Government Moiety.	Toll Rents.	Private Contributions.
Dimbula Road.		M. Y.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Caledonia Gap to Agra Patanas ...	219	3 1053	31,542 0	—	31,542 0
Belgravia Bridge to Lorne Estate ...	220	5 1496	59,996 0	—	59,996 0
Tillicoultry to Gildon Hall ...	—	—	23,924 0	—	23,924 0
Dikoya and Maskeliya road.					
Blair Athol Gap to Brownlow ...	224	2 75	30,361 0	—	30,361 0
Haldummulla road.					
Lémastota Bridge to Nanala Gap ...	613	6 0	71,092 0	—	71,092 0
TOTAL .	—	17 896	216,915 0	—	216,915 0

for which much credit is due to the Public Works Department.

The following statement shews the provision proposed for the extension and upkeep of roads under the Grant-in aid Ordinance for 1874.

	No. of Estimate.	Length of Road.	Government Moiety.	Toll Rents.	Private Contribution.
Upkeep and Repair.		Miles.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Dimbula road	137	21·98	31,667 0	9,000 0	22,667 0
Dikoya road	138	20·25	21,125 0	—	21,125 0
Pundalu Oya road	139	9·25	4,469 0	800 0	3,669 0
Pupuressa road	140	10·00	3,750 0	750 0	3,000 0
Dótalé road	141	10·25	7,851 0	—	7,851 0
Road between Kelébokka and Kabragala.	142	3·25	1,000 0	—	1,000 0
Madulkela and Bambra Ella ...	143	7 75	4,094 50	—	4,094 50
Haldummulla and Lémastota ...	144	8·00	7,800 0	2,410 0	5,390 0
Deltota road	145	19·00	7,125 0	5,000 0	2,125 0
Kotagaloya road	146	2·07	1,035 0	—	1035 0
Belgravia Bridge road... ...	147	0·27	135 0	—	135 0
For completing the road from Cragie Lea to Kotagaloya	426	2·00	450 0	—	450 0
Culverts, Deltota road ...	—	—	129 0	—	129 0
Supplementary Estimates, upkeep and repair, Dimbula road .	—	—	3,518 0	—	3,518 0
Do. Dikoya road .	—	—	2,553 0	—	2,553 0
TOTAL...	—	114·07	96,701 50	17,960 0	78,741 50

The provision of this Ordinance, as regards Local Committees, has proved almost a dead letter, as I stated in my place in the Legislative Council that I believed it would, from what seemed to me the highly objectionable clause fixing the exact number to form a general meeting, while it has added much to the work on my hands as Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee.

Three Districts only have elected Local Committees, and they have not yet been able to afford the Provincial Road Committee any help, and I would add that in the two large districts it was with some difficulty that the required number of ten could be collected to form a meeting.

Tolls.—The amount collected as rent for tolls has been satisfactory, and indicates increased traffic; but it must be remembered that the most important rent on grant-in-aid roads has been abolished, and while such road extension goes on, no more tolls are now established on those roads, as was formerly the case

I annex a list of the amount realized for the last five years:—

	£	s.	d.	or	Rs.	Cts.
1870	12,235	0	0	...	122,350	0
1871	13,165	0	0	...	131 650	0
1872	—			...	133,190	0
1873	—			...	160,500	0
1874	—			...	166,955	0
				Total ...	Rs 714,645	0

Rest-houses.—Many improvements have been made to existing rest-houses, and several new ones are in course of construction; but I regret to be obliged to repeat my remarks of last year on this subject. Progress is slow, and in some cases the work not

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well finished. Fresh arrangements between the Committee and the Public Works Department have however recently been made, which will, I think, obviate all further difficulty.

Minor Roads.—All existing roads have been duly kept up, and such improvements made as the funds at the disposal of the Committee have permitted. Grants to supplement the expenditure by the managers of estates, to open out new lines, have also been made to the amount of 757 rupees and 67 cents; and I think this system will work well, and further the formation or completion of lines of communication throughout the Province.

Land Sales.—Of these, I annex the usual statement of particulars as follows:—

Statement of Lands sold from 1870 *to* 1874.

	Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. £	s.	d.
1870	10,863	0	3·78	...	28,995	14	9
1871	12,793	2	2·79	...	31,650	11	0
					Rs.	Cts.	
1872	9,262	1	24·50	...	426,415	56	
1873	12,043	1	16·67	...	640,299	94	
1874	14,390	2	35·50	...	671,755	71	

It will be observed that the amount due under this head for 1874 is largely in excess of the amount received, owing chiefly to the holidays before alluded to.

The work of settling disputes in land cases and native claims I have been able to carry on with success. Considerable progress has been made, and subjoined is a return of the number of claims inquired into and settled, and the number of certificates of quiet possession and half-improved value titles to be issued in duplicate.

Statement of Certificates of Quiet Possession issued from 1870 *to* 1874.

	Number of Lots.		Extent. A.	R.	P.
1870	36	...	43	1	34
1871	23	...	30	1	26
1872	68	...	237	1	28·50
1873	349	...	514	2	3·8
1874	105	...	378	0	33

I am glad to state that nearly all the arrears in these cases of inquiry have been worked off, at least as far as I have been able to do so with the plans and surveys in my possession. All those in hand have now been closed, from 1872 to 1874, giving a total of 1,580 lots. There are however numerous cases pending settlement, but few of which can be finally disposed of without surveys.

A large number are necessarily "dormant cases" on this account; but while so much has been done with these long pending cases, it is gratifying to be able to note that the clearing off of these outstanding claims and petitions has not thrown the current work connected with this branch of duty into arrear, although business relating to this—the native interests of my Province—is increasing as rapidly as it does in all other branches thereof.

The recent regulations for the conservancy of forests are being tried, and I believe they will meet the immediate requirements for the better protection of Crown lands. Temporary inconvenience in supplying timber may be expected, but in time such stocks of it will be provided as will prevent this. I hope shortly to be able to forward registers of forests which it is thought desirable to reserve, and of others available for the general supply of timber and wood for domestic and ordinary uses.

I would remark that for some time the actual returns will not meet the expenditure, which I fear it will be necessary at the expiration of this year to increase, in the salaries of the supervisors of forests, whose work will be heavier. Ultimately, I believe the system will pay, and the indirect benefits in the preservation of Crown property can scarcely be too highly estimated.

Gansabháwa.—I am satisfied that the favourable opinion of these institutions expressed in my last Report was correct. They continue to work admirably, and are I know greatly appreciated by the people generally, excepting perhaps by "low-country traders and squatters," who have fewer opportunities of fleecing the Kandyan villagers.

The communal works executed under the direction of the Gansabháwas are excellent, and materially improve the position of the residents of those divisions over which the Council have authority.

I annex returns of cases instituted and work done by the Gansabháwas in their Judicial branch; besides this numerous communal works have been carried out in the several divisions. I would invite attention to the rules and amendments and additions thereto for governing the work, which have been readily proposed by the several committees, as I think they indicate the appreciation in which the system of Gansabháwas is held.

The division which gives the least satisfactory result is Mátalé North. This is a remote district with a very scattered population and other drawbacks, which it has taken time to overcome; but this has now, I trust, been accomplished.

Too much of the Sabhápati's time was lost in travelling, the Courts being numerous and far apart; this will now be remedied. That a wish exists on the part of the natives for the extension of the provisions of the Gansabháwa Ordinance, is clear from the fact that the inhabitants of the Udukinda Paláta in U'va, and Kotmalé Paláta in the Nuwara Eliya District, have applied for the establishment of the Gansabháwa, which I hope will shortly be at work in both divisions.

I think this desire for Gansabháwas being established is a satisfactory proof of the benefits they confer, as I am convinced that these applications have been made after full information by the people of the good work done in other divisions of the Province where the Gansabháwas are in force.

Medical Wants Ordinance.

The districts proclaimed are as follows:—

1. Kelébokka and Knuckles.
2. Dikoya and Maskeliya.
3. Uda Pussellháwa.
4. Lindula and Dimbula.
5. Hewáheta, Upper & Lower.
6. Hantáné and Nilambé.
7. Haputalé.
8. Pussellháwa.
9. Ramboda and Pundalu Oya.
10. Badulla.
11. Madulsima.
12. Hunasgiriya.
13. Mátalé East.
14. Mátalé West.
15. Ambagamuwa, Yakdessa, and Kotmalé.
16. Rangalla, Medamahanuwara, and Nitre Cave.
17. Dolosbágé, Allagalla, and Kadugannáwa.

In all of these meetings have been held by me; and I annex a return of those for which Committees have been elected, and also of those who have begun work. Nearly all now rests with the District Medical Committee, this Department readily affording every aid in its power.

The work in some cases has, I fear, been slow, but there have been many difficulties to contend with.

The appointment of a Government Medical Inspector has been of great help, and I think that matters will now improve, and a more uniform system and a code of rules for the guidance of all concerned will shortly be prepared. There is still however much to be done in connection with this Ordinance, which it will take considerable time thoroughly to complete, and, as usual, it will throw still more extra heavy work on my hands. The correspondence and routine of this branch already takes up much of my time.

It is impossible, I think, to convey an adequate idea of the vast increase of work that has fallen to the Agent of the Central Province within the last three years, excepting by an inspection of the Department.

I give a return of the registration of marriages, births, and deaths as follows:—

District.	Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870.	Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863.	Births.	Deaths.
Kandy	2,675	243	6,527	5,694
Mátalé	640	31	3,045	2,498
Badulla	3,326	9	4,780	3704
Nuwara Eliya	771	16	1,520	910
TOTAL ...	7,412	299	15,872	12,806

The following is a return for the year of divorce cases under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance:—

Return of Divorce Cases for 1874.

DISTRICT.	Pending on the 31st December, 1873.	Instituted during the year.	Divorces allowed and registered.	Cases amicably settled and withdrawn.	Divorces registered.	Pending.
Kandy	114	151	33	30	73	129
Mátalé	—	19	10	1	4	4
Badulla	—	5	5	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	10	—	1	6	3
TOTAL —	114	185	48	32	83	136

Appendices A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., and I. supply the usual information furnished under those heads, but they do not on this occasion call for comment, excepting as regards the arrack rents.

The bidders have caused much trouble by their persistent combination to keep down the rents, and to retain them in the hands of a few large capitalists. Their plan has however been considerably upset, I think: the rents in divisions have gone into other

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hands; smaller capitalists have come forward; the amount of sale, in consequence, shews a considerable increase over former years.

I regret not being yet able to annex a statement giving certain information regarding coffee cultivation as usual, and kindly furnished to me by the Secretary of the Planters' Association, but for which we are mainly indebted to Ferguson's Directory, as, though asked for, it has not been received this year. Ferguson's Directory has not been published.

I cannot close this Report, however, without some mention of the good work done by the Municipal Council of Kandy, and the many important improvements to the town carried out under their auspices. Aided by the substantial encouragement afforded by His Excellency the Governor, improvements have been effected; no effort has been spared to meet the wants of the inhabitants residing within the Municipality, and to watch carefully over its sanitary condition, which I am glad to say has been good.

I submit with this the Reports of my Assistants at Badulla and Nuwara Eliya; that for Mâtalé will be forwarded as soon as received. The non-receipt of it hitherto has been caused by the absence on sick leave of my late Assistant Mr. G. W. Templer, and his subsequent removal from the District: but I trust to receive a Report from him before long. My present Assistant at Mâtalé took charge of his duties a few months ago only, and is not in a position, therefore, to furnish a Report for last year. I have therefore applied to Mr. Templer for it.

Kandy Kachchéri,
10th July, 1875.

J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected in the Central Province during 1873 and 1874.

Heads of Revenue.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	
Arrears of Revenue.					
Arrears of immediately preceding year	98,322 46	127,817 80½	29,495 34½	—	a.
Arrears of former years	25,681 35	39,496 87	13,815 52	—	a.
Railway Receipts.					
Railway collections	780,724 38	759,444 23	—	21,280 15	b.
Sundry collections	642 82	794 20	151 38	—	
Land Sales.					
Lands	623,547 81	424,786 50	—	198,761 31	c.
Land Revenue.					
Paddy rented	10,738 81	8,579 64	—	2,159 17	d.
Paddy commuted	114,189 26	107,872 10½	—	6,317 15½	e.
Paddy sold	382 26	32 87	—	349 39	
Gardens rented	1,730 3	1,709 31	—	20 72	
Rents, exclusive of Land.					
Ferry Tolls	271 87	232 50	—	39 37	f.
Bridge Tolls	47,115 84	51,770 18	4,654 34	—	g.
Road Tolls	105,502 30	103,723 79	—	1,778 51	h.
Government Buildings and Houses	4,344 37	4,178 13	—	166 24	i.
Licenses.					
Retail of Arrack and Râm	497,963 21	513,879 86	15,916 65	—	j.
Retail of other Spirits	160 0	—	—	160 0	k.
To sell Opium	—	360 0	360 0	—	l.
To possess Opium	—	120 0	120 0	—	l.
Stamps.					
General Stamps	184,732 37	186,184 48	1,452 11	—	m.
Postage Stamps	49,237 17	51,408 81	2,171 64	—	n.
Taxes.					
Assessment on Houses	9,581 54	11,866 87	2,284 33	—	o.
Postage.					
On Private Letters	10,328 78	14,094 47	3,765 69	—	p.
Fines and Forfeitures.					
Supreme Court	40 0	80 0	40 0	—	
District Courts	2,428 33	1,758 47	—	669 86	q.
Police Courts	16,150 69	22,716 20	6,565 51	—	r.
Sale of sequestered property	365 35	787 45	422 10	—	
Office Fines	418 12	10 0	—	408 12	s.
[Carried over...	2,584,599 12	2,433,703 74	81,214 61½	232,109 99½	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue—*contd.*

Heads of Revenue.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	
Brought forward...	2,584,599 12	2,433,703 74	81,214 61½	232,109 99½	
Sale of Government Property.					
Produce, Botanic Gardens	7,904 10	14,195 78	6,291 68	—	
Building Materials	99 0	—	—	99 0	
Weights and Measures	1,133 92	1,391 75	257 83	—	
Timber	2,507 59	4,891 14	2,383 55	—	
Unserviceable stores	69 31	155 27	85 96	—	
Crops, &c., grown on Crown Lands	435 0	364 50	—	70 50	
Value of Tools lost	58 47	—	—	58 47	
Reimbursements.					
"Government Gazette"	840 78	1055 64	214 86	—	
School Fees	3,680 84	4,603 95	923 11	—	
Maintenance of Prisoners	939 40	946 30	6 90	—	
School Books	1,080 9	579 78	—	500 31	
Hospital Fees	8,090 13	7,133 92	—	956 21	*u.*
Stationery	224 25	292 46	68 21	—	
Costs restoring Alut Ella	161 63	699 45	537 82	—	
Survey Fees	28,222 10	28,257 75	35 65	—	
Costs recovering Assessment Tax	76 16	42 2	—	34 14	
Cost of Establishment	104 37	—	—	104 37	
Miscellaneous.					
Overpayments recovered	5,690 95	3002 13	—	2,688 82	
Small Receipts	—	1,640 14	1,640 14	—	
Unclaimed Deposits	—	0 78	0 78	—	
Special Receipts.					
Fees on title deeds	2,812 29	2,962 28	149 99	—	
Fees for extracts of documents	11 82	15 23	3 41	—	
Interest					
On arrears of Revenue	3,801 28	4,312 73	511 45	—	
Total, Rs.	2,652,542 60	2,510,246 74	94,325 95½	236,621 81½	
			Deduct Increase...	94,325 95½	
			Net Decrease...	142,295 86	

The decrease is principally on the following items: —

Railway Receipts.
Land Sales.
Land Revenue.
Rents.

which is owing to the holidays granted from 24th December to 3rd January.

a. The increase is owing to the instalments due for Arrack and Toll rents in preceding years having been paid in January, and recoveries on account of Commutation tax.

b. The collections from 24th to 31st December, 1874, having been brought to account in January, 1875, in consequence of the holidays, this decrease has been caused.

c. The balance purchase money of land sold in December, 1874, has been paid in January, partly in consequence of the holidays.

d. Less chenas cultivated with hill paddy.

e. Collections in the latter part of December, 1874, have been paid in January, in consequence of the holidays; hence the apparent decrease.

f. Abolition of Má Oya ferry.

g. Increase in sales of rents, and instalments paid pretty regularly.

h. Instalments due on 31st December, 1874, have been paid in January, in consequence of the holidays.

i. Government house at Pangwila unoccupied.

j. Increase in sales of Arrack rents for 1874-75.

k. Licenses to sell liquor are now issued on stamps furnished by the parties.

l. Ordinance came into operation in 1874.

m. Partly owing to stamps now being used for liquor licenses, and to stamps for title deeds and registration fees being now brought to account under this head.

n. Partly owing to outstation Post Offices using stamps instead of collecting the postal rate in money.

o. Recovery of taxes enforced.

p. Owing to postal rates being collected in money in some Post Offices.

q. Less bail bond cases.

r. Increase of fines levied by Police Courts.

s. Fines are now deposited and paid to Friend-in-Need Society.

t. Increased sale of produce and by sale of Cinchona plants.

u. Items under these heads fluctuate.

v. Partly owing to the settlement of native claims to numerous lots of land.

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Add—

The following to the revenue of 1874, which would, in all probability, have been paid in the last week in December, 1874, if not for the holidays.

Arrack Rents due on the 31st December, 1874, amounted to ...	Rs.	54,894
Toll Rents	„	10,866
	Rs.	65,760
Half of this sum would, it is supposed, have been paid in the last week of December, 1874	Rs.	32,880
Actual Railway receipts from 24th to 31st December, 1874 ...	„	19,933
Paddy Commutation probable	„	1,000
Balance purchase money of lands sold on 2nd and 9th December, amounting to Rs. 285,804, has been paid in January, 1875; in all probability one-third of this sum would have been paid in the last week in December but for the holidays	„	95,268
Under the head of Stamps and other heads a sum of Rs. 2,000 may be calculated as receipts in the last week of December	„	2,000
	Rs.	151,081
Revenue for 1874	„	2,510,246
Add (probable)	„	151,081
	Rs.	2,661,327
Revenue for 1873	„	2,652,542
Probable increase in 1874	Rs.	8,785

B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Central Province for the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Reference to Remarks.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	
Salaries { Fixed Establishment	204,985 20	196,679 68	—	8,305 52	*a*
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	39,773 48	53,952 36	14,178 88	—	*b*
Allowances	1,083 19	180 0	—	903 19	*c*
Office Contingencies	10,052 88	10,285 29	232 41	—	*d*
Pensions	7,441 18	8,357 27	916 9	—	*e*
Revenue Services	16,698 73	19,671 19	2,972 46	—	*f*
Administration of Justice	22,720 34	21,179 74	—	1,540 60	*g*
Hospitals	52,426 97	49,786 48	—	2,640 49	*h*
Charitable Allowances	3,767 0	4,410 95	643 95	—	*i*
Police and Jails	34,097 2	41,068 87	6,971 85	—	*j*
Rent	1,280 0	1,933 86	653 86	—	*k*
Transport	14,788 61	11,890 67	—	2,897 94	*l*
Miscellaneous	10,353 47	20,419 29	10,065 82	—	*m*
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. ...	894 31	3,807 43	2,913 12	—	*n*
Lands taken for Government purposes ...	4,699 76	—	—	4,699 76	*o*
Conveyance of Mails	22,765 94	23,210 83	444 89	—	*p*
Immigration	1,701 24	1,801 34	100 10	—	*q*
TOTAL ... Rs.	449,529 32	468,635 25	40,093 43	20,987 50	

a. Messrs. Hartshorne and Massie drawing half salaries in England.

b. Increased amount voted in Supply Bill for 1874 on account of salaries of Police Magistrates of Náwalapitiya and Mátalé; increase to the Ratémahatmayás and to other Departments in the Central Province under this head.

c. Allowances to Police Magistrates, Galagedara and Panwila.

d. Additional sums voted in the Supplementary Supply Bill for purchase of furniture, &c.

e. Increase of pensioners.

f. Large sums voted in the Supplementary Supply Bill to pay 1-20th share to Headmen for collection of revenue.

g. Less number of witnesses attending Supreme Court, and less batta paid.

h. Less number of patients sent to hospital in consequence of establishment of district hospitals under the Medical Aid Ordinance.

i. More paupers receiving subsistence allowance.

j. Increase of prisoners in jails.

k. Increase of rent of Post Offices.

l. Additional travelling necessitated by the introduction of the Medical Aid Ordinance, and sums applied for by the Assistant Agents in 1873.

m. Presidents and Messengers of Village Tribunals paid by Government Agent, instead of by Treasurer as heretofore.

n. Amount paid to Mr. Catto for land, and other revenue payments voted in Supplementary Supply Bill in addition to the sums in Supply Bill.

o. No lands taken for Government purposes in 1874.

p. Additional Post Offices.

q. Pay of keeper of cooly shed, Nuwára Eliya and Palugama, voted in the Supplementary Supply Bill.

C.

STATEMENT of Land purchased by Europeans and Natives from 1870 to 1874.

	By whom purchased.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Total No of Lots.	Total Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total Amount. £	s.	d.
1870	By Europeans ..	95	9,903	0	35·87	26,424	0	0	345	10,863	0	3·78	28,995	14	9
	„ Natives ...	250	954	3	7·91	2,571	14	9							
1871	„ Europeans ..	80	11.899	2	21·6	27,158	17	2	232	12,793	2	2·79	31,650	11	1
	„ Natives ...	152	893	3	21·73	4,491	13	11							
						Rs.	Cts.						Rs.	Cts.	
1872	„ Europeans ...	95	8,093	3	35	398,455	40		336	9,262	1	24·50	426,415	56	
	„ Natives ..	241	1,168	1	29·50	27,960	16								
1873	„ Europeans ...	87	9,015	1	30·50	537,697	10		553	12,043	1	16·17	640,299	94	
	„ Natives	466	3,027	3	26 17	102,602	84								
1874	„ Europeans ..	111	11,723	3	35·12	605,106	62		504	14,391	2	35·50	671,755	71	
	„ Natives	393	2,657	3	0·38	66,649	9								

D.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure under the Road Ordinance, in the Central Province, for the years 1873 and 1874.

		RECEIPTS. Rs.	Cts.	EXPENDITURE. Rs.	Cts.
Kandy ...	1873	41,390	1	33,490	7
	1874	42,598	20	26,852	50
Badulla ...	1873	31,597	34	18,757	42
	1874	29,835	50	13,367	80
Nuwara Eliya...	1873	6,490	0	4,841	61
	1874	7,409	75	3,684	42
Mátalé ...	1873	15,854	65	15,250	90
	1874	16.703	30	12.958	75
TOTAL ...	1873	95.332	0	72,340	0
	1874	96,546	75	56,863	47

E.

STATEMENT of the Sale of Arrack Rents of the Central Province.

Arrack Rents.	1865-66. Rs.	1866-67. Rs.	1867-68. Rs.	1868-69. Rs.	1869-70. Rs.	1870-71. Rs.	1871-72. Rs.	1872-73. Rs.	1873-74 Rs.	1874-75. Rs.
Kandy Town and Gravets.....	190,150	203,000	163,750	152,500	148,050	160,000		200,000		
Dumbara and Lower Héwáheṭa	71,000	93,100	65,000	67,250	57,000	61,250	220,000	70,000	210,250	290,050
Tumpané and Harispattuwa.. ..	26,700	33,450	22,500	24,100	17,900	17,250		20,000		
Yatinuwara and Udunuwara. ..	51,150	63,050	41,750	32,250	28,300	31,000	33,250			
Udapaláta and Upper Bulatgama	81,300	107,200	85,250	91,100	70,000	71,000	92,250	199,000	143,500	230,000
Nuwara Eliya No. 2 Division...	27,700	34,050	22,000	28,700	20,800	21,500	28,500			
Nuwara Eliya No. 1 do. ...	22,550	22,700	17,750	17,500	19,000	18,750	19,000	21,500	26,500	28,250
Mátalé District	61,990	81,850	60,000	47,250	48,850	49,000	49,250	51,250	53,250	64,500
Badulla District	27,500	31,550	20,000	24,400	26,800	30,750	36,000	36,250	45,250	46,000
TOTAL...Rs.	560,040	669,950	498,000	485,050	436,700	460,500	478,250	598,000	478,750	658,800

F.

ABSTRACT of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the Central Province for the year 1874.

DISTRICT.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Complaints preferred against Master.	Number of Complaints against Servant.
1st Quarter, 1874.						
Kandy ...	338	37,097	277	240	1	7
Badulla ...	116	16,620	107	119	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	186	21,161	137	120	—	—
Mátalé ...	131	13,846	92	83	—	—
2nd Quarter, 1874.						
Kandy ...	292	38,499	246	259	—	1
Badulla ...	115	18,924	91	102	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	164	24,843	140	137	—	—
Mátalé ...	124	15,968	119	87	—	—
3rd Quarter, 1874.						
Kandy ...	328	47,953	307	328	1	5
Badulla ...	123	19,954	106	162	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	158	25,510	125	161	—	—
Mátalé ...	117	17,269	106	95	—	—
4th Quarter, 1874.						
Kandy ...	317	47,273	342	303	—	5
Badulla ...	120	20,913	138	176	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	150	22,376	139	119	—	—
Mátalé ...	107	16,350	161	118	—	—
TOTAL —	2,886	403,956	2,633	2,609	2	18

G.

RETURN of Work done under the Village Communities Ordinance in the Central Province during 1874.

	Number of Cases instituted.		Number of Cases decided.		Number of Cases pending.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Uda and Páta Dumbara ...	2,343	2,532	1,742	2,022	601	510
Udunuwara ...	1,348	1,243	1,228	1,192	137	155
Mátalé North ...	552	679	640	516	364	453
Walapané and Uda Héwáheṭa ...	442	391	372	316	86	84*

* 16 Civil and 9 Criminal cases were pending on the 31st December, 1873.

H.

RETURN of Estates, under the Medical Wants Ordinance, for which Committees have been elected, and who have begun work.

1. Kelébokka and Knuckles.
2. Dikova and Maskeliya.
3. Uda Pussellawa.
4. Lindula and Dimbula.
5. Upper and Lower Héwáheṭa.
6. Huntáné and Nilambé.
7. Haputalé.
8. Pussellawa.
9. Ramboda and Pundalu Oya.
10. Hunasgiriya.
11. Mátalé East.
12. Mátalé West.
13. Ambagamuwa, Yakdessa, and Kotmalé.
14. Rangalla, Medamahanuwara, and Nitre Cave.
15. Dolosbágé, Alagalla, and Kadugannáwa.

I.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Claims, and how disposed of, during the year 1874.

Granted at Rs. 10 per acre ...	249
Do. appraised value ...	8
Do. half-improved value ...	25
Do. on certificate of quiet possession ...	579
Recommended for sale ...	58
Total Number of Lots ...	919

J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

ON resuming the administration of this District in May, 1874, after an absence of three years, I was rejoiced to find that it had made great progress, and the year 1874 has been a full average one in all the points which constitute material prosperity.

Revenue.—The revenue of the year 1874 under every head was 221,901 rupees and 86 cents (statement A.), and although greatly below that of the previous year, which it will be remembered was exceptionally swollen by the unparalleled receipts in 1873 for lands sold, it shews, as will be seen from the comparative statement (B.), an increase under all heads of regular income. The reasons for the increase or decrease in each case, as far as can be ascertained, are given in the notes to the statement.

Under only four heads—and those are all of a fluctuating and contingent nature—was there a decrease, namely:—

	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Land Sales, of	308,938	15	Interest, of	40	37
Fines, of	439	1	Miscellaneous, of	1,596	99

On the other hand, there was an increase under each of the following heads:—

	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Land Revenue, of... ...	10,887	49	Postage, of	688	59
Rent, exclusive of Land, of ...	1,810	28	Reimbursement, of ...	351	16
Licenses, of	5,562	2	Sale of Government Property, of	107	36
Stamps, of	1,410	72	Special Receipts, of ...	27	68
Taxes, of	2,351	95			

Of these, the aggregate of the first seven items may be fairly taken as a test of progress, and I therefore submit an abstract thereof for five years past in proof of the steadily growing prosperity of the District.

Year.	Rs.	Cts.	Year.	Rs.	Cts.
1870 ...	155,198	7	1873 ...	175,787	1
1871 ...	143,728	87	1874 ...	198,849	22
1872 ...	168,659	25			

Thoroughfares Ordinance.—If the receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (64,087 rupees and 70 cents) be added, the gross revenue of the Badulla District for 1874 was 282,989 rupees and 56 cents.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under every head, as set forth in annexure C. was 55,157 rupees and 25 cents, or 24 per cent. upon the revenue.

The actual receipts and payments at the Badulla Kachchéri are set forth in statement (D.), large payments for the Public Works Department being made in the shape of drafts cashed.

Public Health.—The public health was good; there was no epidemic. Fever and bowel complaints prevailed during the dry months in the lower divisions.

Annexure E. shews that out of a population of 133,285 souls, there were registered in the year—

Population, 133,285 souls.

Births and deaths.

Births	...	4,780, against 4,429 in 1873.
Deaths	...	3,704, „ 3,317 „
Marriages	...	3,326, „ 652 „

the increase in population being in the year 1,076, or 0·81 per cent. on that of the previous year. This gratifying increase in the population extended, it will be observed, to all the Kóralés except five.

Population increasing.

Kandyan Marriages.—The increase in the registration of Kandyan marriages is gratifying, for it shews that the people can be induced to comply with the law, and are becoming more amenable to influence in such matters. There have been now registered up to the end of 1874 no less than 17,066 marriages, while the number of families, estimated at 26,435, shews that we must not relax our efforts to extend registration.

Kandyan marriages.—3,326 registered in the year; and 17,066 marriages registered in all out of 26,435 families in the Badulla District.

Divorces.—Statement F. shews the condition of the matrimonial cause roll, and that five divorces were pronounced in the year, the total number of marriages dissolved up to the end of 1874 being thirty-four, or about 0·2 per cent. on the marriages registered.

Badulla Hospital.—For statement (G.) regarding the Badulla Hospital, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon in charge, Dr. Vandersmagt.

Medical Aid Ordinance.—Kandapalla and Haputalé had before the commencement of the year become an independent Medical District under a resident surgeon at Haldummulla, and Ordinance No. 10 of 1873 was in full operation throughout the year. In Badulla Proper and Madulsíma, which had been constituted also a medical union, things

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

BADULLA.

Report.

unfortunately remain *in statu quo ante*, owing to a difference of opinion among the Planters as to the best centre for so large and scattered a district; and application has been recently made for a separation by mutual consent, with a view to each district being constituted a distinct one under the Ordinance, with a medical officer and hospital of its own.

Weather.—The weather, though rather dry in the second quarter, was generally seasonable. The rainfall in Badulla, monthly, was as follows:—

January	14·8 inches.	July	— inches.
February	9·16 „	August	3·88 „
March	1·20 „	September	1·15 „
April	7 36 „	October	8·77 „
May	2·26 „	November	9·68 „
June	—	December	5· 2 „

Paddy Crops.—The paddy and fine grain crops were, I believe, considerably above the average.

Coffee Crops.—The coffee crop, except in Kandapalla where there was a good return, both on estates and in native gardens throughout the District, was, I believe, a light one. This was caused, it is said, by leaf disease, but the high prices realized in the market more than compensated I believe for the deficiency in produce. New lands are being planted up with great energy, even patanas are being taken for the purpose. I was much struck, on my return to the District, with the increase in the number and extent of native gardens cultivated in European fashion by Tamil and Sinhalese settlers. There has been, in consequence, increasing difficulty in preventing encroachments on Crown lands, and I have never, I think, had at once so many prosecutions pending as I have been obliged to enter in Court, against offenders in this matter.

Transport was towards the close of the year rather scarce, the ruling rate from Badulla to Colombo being fifteen pence a bushel, in consequence, it is said, of the prevalence of cattle disease in other Districts.

Cattle.—In this District the cattle have been fairly healthy, though foot and hoof disease did some mischief in the last quarter in some Kóralés of Upper and Lower U'va, and in Wellassa.

Prospect of Crop in 1875.—The prospect of a fine spring crop this year is, I am told, most encouraging.

Principal Roads.—The principal roads have been well kept up, and the Ratnapura road has been much improved by widening it and building parapet walls along all the sharp turns.

Rest-houses.—A capital rest-house has been completed at Lunugalla; another, at Wilson's Bungalow, is well advanced towards completion; a third, at Bandárawela, delayed by the fault of the contractor, who absconded, has been recently taken in hand by the Public Works Department, and will soon I trust be available. Plans have been prepared for the erection of two more, one at Etampitiya and another at Passara, in the present year.

District Road Committee.—Statement I. gives the receipts and expenditure by the District Road Committee, who have done what they could for the upkeep of the minor roads in the District.

Irrigation Works.—Of the four irrigation works undertaken during my former administration of this District by the Central Government, three are in full working order, and have proved most successful.

Badulla Alut-ela, which provides for the irrigation of the fields in the Gabadágama, and for the water supply of the town, has answered both purposes admirably; and the fifth annual instalment on account of the Government advance for the work is in process of collection.

Buttala Ela.—The Buttala-ela was not completed in consequence of supplementary works being deemed necessary, over and above the original estimate, until the end of 1872, and no step was, in consequence, taken for the assessment of the lands until after my return, when, upon my representation, it was decided to make them liable from 1873. The assessment was accordingly made, and the landowners have begun paying in at once the first and second instalments most cheerfully, and well they may, for Buttala is a signal instance of the success of irrigation.

Horamborawewa.—For similar reasons, and owing to some doubt as to the effect of the wording of the conditions of sale under which two ranges of fields under it were sold in June, 1870, Horamborawewa lands could not be made liable until 1873. I took steps, on my return, for this assessment also, and fair progress has been made in the recovery of the first and second instalments.

Kudáwewa.—Kudáwewa was not finished until the close of the year, some further works having been here also found necessary, and the ela to lead water to the fields not having been opened. This has been however now done, and two ranges of old paddy fields irrigable from the tank Námbannéwela and Dissamunéwela have been surveyed for sale, and water has been taken down to a third range (Gaméwela), which will thus also benefit by the restoration of the wewa.

Further applications for Loans for Irrigation Works.—Encouraged by the success of the Horamborawęwa, a large land owner in Soranatota Kóralé has made application for a loan under the Governor's scheme for the irrigation of his lands from the Badulla Oya, and another native, a resident of Alutnuwara, has applied for one hundred acres of land irrigable from the Hępola Oya near Bubulé. Both of those applications are under consideration, and will I hope be followed by others in various parts of the country, so that Uva may secure a fair share of the annual votes for irrigation.

Introduction of the Village Communities Ordinance suggested.—Application has been also made to me, since my return, for the introduction in this District of the Ganeabhá or Village Communities Ordinance of 1871, and I know of no District better fitted for the successful working of such a system of communal government than Uva, whose people are proverbially self-reliant and energetic. The Government Agent has been only waiting to secure the services of a good President; and as there is now a prospect of this I trust that I shall next year be able to report the successful establishment of the system here.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Badulla, 1st March, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the District of Badulla, for 1874.

		Rs.	Cts.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.
Land Sales	In Kandy	11,480	0		
	In Badulla	8,201	62	19,681	62
Land Revenue				89,609	3
Rent, exclusive of Land	In Kandy	22,053	14		
	In Badulla	5,409	37	27,462	51
Licenses	In Kandy	45,562	2		
	In Badulla	...		45,562	2
Stamps	In Kandy	99	0		
	In Badulla	26,735	78	26,834	78
Taxes		...		4,835	93
Postage		...		1,850	33
Fines		...		1,390	30
Reimbursement		...		2,694	62
Sale of Government Property		...		1,427	38
Interest on Arrears of Revenue	In Kandy	163	35		
	In Badulla	40	4	203	39
Special Receipts		...		90	50
Miscellaneous		...		259	45
			Rs ...	221,901	86

B.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Revenue of the Badulla District for the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.	Increase. Rs.	Cts.	Decrease. Rs.	Cts.
Land Sales	328,619	77	19,681	62	—		308,938	15
Land Revenue	78,721	54	89,609	3	10,887	49	—	
Rents, exclusive of Land	26,899	95	27,462	51	562	56	—	
Licenses	40,000	0	45,562	2	5,562	2	—	
Stamps	25,424	6	26,834	78	1,410	72	—	
Taxes	2,483	98	4,835	93	2,351	95	—	
Postage	1,161	74	1,850	33	688	59	—	
Fines	1,829	31	1,390	30	—		439	1
Reimbursements	2,343	46	2,694	62	351	16	—	
Sale of Government Property	1,320	2	1,427	38	107	36	—	
Interest on arrears of Revenue	243	76	203	39	—		40	37
Special Receipts	62	82	90	50	27	68	—	
Miscellaneous	1,856	44	259	45	—		1,596	99
Total, Rs ...	570,966	85	221,901	86	21,949	53	311,014	52

[*For Remarks see next page.*]

Land Sales.—Decrease owing to the prices realised in 1873 under this head having been unusually large, and to the want of surveyors to get surveyed for sale lands applied for in 1874.

Land Revenue.—Increase owing to the stringent measures adopted to clear off arrears of previous years.

Rent, exclusive of Land.—Increase due to high prices fetched by the toll rents of the Badulla District.

Licenses.—Increase in the bids for the arrack rent of the Badulla District.

Stamps.—Increase owing to the appointment of a new stamp vendor for Haldummulla District, who purchases stamps at this Kachchéri.

Taxes.—Increase due partly to increase of assessment and partly to the steps taken to clear off arrears and secure more rapid collection of the current year's tax.

Postage.—Increase accidental, a larger number of letters having been posted as unpaid than in 1873.

Fines.—Decrease, accidental.

Reimbursement.—Increase, as a large amount of outstanding arrears on account of Alut Éla and hospital stoppages was recovered.

Sale of Government Property.—Increase on account of increased rate of royalty on timber.

Interest on Arrears.—Decrease owing to the greater punctuality of payment of renters on account of Tolls, &c.

Special Receipts.—Increase, as the lands sold in 1874 fetched higher prices than in 1873; the Colonial Secretary's fees also were more.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease accidental, larger amounts having been deposited in 1873 on account of undrawn salaries and surcharges than in 1874.

C.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the District of Badulla for the year 1874.

	Rs	Cts.
Establishment.—Fixed Salaries	34,256	0
Do. Provisional and Temporary ...	792	0
Office Contingencies	410	30
Pensions	312	50
Revenue Services	8,468	74
Administration of Justice	253	49
Charitable Allowances	312	0
Hospital	7,785	20
Police and Gaols	11	25
Transport	2,285	75
Miscellaneous	248	98
Refund of Duties and Drawbacks	21	4
Total... Rs	55,157	25

D.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments of the Badulla Kachchéri for the year 1874.

	Receipts. Rs	Cts.		Payments. Rs	Cts.
January	22,975	85	...	10,333	50
February	20,225	0	...	22,027	56
March	19,006	78	...	23,606	25
April	21,142	34	...	16,178	52
May	25,296	57	...	28,971	72
June	29,379	57	...	23,384	98
July	18,074	80	...	21,933	44
August	21,182	75	...	25,534	30
September	26,961	60	...	29,597	54
October	23,455	81	...	24,331	93
November	22,658	83	...	22,256	36
December	58,234	2	...	63,109	51
Rs —	308,583	92		311,265	61

E.

RETURN of Population at the end of the year, and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered during the year.

Divisions.	Population.	Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870.	Marriages registered under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863.	Births.	Deaths.
Udukinda	26,000	... 717	... — ...	1,067	... 592
Yatikinda with Town of Badulla	23,028	... 600	... 10 ...	831	... 586
Wiyaluwa	15,690	... 620	... — ...	668	... 468
Bintenna	8,076	... 168	... — ...	255	... 196
Wellassa	21,803	... 694	... — ...	1,009	... 766
Buttala	14,520	... 307	... — ...	490	... 526
Wellawáya	8,693	... 220	... — ...	271	... 233
Upon Estates in the District ...	18,275	... —	... — ...	189	... 337
Total ...	133,285	3,326	10	4,780	3,704

F 1.

STATEMENT shewing Kandyan Marriages registered in the Divisions of Uḍukinda, Yaṭikinda, Wiyaluwa, Wellassa, Buttala, Wellawaya, and Bintenna, yearly, to end of 1874.

Before 1867	...	...	221
In 1867	...	...	6,458
1868	...	...	2,981
1869	...	...	757
1870	...	...	422
1871	...	...	993
1872	...	...	1,356
1873	...	...	652
1874	...	...	3,326
		TOTAL...	17,066

F 2.

STATEMENT shewing Divorce Cases in the Divisions of Uḍukinda, Yaṭikinda, Wiyaluwa, Bintenna, Wellawáya, Buttala, and Wellassa, in 1874.

		Number.
Pending 31st December, 1873	...	3
Instituted in 1874	...	14
Divorces allowed	...	5
Cases withdrawn	...	7
Application for divorce rejected	...	2
Pending 31st December, 1874	...	3

G.

STATEMENT of Cases treated in the Government Civil Hospital, Badulla, during the year 1874.

	Treated.		Discharged.		Died.
Parangi and like diseases.....	40	...	40	...	—
Fevers	98	...	87	...	3
Pulmonary Diseases..	19	...	14	...	4
Bowel Complaints.....	121	...	63	...	51
Wounds...	23	...	22	...	—
Other Affections.	349	...	293	...	36
* Total...	645		519		94

H.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Badulla District, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, for 1874.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.	PAYMENTS.	Principal Roads. Rs.	Cts.	Rest-Houses. Rs.	Cts.	Minor Roads. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs	Cts.
Uḍanaláta	2,090	0			Uḍapaláta	793	50	397	50	36	5	1,224	0
Yaṭipaláta	1,710	0			Yaṭipaláta	718	0	175	50	—		888	50
Gampaha.....	1,151	0			Gampaha	406	50	187	50	—		594	0
Mahapaláta.....	1,173	50			Mahapaláta	334	50	175	50	—		510	0
Dehiwinipaláta ...	929	25			Dehiwinipaláta ...	199	0	174	0	299	25	672	25
Kumbalwela	1,616	0			Kumbalwela	388	13	192	0	158	49½	738	62½
Bógoḍa	1,935	0			Bógoḍa	652	0	309	0	265	85½	1,226	85½
Bádulla	3 028	0			Badulla	632	50	8	0	233	54	874	4
Passara	1,656	0			Passara	603	0	—		—		603	0
Kandukura	2,100	75			Kandukara.....	621	0	312	0	—		933	0
Buttala	697	75			Buttala	159	0	—		—		159	0
Buttala Węḍiraṭa..	1,487	0			Buttala Wędiraṭa.	154	12½	—		—		154	12½
Wellawáya	529	25			Wellawáya.....	315	62½	—		—		315	62½
Kandapalla	1,716	12½			Kandapalla	637	50	319	50	—		957	0
Wiyaluwa	1,337	25			Wiyaluwa	477	0	—		—		477	0
Oyapaláta	1,728	75			Oyapaláta	864	0	—		111	25	975	25
Bintęnna	742	50			Bintęnna.....	360	0	—		—		360	0
Wégampattuwa ...	975	0			Wégampattuwa...	472	50	—		—		472	50
Męḍagampattuwa.	1,462	25			Męḍagampattuwa.	748	12½	—		—		748	12½
Mahawęḍiraṭa ...	1,770	12½			Mahawęḍiraṭa ...	484	87½	—		—		484	87½
	29,835	50										13,367	82
Arrears of Commutation collected	31,252	20			Balance of former years	—		6,250	58	1,611	19	7,861	77
	Total—Rs		61,087	70						Total—Rs		21,229	59

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Assistant Government Agent.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Report.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

I.—*Revenue and Expenditure.*

THE revenue for 1874 was 229,797 rupees and 22 cents, and greater by 102,918 rupees and 79 cents than that for the previous year; the increase being due chiefly to Land sales, and to an unusually large collection of arrears of paddy tax. The expenditure was 23,402 rupees and 29 cents, which was slightly greater than that of 1873. The absolute gain to Government was therefore 206,394 rupees and 93 cents, which, I believe, was never equalled in any previous year.

II.—*Condition of the People, and their Industries.*

The health of the people and of their cattle seems to have been generally good throughout the District. The grain crops throughout the greater part of the District gave but an average return. My predecessor remarks upon the shortness of the harvest in Walapané, in his season report for the second quarter of the year, but not much distress seems to have been felt. Coffee on estates and in native gardens would appear to have given a fair average crop.

The advantages of education have been steadily extending, and there is reason to believe that the Village Tribunal is working great benefits in the districts of Uda Héwáheṭa and Walapané.

III.—*Public Works.*

The works referred to as being in operation at the station by my predecessor, in his Report for last year, were brought to completion; to wit, the construction of the Lake, the building of the new Prison and Post Office, to which should be added the erection of new Barracks, general repairs to the Kachchéri and Court buildings, the improvement of the main road through the plain to Badulla, the conversion of the hospital into a school, and of the previously existing school-house into a hospital, and the erection of a neat iron bridge over the Nánu Oya.

Towards the close of the year the brick manufactory was handed over to the Public Works Department. The first experiment could not be expected to be attended with much profit, but there is reason to believe that the business will be now, under scientific hands, conducted upon a larger scale, and with unquestionable success.

Irrigation.—A vote has been allowed from the Irrigation Fine Fund for such stonework as may be necessary in repairing the Má Ella in Uda Héwáheṭa, it being understood that the villagers will perform the earthwork. Before the end of the year most of the earthwork was completed.

Minor Roads.—The wet season left the minor roads about Nuwara Eliya in a wretched condition, but before the end of the year a considerable improvement in them was effected.

The usual tabular statements are subjoined.

The Kachchéri,
Nuwara Eliya, 29th February, 1875.

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

A.

STATEMENT of REVENUE of the District of Nuwara Eliya for the year 1874.

		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of former years	Collected in Nuwara Eliya	...		22,317	42
Revenue of the current year.					
Land Sales	Collected in Kandy	90,402	50		
	Collected in Nuwara Eliya	6,618	50		
				97,021	0
Land Revenue	Collected in Nuwara Eliya	...		15,751	57
Rent, exclusive of Land	Collected in Kandy	12,700	0		
	Collected in Nuwara Eliya	386	86		
				13,086	86
Licenses	Collected in Kandy	...		67,749	92
Stamps	Collected in Nuwara Eliya	...		7,762	66
Taxes	do.	...		1,392	66
Postage	do.	...		179	58
Fines and Forfeitures	do.	...		809	86
Sale of Government Property	do.	...		1,617	96
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	do.	...		924	46
Miscellaneous	do.	...		382	62
Special Receipts	Collected in Kandy	432	50		
	Nuwara Eliya	200	20		
				632	70
Interest on arrears of Revenue	Kandy	...		167	95
			Total, Rs....	229,797	22

B.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Revenue for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of former years collected	13,869	39	22,317	42	8,448	3	—	
Revenue of the current year.								
Land Sales	13,132	94	97,021	0	83,888	6	—	
Land Revenue	15,802	70	15,751	57	—		51	13
Rent, exclusive of Land	14,111	25	13,086	86	—		1,024	39
Licenses	57,927	84	67,749	92	9,822	8	—	
Stamps	7,549	49	7,762	66	213	17	—	
Taxes	1,874	1	1,392	66	—		481	35
Postage	343	93	179	58	—		164	35
Fines and Forfeitures	579	17	809	86	230	69	—	
Sale of Government Property	275	51	1,617	96	1,342	45	—	
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Govt.	836	70	924	46	87	76	—	
Miscellaneous	285	1	382	62	97	61	—	
Special Receipts	93	42	632	70	539	28	—	
Interest on Arrears of Revenue	197	7	167	95	—		29	12
Rs.	126,878	43	229,797	22	104,669	13	1,750	34
Deduct Decrease ...					1,750	34		
Net Increase ...					102,918	79		

C.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Salaries	11,361	46	11,809	50	448	4	—	
Office Contingencies	148	34	439	88	291	54	—	
Pensions	300	0	150	0	—		150	0
Revenue Services	1,395	53	1,502	60	107	7	—	
Administration of Justice	208	50	359	0	150	50	—	
Charitable Allowance	72	99	78	0	5	1	—	
Immigration	—		162	85	162	85	—	
Hospitals	1,782	55	1,881	39	98	84	—	
Police and Jails	6	0	16	50	10	50	—	
Rent	500	0	500	0	—		—	
Transport	1,480	75	1,324	75	—		156	0
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.	40	0	32	20	—		7	80
Miscellaneous	567	50	5,145	62	4,578	12	—	
Rs.	17,863	62	23,402	29	5,852	47	313	80
Deduct Decrease ...					313	80		
Net Increase ...					Rs. 5,538	67		

D.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments at the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri, for the year 1874.

	Receipts.			Payments.	
	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
January	2,737	56	.....	6,423	8
February.....	8,249	7	.....	23,535	91
March	37,128	38	.....	22,753	43
April.....	9,664	18	.....	20,371	8
May	26,879	44	.....	15,289	12
June.....	10,640	53	.....	18,688	22
July	10,192	52	.....	18,168	86
August.....	32,728	35	.....	15,797	30
September	9,886	34	.....	14,175	39
October	9,460	73	.....	12,745	35
November.....	8,085	94	.....	11,640	13
December	16,128	35	.....	25,194	27
Rs.	181,781	39	.....	199,782	14

E.

STATEMENT of Crown Land situated in the Nuwara Eliya District, sold at the Kandy Kachchéri during the year 1874.

Date.	Situation.	No. of Lot.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.
1874.								
January 14	Walapané ...	262	274	0	0	J. Pieris, Esq. ...	9,000	0
Do.	do. .	263	297	0	0	R Sparkes, Esq. ..	6,500	0
Do.	do. ...	264	415	0	0	C. H. De Soyza, Esq. ...	8,300	0
Do.	Upper Héwáhęta ..	266	342	0	0	do. ..	3,550	0
Do.	do. ...	267	212	0	0	R. Sparkes, Esq. ..	3,500	0
February 17	do. ..	5,578	0	1	20	Messrs Holloway & Co. ...	7	50
Do. 25	Kotmalé	5,834	346	0	0	D. C. Carson, Esq. ..	5,300	0
June 17	Upper Héwáhęta ...	5,558	1	1	15	M. Siriwedtya ...	50	0
Do.	do. ..	5,561	2	3	33	M. Appu Kuttiya ...	40	0
August 8	do. .	5,563	7	3	20	A. Kira ..	550	0
September 11	Kotmalé	Y 150	1	0	30	E. Woodhouse, Esq. ...	100	0
Do.	do. ..	Z 150	0	0	3·75	do. ...	25	0
Do. 16	do. ...	5,981	148	0	0	A. M. Ferguson, Esq. ...	6,860	0
Do.	do. .	5,982	183	2	0	A. H. Thomas, Esq. ..	7,150	0
Do.	do. ..	5,983	265	2	0	W. G. A. Weerakon ..	5,000	0
Do.	do. ...	5,986	186	1	0	Messrs. Tilly and Humphreys	6,050	0
October 23	Nuwara Eliya ...	6,059	277	0	0	G. John, Esq. ...	4,580	0
Do.	do. ..	6,060	239	0	0	J. McLaren, Esq. ...	5,410	0
Do.	do. ...	6,061	167	0	0	Dr. V. Duke ..	4,050	0
Do.	do. ...	6,062	181	0	0	J. J. Grinlinton, Esq. ...	2,550	0
Do.	do. ..	6,063	182	0	0	Dr. V. Duke ...	1,900	0
Do.	do. .	6,065	205	0	0	J. J. Grinlinton, Esq. ..	2,060	0
Do.	do. ..	6,067	193	0	6	Capt. H. Byrde ...	1,940	0
Do.	do. ...	6,068	150	0	0	do. ..	1,630	0
November 11	do. ..	6,064	248	0	0	G. Armitage, Esq. ...	3,800	0
Do.	Kotmalé ...	4,582	27	3	16	G. H. D. Elphinstone, Esq.	500	0
						Rs...	90,402	50

F.

STATEMENT of Sinhalese Inhabitants of the Nuwara Eliya District for the year 1874.

Uda Héwáhęta..... ..	13,155
Walapané	8,286
Kotmale..... ..	6,891
	28,332

G.

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS under the Road Committee Ordinance, in the Nuwara Eliya District.

	1873. Rs	Cts.	1874. Rs	Cts.	Increase. Rs.	Cts.	Decrease. Rs	Cts.
Receipts.....	9,149	5	11,385	29	2,236	24	—	
Payments.. ..	7,665	55	6,035	75	—		1,629	80

H.

STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Nuwara Eliya District.

	1873 M.	B.	D.	1874. M.	B	D.
Uda Hewáhęta	—	573	307	—	537	289
Walapané	—	408	243	—	510	262
Kotmalé	14	584	560	16	473	559
	14	1565	1110	16	1520	1110

STATEMENT of Kandyan Marriages registered.

	1873.	1874.
Uda Héwáhęta ...	14 ...	433
Walapané ...	25 ..	334
Kotmale ...	41 ...	4
	80 ...	771

I.

TABLE shewing the Number of Cattle and the Number of Deaths amongst them in the year 1874, in the Nuwara Eliya District.

	Number of Cattle.	Number of Cattle died.
Uda Héwáhęta .	5,887 ...	1,356
Walapané ...	5,118 ..	100
Kotmalé ...	1,651 ...	268
	12,656	1,724

J.

STATEMENT of the Cultivation in the Nuwara Eliya District for the year 1874.

	Paddy.		Line Grain.	
	Extent. Acres.	Produce Bushels.	Extent. Acres.	Produce Bushels.
Uda Héwáhęta	8,114 ...	101,430	2,431 ...	17,293
Walapané	4,574 ...	84,510	2,697 ...	15,626
Kotmalé	2,368 ...	67,082	19 ..	60
	15,056 ..	253,022	5,147 ...	32,979

K.

LIST of Immigrant Coolies in the Nuwara Eliya District for the year 1874.

	No. of Estates from which Returns were received.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths	Rate of Mortality per 1000.
First quarter	186	21,161	137	120 ...	5 718
Second quarter.. ...	164	24,843	140	137 ...	5 514
Third quarter .. .	158	25,510	125	161 ..	6 311
Fourth quarter	150	22,376 .. .	139	119 ...	5 318

L.

A RETURN of Work done by the Village Tribunal of Walapané and Uda Héwáhęta in 1874.

	Walapané		Uda Héwahęta.*		Total.	
	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
Number of Cases pending on the 1st January, 1874	16	9 ...	—	—	16	9
Number of Cases instituted during the year 1874 ...	225	178 ...	217	213 ...	442	391
Total number of Cases during the year ...	241	187 ..	217	213 ..	458	400
Number of Cases decided ...	71	46 ...	34	21 ...	105	67
Number of Cases struck off	42	35 ...	46	45 ...	88	80
Number of Cases amicably settled	94	85 ..	85	84 ...	179	169
Total number of Cases disposed of during the year	207	166 ..	165	150 ...	372	316
Number of Cases pending on 31st December, 1874	34	21 ...	52	63 ...	86	84

* Work commenced in May, 1874.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, JAFFNA, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

IN the returns of revenue hitherto rendered for the Northern Province those of the Nuwarakaláwiya District have been included, as that District, which now forms the greater portion of the North-Central Province, though detached from the Northern Province in September, 1873, remained, as regards matters of account, a District of the Northern Province till the close of 1873.

The following return, giving the average revenue of the Province for the five years from 1869 to the close of 1873, and of the Districts now forming the Northern Province, shews what the contribution of the Nuwarakaláwiya District towards the revenue of the Province was:—

STATEMENT shewing the Average Revenue of the Five years from 1869 to 1873, for the Northern Province, including the Nuwarakaláwiya District, and for the Province as now constituted (comprising Jaffna, Mannár, and Mullaittívu.)

	Including Nuwarakaláwiya. Rs.	Excluding Nuwarakaláwiya. Rs.	For Nuwara-kaláwiya District. Rs.
Average gross receipts of the Province for five years from 1869 to 1873 ...	... 645,217	... 607,187	... 38,030
Years of largest and smallest revenue ...	1873 ... 709,556	... 669,991	... —
	1870 ... 608,960	... 574,440	... —
Average of real ordinary revenue, exclusive of Pearl fishery, Salt sold for export to released districts and out of the Island, and Passage money of immigrant coolies ...	... 616,974	... 578,944	... 38,030
Years of largest and smallest revenue ...	1873 ... 682,983	... 643,418	... —
	1870 ... 582,090	... 547,570	... —
Receipts under Thoroughfares Ordinance	... 83,630	... 68,372	... 15,258
Actual contribution of the people, including receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance	... 700,604	... 617,316	... 53,288
Years of largest and smallest revenue ...	1873 ... 770,311	1873 713,997	... —
	1871 ... 669,130	1869 611,700	... —

The following returns give the revenue of the Districts now forming the Northern Province, viz.:—

Jaffna District, including the Karachchi and Púnakari divisions on the Mainland, and Islands.
The Mannár District and the Mullaittívu District.

} All Tamil Districts, with the exception of a few Sinhalese villages on the Eastern border of the Mannár District.

ACTUAL Gross Receipts of the Province within each year from 1863 to 1874.

	Rs		Rs
1863	1,043,519	1869	590,952
1864	467,937	1870	574,440
1865	542,375	1871	584,667
1866	503,536	1872	615,919
1867	545,412	1873	669,991
1868	532,523	1874	743,556

N.B.—I give the return from 1863, as there was a pearl fishery in that year which yielded 510,180 rupees.

The return shews an actual increase of revenue in 1874 over that collected in 1873, even including the revenue of the Nuwarakaláwiya District. This is owing to the receipts from the Pearl Fishery in 1874, which yielded 101,199 rupees.

	1873.
Including Nuwarakaláwiya	Rs. 709,556
	1874.
Excluding Nuwarakaláwiya	Rs. 743,556
Increase ...	Rs. 34,000

There was a decrease (as appears by the following statement) in the real ordinary revenue of the Districts now forming the Province, of 36,319 rupees.

*The real ordinary revenue of the Province for the year.**

1873.		1874.
Rs. 643,418	.....	Rs. 607,099

The following items included in the first are excluded from the second:—Pearl fishery receipts, Salt sold for export to released districts, Salt sold for export out of the Island, Passage money of immigrant coolies

The average of the real ordinary revenue of the first six years was Rs. 488,593
Do. do. second six years 583,642

Increase...Rs. 95,049

Equal 19½ per cent.

In order to shew the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following statements of the real ordinary revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Thoroughfares Ordinance:—

Years.	Real ordinary Revenue.	Receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870 ...	547,570 ...	78,124† ...	625,694
1871 ...	559,787 ...	62,868 ...	622,655
1872 ...	591,737 ...	68,993 ...	660,730
1873 ...	643,418 ...	72,365 ‡ ...	715,783
1874 ...	607,099 ..	71,716 ...	678,815

The average of the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 was Rs. 620,024.
Do. of the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874 685,109

Increase...Rs. 65,085

Equal to about 10 per cent.

The number of persons who actually paid the tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance in each District, in each year, was—

	1873.	1874.
Jaffna	62,432 ...	63,137
Mannár	6,968 ...	6,347
Mullaittívu	2 348 . .	2,363
Total . .	71,748 ...	72,147

The following is the detailed account for the Jaffna District for the years 1873 and 1874:—

	1873.	1874.
Total number of persons liable to pay according to returns of Division Officers	65,440 ...	67,392
	Rs. Cts.	Rs Cts.
Amount payable at single rate	58,896 0 ..	60,652 80
To account of persons liable to pay:—		
Number of persons who actually paid ...	62,431 ...	63,437
Number of persons imprisoned	214 ...	249
Number of persons exempted by Committee and otherwise accounted for	2,795 ...	3,706
Total ...	65,440 ...	67,392

[*Continued on next page.*]

* For figures of previous years omitted in this and several of the subsequent statements, see Reports of previous years.

† The amount of 1870 is so large in consequence of the arrears of several of the preceding years having been all recovered in that year.

‡ The increase in 1872 is mainly attributable to the slight increase in the rate of commutation upon the introduction of the new coinage, and in 1873 and 1874 to a larger amount having been recovered as penalty.

To account of amount payable at single rate :—	1873. Rs. Cts.		1874. Rs. Cts.
Amount actually paid	56,187 90	...	57,093 30
Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment ...	192 60	...	224 10
Amount otherwise accounted for by Division Officers	2,515 50	...	3,335 40
Total...Rs.	58,896 0	...	60,652 80
Amount of penalty recovered	2,670 2	...	2,863 35
Total amount actually paid at single rate and penalties ...	58,857 92	...	59,956 65
Total of all moneys recovered and considered as paid at single rate by imprisonment and penalties ...	59,050 7	...	60,180 75

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Payments under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for the year 1874.

	Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittívu.		Total.	
Receipts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Actual collection at single and double rate, and at 6*d.* penalty	59,977	0	8,321	0	3,296	0	71,594	0
Value of trees, &c., standing by road sides ...	117	0	—		—		117	0
Refund of payment, fines on Division Officers and Overseers for neglect of duty ...	2,043	0	—		—		2,043	0
Total Receipts—Rs.	62,137	0	8,321	0	3,296	0	73,754	0
Payments.								
On account of Principal Roads	21,987	0	4,447	0	1,387	0	27,821	0
On account of Rest-houses	1,470	0	—		—		1,470	0
On account of Minor Works	20,003	0	2,641	0	1,586	0	24,230	0
On account of Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	12,252	0	1,685	0	501	0	14,438	0
Total Payments—Rs.	55,712	0	8,773	0	3,474	0	67,959	0

CONDENSED ABSTRACT of the Particulars of the Receipts in the years 1869, 1873, and 1874, for each District.

	1869. Rs.	1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Jaffna.			
Customs	118,990	159,122	153,426
Grain	160,280	147,300	143,706
Thoroughfares Ordinance	48,460	58,860	60,099
Stamps	38,260	54,439	52,502
Salt Monopoly	48,910	54,221	51,665
Arrack	30,530	52,624	47,008
Tolls	8,380	14,550	15,900
House Assessment Tax	9,010	9,101	8,794
Crown Lands sold	810	5,091	7,921
Judicial Receipts	3,230	8,264	7,753
Postage	5,010	5,197	5,265
Chanks { Dead	3,860	3,264	1,667
Chanks { Live	400	424	304
Timber	15,860	450	148
Carriers	3,510	—	—
All other miscellaneous receipts	4,500	8,609	6,023
Total	500,000	581,825	562,181
Mannár.			
Customs	9,680	15,268	27,207
Arrack	12,860	14,819	14,747
Salt Monopoly	14,810	12,858	11,268
Thoroughfares Ordinance	8,320	8,710	8,321
Grain	16,050	16,843	6,955
Stamps	4,940	4,853	3,984
Tolls	2,120	3,000	3,050
Postage	740	734	804
Judicial Receipts	300	1,380	729
Timber	1,540	612	565
Chanks, Live	320	1,007	322
Carriers	150	—	—
Crown Lands sold	—	—	—
House Assessment Tax	—	653	—
All other miscellaneous receipts..	1,590	4,812	2,344
Total...	73,420	85,549	87,276

	1869. Rs		1873. Rs		1874. Rs
Mullaittivu.					
Grain	15,350		10,303		10,847
Salt Monopoly	4,630		5,334		5,876
Arrack	2,150		4,456		4,911
Thoroughfares Ordinance	2,700		4,786		3,296
Stamps	810		1,865		1,795
Crown Lands sold	—		643		1,396
Postage	150		250		255
Judicial Receipts	270		330		195
Timber	11,690		20,003		160
Carriers	50		—		—
All other miscellaneous receipts..	480		439		627
Total—Rs.	58,280		48,409		29,358
The Province.					
Customs	128,670		174,390		180,633 *a*
Grain	191,680		174,446		161,488 *b*
Thoroughfares Ordinance	59,180		72,365		71,716
Salt Monopoly	68,350		72,413		68,809 *c*
Arrack	45,540		71,899		66,666 *d*
Stamps	44,010		64,157		58,281 *e*
Tolls	10,500		17,550		18,950
Crown Lands sold	810		5,734		9,317 *f*
House Assessment Tax	9,010		10,054		8,794
Judicial Receipts	3,800		9,974		8,677
Postage	5,900		6,181		6,324
Chanks Dead	3,860		3,264		1,667
Chanks Live	720		1,431		626
Timber	29,090		21,065		873 *g*
Carriers	3,710		—		—
All other miscellaneous receipts..	6,570		13,860		15,994
Total—Rs.	611,700		715,783		678,815

NOTES.—*a* The increase in the Customs revenue is attributable to a larger import of grain into the Mannár ports, in consequence of the failure of the paddy crop in the Mannár District. It will be observed that the increase at Mannár under the head "Customs" is nearly equal to the decrease under the head "Grain."

b. The decrease in the grain revenue is almost entirely in Mannár, the paddy crop having failed to a very great extent, owing to want of rain

c. The decrease in the salt revenue was in Jaffna and Mannár

d. The cause of the apparent decrease under the head "Arrack" is that the arrears of 1873, which had to be collected in 1874, were less than the arrears of 1872, which were collected in 1873

e. The cause of the decrease in the revenue from stamps is not clearly known.

f. The comparatively large increase under the head "Crown Lands sold" is owing to the fact that more lands were brought forward for sale in 1874 than in 1873.

g. Almost the whole of the decrease under the head "Timber" was at Mullaittivu, no licenses being now issued to private parties to fell timber.

Grain Revenue of each District of the Province.

	1873. Rs.		1874. Rs.
Jaffna	147,300	...	143,706
Mannár	16,843	...	6,935
Mullaittivu	10,303	...	10,847
Total—Rs.	174,446	...	161,488

STATEMENT shewing the Import of Grain into the Ports of the Northern Province for the years 1873 and 1874.

	Jaffna.		*Mannar.*		*Total for the Province.*	
	1873. Bushels.	1874. Bushels.	1873. Bushels	1874. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.	1874. Bushels.
Rice	108,456	125,459	39,921	74,528	148,377	199,987
Paddy	777,991	708,653	6,116	1,753	784,127	710,406
Other grains	5,760	8,573	100	52	5,860	8,625
Total of all grains	892,207	842,685	46,157	76,333	938,364	919,018
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	1,538,190·36	1,498,585·46	139,274·99	245,009·46	1,677,465·35	1,743,594·92
Duty	134,262·61	130,995·81	12,404·32	21,855·63	146,666·93	152,851·44

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

The estimated produce of dry grain of the Jaffna District, and the amounts realized by the sale of rents, were as follows: —

	1873. Bushels.		1874. Bushels.
Produce as deduced from rents	335,745	...	281,171
Amount of Rents.	Rs.		Rs.
Varaku	10,632	...	5,448
First Quarter	3,288	...	3,446
Second Quarter	5,243	...	4,620
Third Quarter	22,326	...	24,498
Fourth Quarter	9,111	...	10,900
Gross Total	50,600	...	48,912

The following are the remarks I made in the Report for 1870:—

"The tax is levied in this District on the following grains :—

Varaku	Tinai Chami	Ellu
Mondy	Pani Chami	Kollu
Mondy Chami	Kampampullu	Kurakkan
Put Chami	Kathiravali	
Karutu Chami	Payaru	

"Varaku is a grain, the rent of which is sold by itself. The cultivation is carried on at the same time as that of paddy, of which there is one crop annually in this District. It is grown on high lands, not well suited for paddy, and together with paddy on other lands.

The other grains are grown continuously throughout the year, and the rents are sold four times in the year, and are called the rents of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters.

The quarters are as follows :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Jaffna, Valikámam East, Valikámam North, Valikámam West, Vadamarádchi, Punakari, The Islands	December, January, and February.	March, April, and May.	June, July, and August.	September, October, and November.
Tenmarádchi, Pachchilaippali	January, February, and March.	April, May, and June.	July, August, and September.	October, November, and December.

"The cultivation is carried on in the paddy fields, after the Kálapókam paddy crop has been reaped, and in small patches of garden lands, together with vegetables of various descriptions, tobacco, &c."

Customs.

The average revenue for the six years from		1857 to 1862 was	Rs.	109,334
Do.	do.	1863 to 1868 „	„	133,570
Do.	do.	1869 to 1874 „	„	143,879

The increase in the third portion over the first, notwithstanding the abolition of export duty in 1870, is equal to about 31½ per cent., and the increase of the third portion over the second is equal to about 7¾ per cent. The cause of this increase is mainly attributable to a large quantity of grain having been imported.

Salt Monopoly.

	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Amount of salt rent of the Jaffna District	45,200	0	...	—	
Value of salt sold for consumption in the Province	26,744	0	...	65,647	0*
Value of salt sold for removal to released districts	469	0	...	3,162	0
Value of salt sold for export beyond the Island	—		...	—	
Total—Rs.	72,413	0	...	68,809	0

* The salt rent of the Jaffna District for 1874 not having been sold, the salt was sold in that year by retailers appointed by Government, to whom salt was issued at the full retail price, which was brought to account as "Sale of Salt for retail." Had the rent been sold, the salt would have been sold to the renter at forty cents per hundredweight.

Stamps.

The revenue of each District was as follows:—

	1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Jaffna ...	54,439	52,502
Mannár ...	4,853	3,984
Mullaittívu ...	1,865	1,795
Total—Rs.	61,157	58,281

Timber.

	1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Jaffna ...	450	148
Mannár ...	612	565
Mallaittívu ...	20,003	160
Total—Rs.	21,065	873

STATEMENT of Timber felled during the years 1873 and 1874.

Jaffna District.

	1873.	1874.
Pálai	1,170	461
Satin	2	—
Yávaranai	7	—
Millai	10	—
Maruthu	—	—
Chadavákku	1,750	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony ...	2,939	460
Ebony	—	—

Mannár District.

	1873.	1874.
Pálai	1,043	684
Satin	54	21
Tirukkondal	—	—
Tampanai	228	501
Margosa	1	4
Chadavákku	—	4
Chamandalai	—	—
Yávaranai	15	2
Total, exclusive of Ebony...	1,341	1,217
Ebony	—	—

Mullaittívu District.

	1873.	1874.
Pálai	2,715	73
Satin	133	—
Chamandalai	326	—
Yávaranai	24	—
Kaḍḍámanakku ...	20	—
Naval	—	—
Marutu	1	—
Panichchai	2	4
Churapunnai	—	2
Tampanai	—	—
Chadavákku	—	—
Kadduma	6	—
Jetta	—	4
Salambai	—	—
Palmirah	—	—
Margosa	1	—
Total, exclusive of Ebony...	3,228	83
Ebony	696	—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

Postage (including sale of Postage Stamps.)

	1873. Rs	1874. Rs
Jaffna	5,197	5,265
Mannár	734	804
Mullaittívu	250	255
Total... ...	6,181	6,324
Increase in each year over the preceding year ...	131	143

Judicial.

The following is the account of Fines for the Police Courts of the Jaffna District:—

1873 ... Rs. 6,132 | 1874 ... Rs. 6,949

Chanks.

MEMORANDUM of Duty on Licenses issued for fishing for Live Chanks from 1873 to 1874.—(Two years.)

		1873. Number.	Amount of Duty on Licenses. Rs Cts.	1874. Number.	Amount of Duty on Licenses. Rs Cts.
Jaffna.					
	Boats ...	18	45 0	15	37 50
	Tindals	36	88 50	23	54 75
	Divers...	127	290 25	93	211 50
Mannár.					
	Boats ...	70	175 0	21	52 50
	Tindals	74	166 50	21	47 25
	Divers...	296	666 0	99	222 75
Total for the Province.					
	Boats ...	88	220 0	36	90 0
	Tindals	110	255 0	44	102 0
	Divers ..	423	956 25	192	434 25

N.B.—There is no revenue under this head at Mullaittívu.

MEMORANDUM of Royalty levied on Dead Chanks from 1873 to 1874.—(Two years.)

Jaffna.

	1873.	1874.
Number of Dead Chanks	1,614,500	879,200
	Rs Cts.	Rs Cts.
Value	16,047 0	8,334 88
Amount of Royalty	3,264 0	1,666 98

N.B.—There is no revenue under this head in any District but Jaffna.

MEMORANDUM of Total Revenue from Duty on Licenses for Live Chanks, and from Royalty on Dead Chanks, from 1873 to 1874.—(Two years.)

	1873. Rs. Cts.	1874. Rs. Cts.
Jaffna.		
Live Chanks.	423 75	303 75
Dead Chanks.	3,264 0	1,666 98
Total	3,687 75	1,970 73
Mannár.		
Live Chanks	1,007 50	322 50
Dead Chanks	—	—
Total	1,007 50	322 50
Total for the Province...	4,695 25	2,293 23

ACCOUNT of Licenses issued in the Northern Province during the year 1874.

	Palanquin Carriages.	Carriers.	Fire Arms.	Fire Arms previously registered.	Elephant Shooting.	Elephant Catching.	Game.	Gunpowder.	Liquor Shops.	Total value of Stamps used for Licenses.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cts.
Value of Stamp for each License ...	10·0	3·0	1·25	0·50	10·0	10 0	10·0	5 0	25	—	
Number of Licenses issued in 1874 at											
Jaffna ...	11	1,560	22	2	2	—	6	—	7	5,073	50
Mannár ...	—	91	10	—	—	32	—	5	4	730	50
Mullaittívu ...	—	41	25	1	—	—	—	2	—	164	75
	11	1,692	57	3	2	32	6	7	11	5,968	75

Export of Elephants.

	1873.		1874.
Number	83	...	79
Value	Rs. 28,900	...	Rs. 15,730
Average Value	348	...	235
Royalty	4,240	...	8,700

The catching of elephants is now prohibited, upon instructions from the Home Government.

Trade.

The total value of this in each of the last two years has been as follows:—

1873 .... Rs. 6,702,479
1874 ..... „ 1,179,980

Export of *Copperah* was as follows:—

Years.	Quantity. Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Value. Rs.	Cts.
1873	16,384	2	0	...	100,635	0
1874	21,960	2	0	...	142,632	0

Cotton Thread.

Import of thread from beyond sea has been:—

Years.	Quantity Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Value. Rs.	Cts.
1873 ...	82	0	19	...	6,296	42
1874 ...	242	0	5	...	22,394	0

The weavers of this Province manufacture cloth chiefly with thread imported from other places, the quantity of cotton produced here being very trifling.

The import of cloth at Jaffna was as follows:—

1873 ... ... Rs. 58,325
1874 ... ... „ 48,505

The export of Beche-de-Mer from the ports of the Northern Province for the six years from 1869 to 1874 was as follows:—

Years.	Quantity. Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		Value. Rs.	Cts.
1869 ...	162	1	23	...	1,629	62
1870 ...	484	2	0	...	5,811	0
1871 ...	218	0	0	...	3,430	0
1872 ...	715	0	0	...	11,270	0
1873 ..	1,021	2	0	...	67,470	0
1874 ...	490	0	0	...	14,810	0

As Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery I forwarded a Report on the Pearl Fishery, and copies of the Diaries kept during the Fishery. The annexed is a copy of one of the returns attached to the Report.

The total expenses of the Pearl Fishery amounted to Rs. 28,523 74
The proceeds, to 101,199 0

Nets Receipts—Rs. 72,675 26

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the number of Oysters fished, the Government Share, the Divers' Share, the rates at which the Government and Divers' Shares were sold, the Total Amount realized on account of Government, and the probable amount realized by the Divers.

Date.	Day's fishing.	No. of Boats.	Of what Division.	Hour of arrival of first Boat.	Hour of arrival of last Boat.	Total Number of Oysters fished.	Government share of Oysters	Divers share of Oysters.	Average value of Government share per 1,000.	Probable average value of Divers' Oysters per 1,000.	Value of Government share.	Probable value of Divers' share.	Highest and lowest rates at which Government and Divers' shares of Oysters were sold per 1,000.
1874.									Rs	Rs	Rs. Cts	Rs Cts.	Rs
March 10 ...	1st	50	Red	3¾ P.M.	¼ past 5 P.M.	67,389	50,542	16,847	136	200	6,876 0	3,340 0	Government share 210—100 Divers' share ...300— 80
„ 11 ...	2nd	50	Blue	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	62,973	47,230	15,743	75	130	3,542 0	2,047 50	Government share .. 75— 0 Divers' share ...125—130
„ 12 ...	3rd	50	Green	4 P.M.	9 P.M.	66,736	50,000	16,684	75	122	3,750 0	2,032 0	Government share .. 75— 0 Divers' share ...120—125
„ 13 ...	4th	50	Red	3½ P.M.	4½ P.M.	155,224	116,414	38,808	75	100	8,991 0*	4,400 0	Government share .. 75— 0 Divers' share ...100—120
„ 14 ...	5th	50	Blue	4 P.M.	6½ P.M.	106,553	79,915	26,638	77	99	6,168 0	2,385 0	Government share.. 75— 80 Divers' share . 80—100
„ 16 ...	6th	50	Green	3½ P.M.	7 P.M.	188,642	141,482	47,160	72	99	10,103 0	4,230 0	Government share... 60— 82 Divers' share ... 80—100
„ 17 ...	7th	50	Red	4 P.M.	5½ P.M.	114,210	85,658	28,552	63	99	5,469 50	2,610 0	Government share... 60— 75 Divers' share ... 80—100
„ 21 ...	8th	50	Blue	4 P.M.	5½ P.M.	168,317	126,488	41,829	86	85	10,797 0	3,570 0	Government share... 90— 80 Divers' share ... 80— 90
„ 23 ...	9th	61	Green and Blue ...	4¼ P.M.	5 P.M.	206,581	155,686	51,895	78	90	12,104 50	4,680 0	Government share . 76— 80 Divers' share ... 80—100
„ 24 ...	10th	50	Red	4½ P.M.	5½ P.M.	101,770	76,328	25,442	81	85	6,227 50	2,207 50	Government share... 80— 83 Divers' share ... 80— 90
„ 27 ...	11th	50	Blue	4½ P.M.	6½ P.M.	76,937	57,703	19,234	92	85	5,281 50	1,610 0	Government share... 85— 92 Divers' share ... 80— 90
„ 28 ...	12th	99	Red and Green ..	4 P.M.	5½ P.M.	137,035	102,775	34,258	86	85	8,843 0	2,890 0	Government share... 86— 87 Divers' share ... 85— 90
„ 30 ...	13th	99	Green and Blue ...	4 P.M.	5½ P.M.	141,970	106,485	35,495	70	85	7,476 0	3,060 0	Government share... 82— 60 Divers' share .. 80— 90
„ 31 ...	14th	91	Red and Blue ...	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	82,666	62,000	20,666	70	77	4,340 0	1,578 0	Government share.. 70— 0 Divers' share . 75— 80
April 1 ...	15th	37	Blue, Green, and general	4 P.M.	4¾ P.M.	22,666	17,000	5,666	70	85	1,230 0	467 0	Government share... 70— 76 Divers' share ... 80— 90
		887				1,699,669	1,275,706	424,917			101,199 0	41,107 0	

A quantity of 3,467 oysters are included in this, being confiscated oysters from Divers.

* This includes an item of Rs. 262, being value of confiscated oysters from Divers' share.

A STATEMENT of the Export of Tobacco for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.					1874.				
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.	
	Cwts.	qrs.		Rs.	Cts.		Cwts.	qrs.		Rs.	Cts.
Beyond Sea ...	36,355	0	...	988,500	0	.....	35,640	0	...	1,024,115	0
Coastwise ...	11,997	0	...	347,800	22	.....	10,108	1	...	243,980	0
Total ...	48,352	0	...	1,336,300	22	.....	45,748	1	...	1,268,095	0

RETURN shewing the Total Revenue and Expenditure of each District of the Northern Province for 1874.

	Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittívu.		Total.	
REVENUE.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears ...	5,938	38	—		677	25	6,615	63
Customs ...	148,717	35	24,955	54	—		173,672	89
Port Dues ...	4,708	26	2,251	78	—		6,960	4
Land Sales ...	7,921	55	—		1 395	60	9,317	15
Land Revenue ...	143,695	92	6,935	35	10,814	81	161,446	8
Rents ...	18,028	9	3,410	0	99	96	21,538	5
Licenses ...	45,725	3	21,689	12	4,264	65	71,678	80
Stamps ...	57 346	70	4,724	45	2,024	67½	64 095	82½
Taxes ...	6 167	26	—		—		6 167	26
Pearl Fishery ...	101,199	0	—		—		101,199	0
Postage ...	420	8	63	64	26	48	510	20
Fines ...	7,717	27	495	80	195	25	8,408	32
Sale of Government Property ...	52,333	71	13,946	30	6,077	11	72,357	12
Reimbursement ...	1,377	53	35,490	48	370	20	37,238	21
Interest ...	459	34	233	36	64	69	757	39
Miscellaneous ...	1,258	77	16	65	0	70	1,276	12
Special Receipts ...	266	74	—		51	9	317	83
	603,280	98	114,312	47	26,062	46½	743,555	91½
Drafts ...	191,232	43	59,612	40	5,028	5½	255,872	88½
Deposits ...	408,042	64½	139,128	27	17,967	27	565,138	18½
Remittances ...	45,731	60	145,368	42	5,125	0	196,225	2
Rs....	1,248 287	65½	458,321	56	54,182	79	1,760,792	0½
EXPENDITURE.								
Fixed Salaries ...	105,583	29	22,883	25	13,220	0	141,686	54
Provisional Salaries ...	14,733	99	567	0	690	0	15,990	99
Allowances ...	90	0	—		—		90	0
Office Contingencies ...	5,351	75	470	28	254	39	6.076	42
Pensions ...	5,063	25	983	99	—		6,047	24
Revenue Service ...	41,008	60	36,041	14	5,322	25½	82,371	99½
Administration of Justice ...	4,639	29	47	0	123	48½	4,809	77½
Charitable Allowance ...	5,661	59	314	18	549	70	6,525	47
Hospitals ...	4,445	8	2,754	18	3,073	93	10,273	19
Police and Jails ...	14,191	55	25,329	35	188	14	39,709	4
Rent ...	180	0	—		—		180	0
Transport ...	7,192	83	1,270	0	711	7	9,173	90
Conveyance of Mails ...	8,879	61	2,640	0	692	94	12,212	55
Miscellaneous Service ...	7,302	21	2,834	67	1,955	98	12,092	86
Refund of Duties, &c. ...	71	60	—		—		71	60
Lands taken for Government purposes ...	1,199	0	—		—		1.199	0
Immigration ...	112	90	84,730	53	—		84,843	43
	225,706	54	180,865	57	26,781	89	433,354	0
Drafts ...	388,217	91½	133 971	11	10,896	33	533,085	35½
Deposits ...	395,637	32	139,567	77	17,448	15½	552,653	24½
Remittances ...	266,918	9	1,167	0	2,164	60	270,249	69
Rs....	1,276,479	86½	455,571	45	57,290	97½	1,789,342	29

NORTHERN PROVINCE.
—
JAFFNA.
—
Report.
—

General Observations.

The past year, though on the whole a favourable one as regards the Jaffna District, was one of great trial to the people of the Mullaittívu District, and much suffering to those of the Mannár District.

The returns of revenue certainly shew a fair average collection for the Province, those of the Mannár District actually shewing an increase over those of 1873.

The decrease of 36,319 rupees in the ordinary revenue of the Province is attributable, in a great measure, to the discontinuance of the system of granting licenses for the felling of timber in the Crown forests; the decrease under this head in the Mullaittívu District having amounted to 19,843 rupees.

That there was such a large increase in the Mannár District instead of a decrease, is mainly owing to the very large import of grain, consequent on the failure of the local crops, and the additional demand to meet the wants of from 5,000 to 10,000 strangers collected for two months during the pearl fishery.

It will be seen by the return that the "Customs" give an increase, in Mannár, of 11,939 rupees, whilst there was, in the grain revenue of the District, a decrease of 9,909 rupees; the import of rice alone having amounted to 74,000 bushels, against 40,000 in the preceding year; the import of all grain to 76,000 bushels, against 46,000 in 1873.

The import of rice into the ports of the Jaffna District also exceeded the import of the previous year.

There was a decrease however in paddy in Jaffna, and in paddy and other grains in Mannár; and notwithstanding the large import of grain in Mannár, the Customs returns shew a slight decrease, in the import of all grain into the Province, of 19,346 bushels.

In the grain revenue of the Mullaittívu District there was an increase, owing to the high price of grain consequent on the partial failure of the crops, and to many of the fields having been left unsown for want of rain at the proper time in 1872, as remarked on in my Report of 1873.

There is nothing calling for remark in regard to the other heads of revenue of the Province generally, the collection under which is very much the same as in 1873, there having been a slight increase on some and decrease on others, except under the head "Timber," in regard to which I have already remarked.

The increase in the "Customs" in Mannár, chiefly on account of the import of grain, made up for the loss in the grain revenue of that District and of the Jaffna District, whilst the decrease in the timber revenue of the Mullaittívu District stands as a loss in the revenue returns of the Province for 1874.

The loss will however, I think, be made up to some extent this year, a large quantity of timber having been felled by the Forester, and removed to the depôt at Mullaittívu for sale by public auction. The removal was not effected till the close of 1874, and the timber could not therefore be disposed of in 1874. The only matter for congratulation in regard to the increase in the revenue of the Mannár District is that grain was imported in sufficient quantities to meet the failures of the local crops, and that the people found the means of purchasing it. The loss of the grain crops, however, and the disposal of household and other property, in order to obtain the means of purchasing food, must have reduced many of the people almost to beggary; the people of the mainland Pattus of that District having very little to fall back on when their paddy crops fail.

Weather.—There was nothing calling for special remarks in regard to the weather in the Jaffna District. There was certainly a deficiency of rain in the early part of the year, and again in September, at the commencement of the sowing season, for the kálapokam of 1875, which interfered to some extent, but in no extraordinary degree, with agricultural operations. The rainfall of the last quarter was, however, fully up to the average, and whilst it enabled the cultivators to sow the fields remaining unsown in September, it served to bring forward the young plants of the first sowing. In the Mannár District, the drought which I referred to in my Report for 1873, as prevailing in that District at the close of that year, continued, I may say, throughout the year.

Little or no rain fell in any part of the District till towards the close of the year, and the state of the country and the condition of the people, for want of water, at the close of September, were most deplorable.

In all my experience of that District, in previous years of drought, I have never witnessed anything like the hardships the people were subjected to, owing to the scarcity of water for the most ordinary domestic purposes, in September and October. The wells, in many villages, had completely dried up, and failed to afford a drop of water, while in others, and in pits sunk in the beds of tanks and streams, the supply was so scanty that women and children had to remain round them for hours whilst water trickled in in sufficient quantities to be scooped up with cocoanut shells. In some of the large tanks in the neighbourhood of Vavuniya-Vilāṅkulam, viz., Mamado, Iralperiakulam, and Katchelkody, there were small supplies of thick muddy water, the remains, as the people said, of the rains of December, 1873; but, in general, the tanks were all dry, and remained dry till the close of the year.

In October there were some showers in different parts of the District, which in no place sufficed to fill the tanks, and in some places only served to wet the surface of the ground.

In December there was some heavy rain in the Vanni and in the Illuppaikkadawai and Perunkáli Pattus, and in some villages of Mántoṭai and Nanáddán, but not enough to fill the Vanni tanks or the tanks of the other maritime Pattus, although the Mullaittívu-Vanni was at the time flooded.

The want of rain, of course, interfered with the cultivation of the fields for the Kálapókam of this year. In the Perunkáli and Illuppáikaḍawái Pattus, where there was heavy rain, the fields were all sown, and there was every prospect of a good crop at the close of the year in those Pattus. Very few fields were, however, sown in the Vanni and the other maritime Pattus.

In the Mullaittívu District there was a little rain in the early part of the year, which enabled the people to secure a small Eḍaipókam crop in some of the fields not sown for the Kálapókam in the Vanni Pattus.

In September and October heavy rain fell in the maritime Pattus and some parts of the Vanni, which did not, however, extend into the Mannár District. This enabled the people to sow their fields for the Kálapókam of 1875, and the prospects were favourable till towards the close of the year, when heavy rain fell over the whole District, breaking many of the tanks, destroying the young paddy in the fields, and flooding the country.

Crops.—The Kálapókam paddy crop of the Jaffna District was a tolerably good one, and the dry grain crops were up to the average. The crop of palmyrah fruit was also a good one, and, as shewn in one of the previous statements, the import of rice and other grains was large. There was therefore no cause for anxiety in regard to the supply of food during the year.

Tobacco was again extensively grown over the whole District, and the crop turned out well. I have been told, however, that much difficulty has been experienced by the traders in disposing of the tobacco in India, and that a large portion of last year's crop is still in their hands. It is said that tobacco of the same description as the Jaffna tobacco, and equal in quality, is now being grown in Southern India, and that it is taking the place of the Jaffna tobacco. If this be the case, and Indian tobacco supersedes Jaffna tobacco in Southern India, the Jaffna traders will have to find some other market for it, or the cultivators turn their attention to something else.

A STATEMENT of the Export of Tobacco for 1873 and 1874.

1873.		Quantity.		Value.
Beyond Sea	...	cwts. 36,355	...	Rs. 988,500·00
Coastwise	...	„ 11,997	...	„ 347,800·22
	Total	„ 48,352	...	„ 1,336,300·22

1874.		Quantity.		Value.
Beyond Sea	...	cwts. 35,640	...	Rs. 1,024,115·00
Coastwise	..	„ 10,108	...	„ 243,980·00
	Total	„ 45,748	...	„ 1,268,095·00

Besides what is taken to other parts of the Island by sea, there is a large trade with the Central Province by the Central road. I have no means however of ascertaining the quantity taken by the road.

In the Mannár District there was very little paddy sown for the Kálapókam of 1874, owing to the drought which prevailed at the close of 1873, and the crop was a very poor one. The dry grain crops of Mannár also failed to a great extent.

In the Mullaittívu District there was more rain at the close of 1873 than in the Mannár District and in the maritime Pattus there was a fair Kálapókam crop.

The fields of the Vanni Pattus were however, in general, left unsown for the Kálapókam, the tanks not having been filled. Some rain in the early part of the year enabled the people of some of the villages in the Vanni to secure a small Eḍaipókam crop.

The dry grain crops failed to a great extent for want of rain.

Salt.—The manufacture of salt in the salt pans at Siviaṭeru was very much interfered with by showers of rain, which frequently dissolved the salt when ready for collection, and flooded the pans. There was, however, a tolerably good collection, the quantity collected having amounted to cwts. 26,455.

There was no collection of self-formed salt in the léwáyas of Karanavai, there having been too much water in the léwáyas to admit of a collection being made throughout the year.

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The following statement gives the quantities collected and manufactured, and sold in 1873 and 1874 :—

Quantity collected.	1873. Cwts.	1874. Cwts.
Naturally formed salt	25,575½	—
Manufactured salt	23,896	26,455
Total ...	49,471½	26,455
Quantity sold.		
For consumption in the Province ...	30,109	29,706
For removal to released Districts ...	199	1,340
For export beyond the Island ...	—	—
Total ...	30,308	31,046

Health of People.—Notwithstanding the drought and the scarcity which prevailed in the mainland districts (Mannár and Mullaittívu) consequent on the failure of the local crops, there was no unusual prevalence of disease in the Province, the health of the country having been in general good.

Humanly speaking, I believe this is attributable to the carrying out of relief works by Government in the distressed districts, which afforded the poorer classes the means of purchasing imported food; to large supplies of grain being available in Southern India, and to its import in quantities sufficient to keep the price down to something very little above the ordinary price of imported rice in the markets of the Province; and to no epidemic diseases having been introduced into the Mannár District by the immigrant coolies, who came across in large numbers, especially in June, when 20,274 coolies were brought over in the immigrant vessels.

However sceptical some people at a distance may have been of the prevalence of distress in any part of the Northern Province, and of the necessity for the adoption by Government of any extraordinary measures to meet it, I feel convinced, from what fell under my observation in circuits made by me in the Mannár and Mullaittívu Districts, that the condition of those districts from the early part of 1874 to the close of October was such as to give cause for serious anxiety, and it was, I believe, owing to the prompt action of Government in affording relief in the shape of work, that the people, and more especially the poorer classes, were saved from starvation, sickness, and death. As it was, had epidemic disease been brought into the Mannár District by the cooly immigrants, it would have told with fearful effect on the people, suffering as they were from insufficiency of food and scarcity of water.

In the Mannár District, in which the supplies of grain in the villages had become very low, owing to the failure, more or less, of the crops for two or three years, and the almost total failure of the Kálapókam of 1874, it became necessary not only to afford relief in the shape of work, but also to supply food; and under Mr. Bailey's able management this was done, supplies of rice having been sent from Mannár to all parts of the District to be given to those working on the relief roads in partpayment of wages.

In the Mullaittívu District there was not the same scarcity of home-grown grain as in the Mannár District. The cultivators had been able to secure some paddy, which they hoarded up, and sold at high prices. Relief works and work in the Forest Department gave the poorer classes the means of purchasing grain, and, with the exception of 200 bushels of rice received from Colombo, it was not found necessary to send grain into that District.

In both Districts, I am informed, people worked on the relief works who never worked as labourers before, and would not have worked then had they not been driven by want. Some, however, possessed of property, and able to work, preferred selling off the little property they had, to working on the relief works; and there were many aged and infirm persons (men and women) who could not work, and to whom it was found necessary to afford gratuitous relief at the close of the year.

The works sanctioned were such as were calculated to prove of permanent benefit to the people in both districts; and I am quite satisfied that notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in starting the work on the roads, all of which were surveyed and traced by a competent surveyor, the money expended was advantageously laid out.

In the Peninsula of Jaffna a few cases of supposed sporadic cholera occurred in July and August, and two cases at Silavaturai during the Pearl Fishery. Small-pox, which had disappeared in March, broke out again in December in Vaddukkoddai, and spread rapidly through that and the adjoining village Arali; the disease having been introduced by a person who had just returned from India. Two cases occurred during the Pearl Fishery at Silavaturai.

Annexed are statements of epidemic diseases, in the usual form, and a comparative statement of marriages, births, and deaths.

MEMORANDUM of Cases of Cholera and Small-Pox in each District in 1874.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases recovered.	Number of Deaths.
CHOLERA.			
Among Residents.			
Jaffna	—	—	—
Mannár	—	—	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Among Immigrants.			
Jaffna	—	—	—
Mannár	2	2	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	2	2	—
	—	—	—
SMALL-POX.			
Among Residents.			
Jaffna	25	25	—
Mannár	—	—	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	25	25	—
	—	—	—
Among Immigrants.			
Jaffna	—	—	—
Mannár	4	4	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	4	4	—
	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

	1873.			1874.		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Jaffna.						
Jaffna	241	1,047	626	228	952	603
Valikáman East ...	83	513	171	79	475	212
Do. North ..	212	1,101	349	202	1,029	423
Do. West ...	205	1,382	626	159	1,500	641
Vaḍamaráḍchi	400	1,421	477	295	1,224	547
Tenmaráḍchi	221	895	726	245	716	596
Pachchilaippali	62	140	176	33	113	141
Punakári	25	106	59	16	136	66
The Islands	264	814	362	256	1,036	341
Total...	1,713	7,419	3,572	1,513	7,181	3,590
Mannár.						
Mannár Island	71	169	58	77	125	52
Músali	60	311	238	23	184	144
Mantai	42	154	126	15	152	89
Tunukkai	—	11	21	1	3	10
Kilakkumulai South ...	18	47	47	10	51	53
Chinnachcheḍḍikkuḷam ...	15	46	32	4	45	41
Total...	206	738	522	130	560	389
The Vanni.						
Karikkaḍḍumúlai ...	41	216	171	20	146	192
Melpattu	8	50	90	5	39	99
Kilakkumúlai North ...	—	16	41	4	26	41
Total...	49	282	302	29	211	332
Grand Total...	1,968	8,439	4,396	1,672	7,952	4,311

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Marriages under the Amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance of 1870.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Marriages. 1873.		1874.
Mannár.			
Kalakkumúlai South, Naduchcheddikulam	6	...	25
Sinnachcheddikkulam	3	...	8
Total...	9	...	33

*Crime.**—Three murders, two of them of a most brutal nature, were committed in the Province, one at Vannarponnai in Jaffna, one at Keppapulam in Mullaittívu, and one at Tailankúdi in Mannár.

The three cases were committed for trial before the Supreme Court at its second Session. The accuseds in the Jaffna and Mannár cases pleaded guilty. The accused in the Mullaittívu case was tried and convicted. Sentence of death was, as of course, passed on all of them, but was in the case of the Mannár man commuted to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour.

Total number of Personal Process received during the six years ending 1874:—

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1869	60,124	1872	39,483
1870	60,125	1873	37,876
1871	53,016	1874	38,432

The following are returns of Writs of Execution against Property and Personal Process.

I give a tabular statement, in like form as for last year, for 1873 and 1874.

	1873. Rs.		1874. Rs.
Amount for which Writs have been issued ...	193,932	...	57,947
Amount recovered by sale	57,133	...	63,651
Amount recovered without sale	7,437	...	3,553
Amount settled between parties	11,605	...	4,480
Total...	76,176	...	71,687

Postal Service.—In my Report for 1873 I alluded to the establishment, at the beginning of the year, of three branch Post Offices at Battucotta, Koppai, and Uduvil. The annexed return of letters, &c., that have passed through the several Post Offices of the Province shews that the business in these three offices has very much increased.

* For detailed returns, see Judicial Statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.—(Part IV.)

POST OFFICE, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

RETURN OF LETTERS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Post Office.	DESPATCHED								RECEIVED.										
	Service Letters	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid.	Parcels, Service	Parcels, private	Letters registered.	News-papers	Total	Service Letters.	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid	Parcels, Service.	Parcels, private	Letters, registered.	News-papers.	Total.	Grand Total for 1874.	Grand Total for 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jaffna	16,172	92,852	3 682	192	463	3,145	21,781	138,287	21 952	114,720	4,329	358	566	4 813	30,154	176,892	315,179	273,292	41,887	—
Jaffna Customs ...	3,556	31,965	1,273	62	103	925	6,914	44,648	1,362	2 288	174	1	2	5	40	3,872	48,520	28,020	20,500	—
Kayts	1,277	2,160	170	2	2	11	13	3,615	828	2,633	282	21	3	109	712	4,588	8,203	7,649	564	—
Batticotta	447	4 679	130	—	6	35	174	5 471	603	4,944	94	5	44	462	1,145	7,297	12,768	9,194	3,574	—
Uduvil . .	200	4,668	154	32	3	83	11,988	17,018	266	5,693	166	192	23	431	1,129	7,900	24,924	17,657	7,267	—
Kánkesanturai ..	429	1,185	45	10	2	31	14	1,714	215	1,751	74	5	10	78	334	2,467	4,181	3,603	578	—
Point Pedro	2 115	6 577	223	6	5	113	184	9,223	1 433	6 903	159	12	52	162	1,855	10,606	19,829	19,533	296	—
Valluvettiturai ...	327	2,343	120	5	—	43	32	2,870	137	2,746	102	7	4	84	374	3,654	6,524	7,180	—	656
Kopay . ..	98	698	24	2	4	—	42	868	93	941	39	47	2	46	145	1,313	2,181	1,463	718	—
Chávakachchéri ...	1,415	1,350	91	5	3	3	217	3,082	1,570	1,279	65	17	9	26	783	3,749	6,831	6,995	—	164
Palai	1,080	3,600	8	—	10	2	192	4,892	1,300	4,457	73	2	16	4	4,160	9,992	14,884	7,599	7,285	—
Vavuniyá-Villáykulam ..	268	812	16	—	5	2	8	1 111	191	710	35	4	16	8	150	1,114	2 225	2 072	153	—
Mannár	4,014	10,258	500	57	29	519	198	15,575	3,444	9 429	607	230	135	265	4,174	18,284	33 879	29,971	3,888	—
Mullaittívu	1,728	3,252	37	6	4	189	171	5 387	1,441	2 853	135	33	25	73	2,337	6 897	12,284	11,283	1,001	—
Total	33,014	106,279	6,471	379	639	5,051	41,928	253,761	34,835	161 327	6,264	934	913	6,566	47,692	258 631	512,392	425,501	87,711	820

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(5.)

MEMORANDUM OF EXPENSES incurred under the head "Immigration" during the year 1874.

	Rs.	Cts.
Charges for hospitals for sick immigrants	3,664	40
For clearing the paths leading to the Cooly Bungalows in the Mannár District, and the ground around them	100	0
For planting and rearing trees about the Cooly Bungalows in the Mannár District	100	0
Establishment for attendance on the sick on board the vessels, particularly those attacked with cholera, for landing the sick, and also the corpses of those dying on the passage	3,780	0
Charges for oil and wicks for keeping light at the ports of immigrant vessels	177	37
Hire of a person in charge of light at the port of Devipatam	51	38
Charges for the ordinary watchers and attendants at the rest-houses for immigrants, and for affording aid to the destitute	6,109	9
Hire of two watchers employed at the Attalai tank and Mannár ferry to direct immigrants to rest houses	180	0
Pay of Superintendent of Immigration	4,000	0
Pay of a clerk	480	0
Pay of registration clerk	300	0
Pay of three peons	360	0
Pay of shipping agent for Pésálai and Vaṅkálai	360	0
For hire of boats	5,698	13
Hire of four vessels engaged for the conveyance of immigrant coolies between Mannár and India	48,000	0
For the erection of quarantine buildings at Paumben	2,319	95
For the maintenance of the necessary establishment in connection with the hospitals for the accommodation of sick immigrant coolies at the ports and the Coast	4,075	79
For maintaining a light vessel and crew on the rocks off Ramasaram lying on the track of immigrant vessels	739	0
Light-boat and red light at Devipatam	346	0
For water-carts and bullocks	1,350	25
For ordinary repairs, &c., whitewashing, immigrant cooly bungalows ...	294	81
For contingencies	3,318	14
Total ... Rs.	85,834	31

Health of Cattle.—In the Jaffna District, murrain was reported to have prevailed more or less, throughout the year, in the Vaḍamarádchi, Tenmarádchi, Pachchilaippali, and Punakári divisions.

In the mainland, sore mouth and sore hoof prevailed to some extent, owing to insufficiency of water and pasture.

In the Mullaittívu District, the disease, which broke out apparently in consequence of the drought during the third quarter of 1873, is reported to have spread over the District, and continued till the close of the second quarter of 1874. It again broke out in some villages of the Vanni, and continued, but to no serious extent, till the close of the year.

The Assistant Agent of Mannár reported as follows, in his quarterly reports:—

"*Second Quarter.*—There was no disease amongst cattle.

"*Third Quarter.*—There has been no murrain, but, from the want of pasture and water, many of the cattle have died from sheer starvation.

"*Fourth Quarter.*—There has been no murrain, and since the rains commenced the suffering of the cattle from want of pasture has ceased."

The annexed is a return of cattle reported to have died from murrain in the Jaffna and Mullaittívu Districts:—

Districts.	Black Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Goats and Sheep.
Jaffna ...	497 ..	— ...	—
Mannár ...	— ...	— ...	—
Mullaittívu ...	623 ...	— ...	—
Total—1,120	...	— ...	—

The number of chetahs and bears killed, for which reward was paid during 1873 and 1874, was as follows:—

		1873.	1874.
Jaffna.			
	Chetahs	31 ..	69
	Bears	8 ...	32
Mannár.			
	Chetahs	101 ...	131
	Bears	52 ..	27
Mullaittívu.			
	Chetahs	70 ...	60
	Bears	29 ...	31
Total —	Chetahs...	202 ...	89
	Bears ...	260 ...	90

Public Works.—On a grant from the general revenue of 12,000 rupees, a work recommended by the Cholera Commission, and specially referred to in my Report for 1872 – viz., the opening of a road through the Moor's Quarters, Vannarponnai, Jaffna—was carried out by the Public Works Department, much to the benefit I believe of that ill-ventilated and crowded part of the town

Another section of the Coast road, from Point Pedro westward, viz., that between Tondaimanár and Kánkésanturai, was also completed, on a grant of 12,950 rupees.

The bridging of the Central road, commenced in 1873 with the bridging of the section in the Nuwarakaláwiya District, was steadily carried on, and the bridging of the three large streams between Vavuniya-Vilánkulam, at the 90th mile, and Dambulla—viz, the Galkandamadu-oya, the Manal-áru, and the Malvéti-oya—was completed, iron girder bridges of 60 feet span each having been thrown across these streams.

It is to be hoped that the bridging of the remainder of the road will be provided for, and the work completed by the end of 1876.

The work, as I remarked in the Report for 1873, has been carried out by a division of Pioneers, who have done their work very well under the superintendence of Veluppillai Mudaliyár. Work in the shape of bridging can only be properly done in this Province by trained men like the Pioneers; and I trust that a detachment will be kept up in the Province till the bridging, at least of the principal roads, has been completed.

On the road to Mullaittívu from Mánkulam on the new trace, for which 30,000 rupees were allowed, little work was done, and merely the ordinary work of upkeep on the Mannár-Madawachchi road. Rupees 50,000 have however been allowed for the bridging of that road this year, and work at the Cheddikulám-áru, where an iron bridge of 100 feet span will be thrown across the river, is now in progress, under the superintendence of Veluppillai Mudaliyár. There are several deep dangerous water-courses across this road between Kompansayintakulam and Cheddikkulam—the 18th and 23rd miles—which should be bridged. I believe an additional sum of 40,000 rupees would be sufficient to complete the bridging of this road, which is the immigrant route from Mannár to the Central road.

The large iron bridge across the Kanakaráyan-áru, near the 66th mile-post, will no longer be required there when the new trace is open for traffic, as I trust it will be, by the end of 1876. This bridge should be taken down and thrown across the river a little further down, between Mánkulam and Karuppattamurippu, where the river crosses the road from Mánkulam on the new trace to Mullaittívu.

No other works than those named, in the way of opening new roads, were carried on by the Public Works Department, work in general having been confined to upkeep.

In the way of improvement, the two main thoroughfares through Vannarponnai past the Grand Bazaar, towards Kánkésanturai and Punnalai, were widened and cleared of encroachments to the distance of a mile.

Under the District Road Committee no new roads were opened, but the following roads, opened in 1873 and 1874, were carried on towards completion, viz.:—

		Distance. Miles.	Fur.	Yards.	
1.	Koddádi-Moor street road ...	0	4	146	... Thoroughly completed.
2.	Pas-dúr cross roads ...	0	3	96	... Do. do.
3.	Urumpiray road .	5	7	0	... Opened and raised.
4.	Chunnakam-Puttúr and Achchuveli roads	8	0	0	... Opened and raised and gravelled 4,000 yards.
5.	The Múlai road	3	7	130	... Opened and raised.
6.	Udupitti-Malisanthai road ...	3	3	38	... Commenced in 1872, and thoroughly completed in 1874.
7.	Point Pedro-Sirahnkovil to the sea-shore road ...	0	2	160	... Opened in 1873, and raised in 1874.
8.	Chávakachchéri-Vempiray road...	2	2	140	... Opened and raised.

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Under votes in the Government Agent's Schedule, some works of a sanitary nature, recommended by the Cholera Commission, in the shape of filling tanks and hollows, were carried out. Similar works were carried out in Mannár and Mullaittívu.

On a vote of 1,000 rupees wells were sunk at the following places:—

In the Jaffna District, in the Pachchilaippali Division:—

One at Kilali.
One at Mukamalai.
One at Pallai.

In the Mannár District:

One at Aravillu, on the road to Silainamarutamadu.

In the Mullaittívu District:—

One at Kumilamunai.
One at Koraimottai.

No new buildings were provided for from the general revenue in the Supply Bill of 1874.

The hospitals and medical officers' residences, in connection with the Immigration Service, on the North road, at Váṅkálai, Pésálai, and Puliyadi-irakkam, provided for in the Supply Bill of 1872, were reported to have been completed at the close of the year.

The foundations of the two cooly sheds at Vakai-kaṭṭina-olukkuḷam, and Periya-káḍḍu, provided for in the same Supply Bill, had not however been laid.

The foundations were laid, towards the close of the year, of two new rest-houses at Kanakaráyankuḷam on the 68th mile, and Irambaikuḷam on the 80th mile, Central road, provided for by the Provincial Road Committee from Road Ordinance Funds.

Relief Works.—In consequence of the general distress prevailing in the Mannár and Mullaittívu District, a sum of Rs. 29,400 was specially voted for relief works in those Districts. The following is a list of the works sanctioned and carried on, viz.:—

Estimate Number.	Description of Work.	Miles.	Amount allowed.	Amount expended.
	Mannar.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
583	Road from Tunukkai southward to Púwarasankuḷam, thence to Venkalacheḍḍikuḷam on the Mannár-Maḍawachchi road	36 ...	5,400 0 ...	4,673 32
584	Road from Nellukuḷam, on minor road from Vavuṇiyá-Viláṅkuḷam, towards Mannár to Mankulam, on Mannár-Maḍawachchi road . .	14 ...	2,100 0 ...	2,096 0
587	Clearing channels in connection with Grant's Tank ...	— ...	2,000 0 ...	1,995 67
—	Maritime Pattus, Mannár District, improvements of minor roads ...	— ...	11,000 0 ...	10,863 83
		Rs.	20,500 0 ...	19,628 82
	Mullaittivu.			
585	Road from Putukkuḍiyiruppu southward to Oḍḍisuḍḍan, thence to Nedunkéni, thence to Swalla ...	30 ...	4,500 0 ...	3,661 50½
586	Road from Karuppaddaimurippu to Mánkulam, on the new trace Central road, thence to Tunukkai ...	20 ...	3,000 0 ...	791 74
588	Clearing jungles round the Rest-houses at Ambanam, Karuppaddaimurippu, Kanakaráyankuḷam, and Irambaikulam ...	— ...	400 0 ...	391 5½
589	Clearing jungle and sanitary works round station, Mullaittivu ...	— . .	1,000 0 ...	499 69
			8,900 0 ...	5,343 99
		Total—Rs.	29,400 0 ...	24,972 81

And a further sum of 1,500 rupees was expended from the votes in the Agent's Schedule on the following relief works, viz. :—

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs. Cts.
Immigration.	
Contingencies.	
For clearing jungle round cooly sheds	1,000 0
Hospitals.	
Provisions and other necessaries for the Civil Hospital at Vavuniya-Vilánkulam.	
For clearing jungle round Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam Hospital ...	500 0
Rs. ...	1,500 0

Irrigation.—No work has as yet been commenced under the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance in the Tamil Districts now forming the Northern Province.

An Ordinance giving the Government Agent the powers vested in Village Councils to punish breaches of the ancient rules and customs, was passed during the last Sessions of the Legislative Council, and rules are now being framed under the provisions of that Ordinance, and it is to be hoped that some work will shortly be commenced.

In my Report for 1873 I mentioned some tanks on which work might very profitably be carried on, and invited special attention to a scheme which has for many years been under consideration for irrigating the Mantoṭai Pattus of the Mannár District, by diverting the water of the Aruvi-áru into the tanks of that Pattu by means of a channel through the bed of the Giant's tank. The people are very anxious that the work should be undertaken. The tanks to which it is proposed to carry the water of the river are in general small, and the people could very easily repair the bunds under the superintendence of a competent officer, if sluices were supplied by Government free of cost, as is now done in regard to village tanks in the Nuwarakaláwiya District.

When explaining to the people of Mantoṭai, in the early part of this year, the provisions of the new Ordinance, they expressed their willingness to repair their tanks on the same condition as village tanks are being repaired by the people in the Nuwarakaláwiya District, if Government would undertake the work of repairing the old channel from the Tékam across the Aruvi-áru.

As I have before remarked, a survey of the whole country, in the neighbourhood of the Giant's tank, must be made; and I trust that the necessary surveys will be made this year, the channel having been cleared of jungle last year on a grant for relief works. A survey could very easily be made in August and September before the setting in of the rains

In October last, when making an inspection of the country round Vavuniyá-Viláṉ-kulam, in reference to the distress then prevailing in the country, the people—and more especially the Sinhalese—begged that something might be done in regard to the repair the tanks.

There can be little doubt that a beneficial effect is being produced in the minds of the Vanni people by the comparatively large works now being carried on in the Nuwarakaláwiya District, in the repair of tanks, and along the Central road in the construction of iron bridges. They are beginning to believe that, after all, ordinary mortals can construct and keep in repair such things as village tanks, if they only go the right way to work about them.

Hospitals.—The hospitals at Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam and Mullaittívu have been so much resorted to by the people of the Vanni, that additional accommodation has been asked for by the medical officers. Provision has been made for building an additional ward at Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam, the hospital at which place will, in view of the place being made the station of an Assistant Agent, have to be very much enlarged.

As regards Mullaittívu, I would again suggest that another hospital be erected at Kanakarayankulam, on the Central road, thirty miles from Mullaittívu, and twenty-four from Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam, and in the centre of the Northern Pattus of the Vanni.

A hospital there would relieve the pressure on the Mullaittívu hospital and provide for the wants of the people of Tunukai, Udaiur, Panengamam, some of the villages of which are now fifty miles from any hospital.

His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Province.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Irrigation Assistant, Public Works Department, His Excellency's Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, made, I may say, a circuit of the Province in January and February. His Excellency travelled up the Central road from Anurádhapura, and reached Vavuniyá-Vilánkulam on the 27th January.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

JAFFNA.

Report.

From Vavuniyá-Viláṅkulam he proceeded to Mullaittívu and Jaffna, stopping at the following places:—

Irambaikulam, Central road	Night of 28th January.
Parantan on minor road from Kallolunkan Puliyankulam to Mullaittívu	Morning of 29th January.
Nedunkéni Do. do. ...	Afternoon of 29th January. Morning of 30th January.
Kóḷḷálikallu Do. do. ...	Afternoon and night of 30th January.
Mullaittívu	Afternoon of 31st January.
At Mullaittívu	1st February.
Oḍḍisuḍḍan, on minor road from Mullaittívu to Karapaḍḍáimurippu, Central road	Morning and whole of 2nd, and morning of 3rd February.
Ambámam on Central road	Afternoon of 3rd February.
At Ambámam Do.	Whole of 4th February.
Vaṭṭakachchi Do.	Do. 5th do.
Elephant Pass Do.	Afternoon of 6th February.
Pallai Do.	Morning of 7th February.
Chávakachchéri Do.	Afternoon of 7th February. Morning of 8th February.
To Jaffna	Afternoon of 8th February.
At Jaffna	9th, 10th, and 11th February.

From Jaffna he proceeded on the morning of the 12th to Mannár in the "Serendib," through Paumben; arrived at Mannár, on the 13th: landed, inspected buildings, the jail, causeway, &c., and returned at once to the "Serendib," which steamed off to Colombo

His Excellency subsequently visited Silávaturai and the pearl banks during the Pearl Fishery, accompanied by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Charsley, and Messrs. Stewart, Templer, and Neville.

His Excellency arrived on the pearl banks at about 11 A.M of the 11th March, in the "Serendib." On the morning of the 12th he proceeded to the banks in the "Serendib," and witnessed the diving; landed at Silávaturai in the afternoon, inspected the town, cottos, &c.; and went on board at 10 P.M., and returned to Colombo.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kachchéri, 16th July, 1875.

REPORT ON THE MANNÁR DISTRICT FOR 1874.

MANNÁR.

Report.

THE year 1874 has been exceptionally disastrous to the people of this District.

Drought and failure of Crops.—Coming after a year of scarcity, the drought which characterised the past year, and the failure of the crops consequent thereon, told with unusual severity on the inhabitants, already impoverished by the short crops of 1873.

Kálapókam Harvest.—The "Kálapókam" crop, reaped about April, shewed a most marked deficiency, being only a fractional part of the average crops. The estimated ty the for the Kálapókam harvest of the last three years was:—

	1872. Bushels.		1873. Bushels.		1874. Bushels.
Maritime Pattus	8,987	.....	6,987	.....	1,588
Vanni	2,039	.....	1,807	.....	954
TOTAL...	11,026	.....	8,794	.....	2,542

These figures require no comment: they simply represent an amount of misery to the inhabitants, especially to those of the maritime Pattus, that it is different to realise.

Sirupókam Harvest.—That nothing might be wanting to add to the distress of the people, the Sirupókam harvest was an almost total failure.

Kálapókam of 1875 The usual period of commencing agricultural operations for the Kálapókam harvest of 1875 passed away in uninterrupted drought, and it was well on in November before there was sufficient rain to commence sowing the fields. The extent cultivated was on a very small scale, in some places only about one-twelfth of the average extent, and for some time fears were entertained that the water in the tanks would be

insufficient to bring the crops to maturity, but the December rains have almost, though not entirely, dissipated these apprehensions. At the close of the year, the tanks were reported to be half and three-quarters full, and in a few instances quite full.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year was as follows:—

	Inches.		Inches.
January	0·19	July	0·03
February	2·42	August	0·04
March	0·14	September ...	2·15
April	1·89	October	0·81
May	1·20	November	5·52
June	3·32	December	6·93
		Total	24·64

The total rainfall in the three preceding years was—

1871 ..... 44·82 inches
1872 ..... 36·81 „
1873 ..... 26·83 „

The rainfall has thus been steadily diminishing for the last four years, till in 1874 it only amounted to about half the quantity that fell in 1871.

General Famine in 1874.—From the inadequacy of the rainfall, and the consequent failure of the crops, there was a wide-spread famine throughout the whole District, which was felt with most severity in the maritime Pattus. The existing stocks of grain were soon consumed, and the poor classes, after parting with their cattle and moveable property in order to purchase food, were reduced to a state of extreme distress.

Relief Works.—To obviate the possibility—and indeed probability—of the people dying from actual starvation, relief works were set on foot in various parts of the District, the Government granting from time to time votes for this purpose, amounting in the whole to over 20,000 rupees.

This timely relief placed food within the reach of all who were able and willing to work; but there still remained a number of people who, from age or infirmity, were unable to work, and who had no relatives in a position to assist them. At other times these live upon the charity of their neighbours, who, from what I have heard and seen, were never backward in relieving the wants of the unfortunate; but now, themselves reduced to want, were no longer able to indulge in the luxury of charity, and it therefore became necessary for Government to afford gratuitous relief to the poor who were unable to take advantage of the relief works.

Accordingly, with the permission of the Government Agent for the Province, I visited the maritime Pattus, and personally investigated the claims of each applicant for gratuitous relief. To each applicant whom I considered entitled to this relief a supply of rice for one month was distributed. In the absence of instructions or precedent to guide me, I had a rather difficult task to perform, having, on the one side, to avoid the risk of pauperising the people by providing for all their wants, and thus offering a premium to improvidence, and, on the other, to take care that there should be no chance of actual starvation; and I accordingly determined, till I had definite instructions from Government, merely to supplement their existing mode of living upon jungle fruits and herbs by giving them the means of having one meal of rice in the day. I also applied for authority to continue this relief monthly until the next harvest. Though no reply has yet been received from Government, my immediate superior, the Government Agent of the Province, has signified his approval of the steps I had taken, and has authorized the continuance of this gratuitous relief.

Health of People.—It is gratifying to be able to say that, however great the privations of the people must necessarily have been, no death from actual starvation occurred, and the District throughout the year was remarkably free from disease.

Health of Cattle.—There was no murrain during the year, though numbers of cattle died for want of pasture during the time when the whole country was parched, and grass was nowhere.

Revenue of 1874.

At first sight one would naturally suppose that during such a disastrous year the revenue would suffer very considerably, but in reality it is the highest on record since 1863, to which year only the records before me extend.

Land Revenue.—As a natural consequence of the failure of the harvests, there was a serious deficiency under the head of "Land Revenue," as compared with 1873, itself a bad year, amounting to close upon 10,000 rupees; and yet this large sum was more than made up by the increase under the head of "Customs," amounting to 11,495 rupees and 41 cents. Both this decrease and increase are alike traceable to the same cause—the failure of the crops and the consequent famine. Statement A.

It is of course apparent at once how the revenue from the grain tythes is diminished by a failure of the crops, and it only requires a moment's consideration to place to the same cause the increase under the head of "Customs," the deficiency in the food supplies of the District having to be made good by importations from other quarters. Rice had accordingly to be imported from India in quantities greatly in excess of former years, and

the revenue derivable from the import duties in 1874 was nearly double that of 1873, three and-a-half times that of 1872, and over five times that of 1871. It is thus clear how the public revenue is affected under the heads "Land Revenue" and "Customs," the one in inverse proportion to the other, by a failure of the crops.

Port and Harbour Dues.—There was an increase under this head amounting to 443 rupees and 85 cents, to be accounted for by the increased shipping required for the increased imports of rice, and, like the preceding heads of revenue, ultimately dependent upon the state of the local harvests.

Licenses.—There is a total increase under this head of 1,971 rupees and 60 cents. There is a decrease under "Retail of Arrack and Toddy," amounting to 1,833 rupees and 40 cents, and under "Chanks" to 685 rupees, whilst the increase in "Royalty on Elephants" (4,490 rupees) more than covers these, and leaves the above increase to the general head of "Licenses."

Arrack and Toddy.—The decrease under the head "Retail of Arrack and Toddy" is owing to the renter having got into arrears from the diminished sale of arrack, in consequence of the impoverished state of the country, and it is not improbable that he will apply for a remission of part of his rent upon that ground.

Chanks.—The revenue from "Chanks" is very precarious, in some years yielding nothing. In 1873 it amounted to 1,007 rupees and 50 cents, which is the highest sum realized since 1863.

Elephants.—The increase under "Royalty on Elephants" is owing to the increased rate of royalty—now 200 rupees—levied on each when shipped. In 1874 sixty-seven elephants were shipped from Mannár for Indian ports.

Stamps.—There was a decrease in blank stamps, amounting to 868 rupees and 90 cents, due to diminished litigation, probably consequent on the poverty of the District. In postage stamps, confined almost entirely to the town of Mannár, there is an increase of 119 rupees and 59 cents, pointing to increased correspondence of private individuals.

Postage.—There is a decrease of 50 rupees and 30 cents in "Postage on Private Letters," pointing to an increased used of postage stamps.

Fines and Forfeitures.—Under this head there is a decrease in Police Court fines of 117 rupees and 32 cents, due, in my opinion, to the diminished litigation consequent on the poverty of the District.

Sale of Government Property.—There was an increase under this head of 106 rupees and 16 cents, which was the balance of the various increases and decreases under the various sub-divisions that come under this head.

Salt.—In the sale of salt there was a total deficiency of 1,589 rupees and 75 cents. The sale of salt, both wholesale and retail, amounted in 1874 to cwts. 5,503, against cwts. 6,237 in 1873, shewing a total falling off of cwts. 734. It is curious to observe how the famine has affected the sale of salt at the different stores, and how the wholesale differed from the retail. The retail salt is issued to be sold at the different Government stores in the District by licensed retailers, and the wholesale is issued to fishers for the curing of fish, and to traders to be conveyed to the interior of the Island for sale or barter.

Sale of Salt by retail.—From the stores in Mannár there was an increase in the retail sales of cwts. 257, and this is accounted for by the people of the maritime Pattus, when they came to Mannár to purchase rice in consequence of the scarcity of food, taking the same opportunity of purchasing salt, instead of buying it, as usual, from the retail stores in their own divisions; and this also accounts for the decrease of the retail sales in the Mantai and Nanaddan divisions, amounting to cwts. 393.

Sale of Salt by wholesale.—In the wholesale issues to traders there was an increase of cwts. 430, many of the inhabitants having been driven by the famine to earn a livelihood by purchasing large quantities of salt to barter for kurakkan and paddy.

Fishers.—The sale to fishers is entirely dependent upon the success of the fishery. That of 1874 was very bad, as shewn by a decrease in the sale of salt amounting to cwts. 1,028.

Sale of Government Arrack.—There was an increase under Government arrack sold, amounting to 1,761 rupees and 5 cents, attributable to the large concourse of people, drawn to Arippu during the Pearl Fishery of 1874.

The other items in the revenue statement do not call for remark.

Total Revenue.—The total revenue appearing in the statement, which does not include passage money collected from immigrants, nor the receipts from the Pearl Fishery, amounted to 78,954 rupees and 72 cents.

Immigration Expenditure.—This large sum was more than swallowed up by the disbursements under the head "Immigration," the expenditure on which (Statement F.) amounted to 84,729 rupees and 43 cents.

Immigration Service.—This service, well worth the large sum expended upon it, is now, and has for a long time, been in a most efficient state. Four vessels, chartered at an annual cost of 48,000 rupees, convey the coolies to and from the Indian coast. Hospitals with the necessary attendants for the sick, and cooly sheds for the healthy, are available at the ports of embarkation and debarkation and at short intervals along their line of

road; wells have been sunk at the halting-places; and, in short, everything has been done to provide the cooly coming from or returning to India with everything requisite to alleviate the toils of a long land journey through a dreary country.

Number of Immigrants.—The total number of coolies crossing the ferry to and from India was 94,192 arrivals and 48,176 departures.

Passage Money.—The passage money collected from immigrants amounted to 35,257 rupees and 75 cents, being an increase of 8,685 rupees over the preceding year

Deaths among Immigrants.—During 1874 two deaths were reported amongst the arrivals, and forty-five amongst the departures.

Irrigation.

I regret that I am unable to report anything as having been done under this head. From time to time various projects have been put before Government, in particular one by the late Mr. Dyke and by Mr. Twynam, the present Government Agent, so far back as April, 1870, to divert the water of the Arivi-áru into the tanks of the Mantoṭai Pattus through the breaches in the bund of the Giant's tank, and an application was made that a proper survey of the surrounding country should be made. A promise was made that the Irrigation Assistant would visit the District as soon as he could be spared, and so the matter went on till, in reply to a renewed application, the Government Agent was informed by letter of 24th September, 1873, that "the Irrigation staff is fully occupied at present, but that your application will be noted and attended to at a later date."

I trust that that promise will soon be fulfilled, and that, while large sums are being expended on irrigation works in other Districts, Mannár will not be left out in the cold much longer.

From the returns published in the *Gazette* the rainfall at Mannár appears to be less than at any other station in Ceylon, and it is the more necessary, therefore, that something should be done at once to improve the means of storing the already limited water-supply. Till this is done there will be no security against the chance of every year being as fatal to the prosperity of the District as 1874.

Industrial Occupations.

Beside the cultivation of paddy and dry grain, there are other occupations which give employment to numbers of the people. Amongst these are fishing, diving for Becho-de-mer, diving for chanks, the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, onions, and chillies, and digging for chaya root.

Fishing.—Fishing gives employment to some 1,300 people. It is of course confined to the maritime Pattus. The large fish are cut up and salted and exposed to the sun for five or six days; small fish are only exposed to the sun for two or three days. They are then sold to traders, who export them to Kalpitiya, Colombo, Kurunégala, Kandy, and other places. The value of the fishing fluctuates very much, some years being much more productive than others. It is said that fish are most abundant when the season has had its fair share of rain. In last year the fishing was very bad. Taking one year with another, the value of the fish is estimated at little less than Rs. 50,000. The people employed in this fishery are chiefly, if not entirely, Roman Catholics, who have been brought up in the doctrine that the "Church shall come in for her share," as is evidenced by the division that takes place. Thus, in fishing with the ballam and net called *Adasuvalai*, representing a capital of 850 rupees:—

Out of every 100 rupees worth of fish, 10 rupees go to the Church;
18 „ for repairs of the net;
36 „ for share of ballam and net;
35 „ to the fishermen.

Rs.—100

Becho-de-mer.—The becho-de-mer diving employs about 360 people. The becho-de-mer, when caught, is boiled, buried for a day, smoked for a day, and then exposed to the sun for seven or eight days, when it is packed in bags for the market. Its ultimate destination is Singapore, Penang, and China, the inhabitants of the celestial empire being the consumers of this dainty. The produce is valued at about 15,000 rupees.

Chanks.—The chank fishery employs about 150 men, and is valued at about 4,500 rupees. The chanks are sold to traders, who export them to Bengal.

Tobacco.—Tobacco cultivation employs about 380 people. The produce is valued at 30,600 rupees. In the maritime Pattus it is grown only in the Mantai division and Mannár Island. I cannot speak of the Wanni District, as I am without information from the headmen.

Chillies and Onions.—In Mannár Island onions and chillies are cultivated to a small extent. The produce is valued at 1,000 rupees, and the cultivation gives employment to some fifty people.

Chaya root.—The chaya root, or Indian Maddu *(Oldenlandia umbellata)* is one of those articles which in an age of monopolies yielded a large revenue to the Dutch Government.

["This root is much used in Southern India in dying red, purple, and brown orange. ..... The mordants used to fix its colour are the astringent fruit of the *Terminalia chebula*, and alum."—*Observations on the Vegetable Products of Ceylon*, by W. C. Ondaatje, M.S.A.]

The root is made into small bundles, exposed to the sun for three or four days, and then packed up for the market. About 100 men in the Island of Mannár are employed in this occupation, and the produce is valued at 7,500 rupees.

Public Buildings.

The Kachchéri building is in a most dilapidated state. An estimate has been sanctioned and money voted for its repair, and materials have been collected for the purpose; but on a representation being made that it would be a waste of money to patch up the present building, it is now, I believe, contemplated to pull it down altogether, and erect a new building on a different site, or to convert the present residence of the Assistant Agent into a Kachchéri, and build a new house for the Assistant Agent. At present, the Kachchéri, which is a continuation (at a right angle) of the Assistant Agent's house, effectually shuts out every breath of air from the latter during the North-East monsoon.

The contemplated change of altogether removing the Kachchéri is, therefore, almost a necessity.

Minor Roads.

The District Committee has very little funds at its disposal. The work during the year is shewn in the Statement D 3.

*Judicial Returns.**

The Judicial returns speak for themselves. There is little litigation, and less crime, in the District.

Pearl Fishery.

There was a small Pearl Fishery on portions of the Chival Paar in the latter part of March. The fishing was continued for fifteen days, during which the total number of boats employed was 887.

The total number of oysters fished was 1,699,669, of which the Government share, at rates varying from 60 rupees to 210 rupees the 1,000, realized 101,199 rupees.

This sum, though remitted direct to the Treasurer in Colombo, ought strictly to be entered in the revenue of this District.

The Pearl Fishery charges amounted to 23,678 rupees and 60 cents.

As so many years have elapsed since the last Pearl Fishery, and as in consequence little public attention has been paid to the subject, and many most interesting details connected with the history of the pearl banks, and the mode of conducting a fishery, have been generally forgotten, I had proposed availing myself of the valuable records in the Mannár Kachchéri to lay before the Government such interesting information on these points as I could extract from the records. This, however, would have been the work of time, and, being now appointed to another station, I must abandon the idea.

Conclusion.

For any imperfections or defects in my Report I must plead the shortness of my residence here and my approaching departure. I only assumed duties at Mannár on the 30th September, and already, four months after, I am under orders to proceed to Kalutara on the arrival of my successor. I have consequently been obliged to prepare this Report some months before the usual period, and before I have had time to make myself properly acquainted with the District and its resources.

G. W. PATERSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mannár, 30th January, 1875.

* See Judicial Statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.—(Part IV.)

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS, under the different heads of Revenue, for 1873 and 1874, shewing the difference of receipts in the two years.

	Revenue for 1873	Revenue for 1874.	Increase in 1874 over 1873.	Decrease in 1874 below 1873.
	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.				
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	652 59	—	—	652 59
Customs.				
Imports	13461 9	24945 34	11484 25	—
Warehouse Rent	--	11 16	11 16	—
Total ..	13461 9	24956 50	11495 41	—
Port and Harbour Dues.				
Port Clearance	1806 97	2250 82	443 85	—
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented	14686 45	2454 32	—	12232 13
Paddy estimated	1128 18	3144 94	2016 76	—
Fine Grain rented	75 0	--	—	75 0
Fine Grain unrented	166 10	356 54	190 44	--
Rent of Lands	788 34	979 55	191 21	—
Total ..	16844 37	6935 35	—	9909 2
Rent, exclusive of Lands.				
Ferry Rent	3600 0	3650 0	50 0	—
Government Buildings	360 0	360 0	—	—
Total ..	3960 0	4010 0	50 0	—
Licenses.				
Retail of Arrack and Toddy	14500 2	12666 62	— .	1833 40
Chanks	1007 50	322 50	--	685 0
Royalty on Elephants	1210 0	8700 0	4490 0	—
Total ..	19717 52	21689 12	1971 60	—
Stamps.				
Blank Stamps	4853 35	3984 45	—	868 90
Postage Stamps	670 41	740 0	119 59	—
Total ...	5473 76	4724 45	—	749 31
Postages.				
On Private Letters	113 94	63 64	—	50 30
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Police Court	673 12	495 80	—	177 32
Sale of Government Property.				
Salt for retail	6540 16	6761 42	—	178 74
Salt for wholesale	6317 45	7956 44	--	1111 1
Arrack	319 21	2080 26	1761 5	--
Timber	524 82	564 43	29 61	--
Crops grown on Crown Lands	31 25	33 75	2 50	—
Confiscated Timber	77 25	—	—	77 25
Value of Government Boats	20 0	—	.	20 0
Total ..	12840 14	14946 10	166 16	--
Reimbursement.				
Maintenance of Prisoners	706 71	232 73	—	473 98
Interest.				
On Arrears of Revenue	176 28	233 36	57 8	—
Miscellaneous.				
Refunds	15 3	16 65	1 62	--
Grand Total—Rs.	76841 52	78954 72	2113 20	—

	1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874 over 1873.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NOTE A.—Passage Money collected from Immigrants	26572 75 ..	35257 75 ...	8685 0
NOTE B.—Actual Revenue	76841 52 ...	78954 72 ...	2113 20
Passage Money collected from Immigrants	26572 75 .	35257 75 ...	8685 0
Total—Rs.	103414 27 ...	114212 47 ..	10798 20

B. 1.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Amounts realized of Kálapókam, Idaipókam, and Sirupókam cultivations in the Mannár District for the years 1873 and 1874.

	Kálapókam.	Idaipókam.	Sirupókam.	TOTAL.	Increase.	Decrease.
1873.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Mannár East	10 0	...	...	10 0	...	13 0
Mannár West	..	...	...	..	...	...
Mantai South	2,032 0	...	...	2,032 0	...	1,010 0
Mantai North	1,965 0	...	...	1,965 0	...	205 50
Perunkáli	1,105 0	...	...	1,105 0	..	67 0
Illuppaikkadavai	400 0	...	...	400 0	...	43 75
Nanaddán West	1,967 0	...	...	1,967 0	...	621 0
Nanaddán East	2,307 0	...	...	2,307 0	...	1,782 0
Músáli North	689 0	...	...	689 0	...	1,065 50
Músáli South	918 0	...	...	918 0	...	608 0
Panankámam	215 18	...	1 0	216 18	...	148 82
Tunukkai	448 0	...	29 0	477 0	...	180 0
Kilakkumúlai South	1,694 0	...	...	1,694 0	...	375 0
Naduchcheddikkulam	834 50	...	4 50	839 0	...	397 0
Métkumúlai	40. 0	...	...	40 0	...	87 50
Sinnachcheddikkulam West ...	263 0	...	...	263 0	...	219 0
Sinnachcheddikkulam East ...	861 50	...	20 0	881 50	463 0	...
	15,749 18	...	54 50	15,803 68	...	6,823 7
1874.						
Mannár East	...	...	...	...	..	10 0
Mannár West	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mantai South	690 24	...	...	690 24	...	1,341 76
Mantai North	318 72	...	...	318 72	...	1,646 28
Perunkáli	960 0	...	...	960 0	...	145 0
Illuppaikkadavai	376 32	...	1 0	377 32	...	22 68
Nanaddán West	129 90	...	...	129 90	...	1,837 10
Nanaddán East	336 48	...	37 0	373 48	...	1,933 52
Músáli North	180 0	...	4 50	184 50	...	504 95
Músáli South	56 28	...	0 50	56 78	..	861 22
Panankámam	251 50	...	8 0	259 50	43 32	...
Tunukkai	367 50	...	89 0	456 50	...	20 50
Kilakkumúlai South	801 40	...	35 50	836 90	...	857 10
Naduchcheddikkulam... ...	263 25	...	176 0	439 25	...	399 75
Métkumúlai	65 50	...	...	65 50	25 50	...
Sinnachcheddikkulam West ...	211 5	...	15 0	226 5	...	36 95
Sinnachcheddikkulam East ...	209 37	...	14 25	223 62	...	657 88
	5,217 51	...	380 75	5,598 26	...	10,274 69

B. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue collected on Paddy Cultivation in Mannár District during 1873 and 1874.

	Paddy.						
	Kálapókam.		Idaipókam.		Sirupókam.		Total.
Years.	Rs.	Cts.			Rs.	Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1873 ...	15,749	18	... — ...		54	50 ...	15,803 68
1874 ...	5,217	51	... — ...		380	75 ...	5,598 26

B. 3.

STATEMENT shewing Extent sown, estimated Gross Produce, and Gross Produce by sale, of the Kálapókam, Idaipókam, and Sirupókam Paddy Cultivation for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.			1874.		
	Extent sown.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Gross Produce by sale.	Extent sown.	Estimated Gross Produce.	Gross Produce by sale.
Kálapókam ...	13,792	... 87,946¼	... 138,739	..... 6,809¼	... 26,701½	... 46,631
Idaipókam ...	—	... —	... —	..... —	... —	... —
Sirupókam ...	43	... 201	... 661⅓	 225	... 1,913	... 3,383⅓
Total ...	13,835	... 88,147¼	... 139,400⅓	..... 7,034¼	... 28,614½	... 50,014⅓

B. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the Extent sown, the estimated Gross Produce, and the Amount realized, in the Dry Grain Cultivation carried on in this District during 1873 and 1874.

	1873. B.	Q.	1874. B.	Q.
Extent sown	10	2	20	19½
Gross produce	813	9	1,728	4
Revenue at one-fifth of value, deducting 25 per cent.	122	9	248	90

B. 5.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue collected from Dry Grain Cultivation during 1873 and 1874.

Divisions.	Amount for 1873. Rs. Cts.	Amount for 1874. Rs. Cts.	Increase. Rs. Cts.	Decrease. Rs. Cts.
Maritime Pattus.				
Mannár East	—	—	—	—
Mannár West	—	—	—	—
Mantai North	2 53	18 84½	16 31½	—
Mantai South	—	—	—	—
Perunkáli	—	5 60	5 60	—
Illuppaikkadavai	—	—	—	—
Nanaddan East	9 0	92 34	83 34	—
Nanaddán West	—	38 12	33 12	—
Músáli North	—	16 20	16 20	—
Músáli South	—	—	—	—
Vanni Pattus.				
Sinnacheddikkulam East	19 83	27 52	7 69	—
Sinnachcheddikkulam West	11 18	11 16	—	0 2
Métkumúlai	9 65	5 76	—	3 89
Naduchcheddikkulam	12 66	6 88½	—	5 77½
Kilakkumúlai South	16 86	26 94	10 8	—
Panankámam	30 53	4 72½	25 80½	—
Tunukkai	9 85	—	9 85	—
Total — Rs.	122 9	249 9½	208 0	—

	Rs.	Cts.
1866	560	82
1867	22	48½
1868	507	82
1869	285	35½
1870	75	21½
1871	149	11½
1872	105	88½
1873	122	9
1874	249	9½
Total — Rs.	2,377	88

C. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the Quantity and Value of Paddy, Rice, and other Grain, and of Live Stock imported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésálai, and Vaṉkálai, during the years 1873 and 1874.

Ports.	1873. Quantity.	1873. Value.	1874. Quantity.	1874. Value.	Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Value.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Value.
GRAIN.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
Rice.	bushels		bushels		bushels		bushels	
Mannár ...	34,258 8/32	111,339 31	67,263 24/32	218,607 18	33,005 16/32	107,267 87	—	—
Pésálai ...	5,654 11/32	18,376 61	7,263	23,607 0	1,608 21/32	5,230 39	—	—
Vaṉkálai ...	9	29 25	—	—	—	—	9	29 25
	bushels		bushels		bushels			
	39,921 19/32	129,745 17	74,526 24/32	242,214 18	34,605 5/32	112,469 1	—	—
Paddy.	bushels		bushels				bushels	
Mannár ...	4,408 5/32	6,612 23	984 16/32	1,476 75	—	—	3,423 21/32	5,135 48
Pésálai ...	1,728	2,592 0	768	1,152 0	—	—	960	1,440 0
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bushels		bushels				bushels	
	6,136 5/32	9,204 23	1,752 16/32	2,628 75	—	—	4,383 21/32	6,575 48
All Grain other than Rice and Paddy.	bushels		bushels		bushels		bushels	
Mannár ...	72 24/32	209 93	40 24/32	132 42	—	—	32	77 51
Pésálai ...	24 6/32	78 60	10 8/32	33 31	13 30/32	45 29	—	—
Vaṉkálai ...	11 8/32	36 56	—	—	—	—	11 8/32	36 56
	bushels		bushels				bushels	
	108 6/32	325 9	51	165 73	—	—	57 6/32	159 36
Total...	—	139,274 49	—	245,008 66	—	105,734 17	—	—
LIVE STOCK.								
Asses.			No.		No.			
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai ...	—	—	1	10 0	1	10 0	—	—
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			No.		No.			
	—	—	1	10 0	1	10 0	—	—
Camels.	No.						No.	
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai ...	2	200 0	—	—	—	—	2	200 0
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No.						No.	
	2	200 0	—	—	—	—	2	200 0
Horses.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai ...	32	1,530 0	28	1,715 0	—	185 0	4	—
Vaṉkálai ...	19	800 0	34	1,660 0	15	860 0	—	—
	No.		No.		No.			
	51	2,330 0	62	3,375 0	11	1,045 0	—	—
Neat Cattle.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Mannár ...	628	31,400 0	436	21,800 0	—	—	192	9,600 0
Pésálai ...	3,995	199,750 0	2,959	147,950 0	—	—	1,036	51,800 0
Vaṉkálai ...	3,243	162,150 0	3,459	172,950 0	216	10,800 0	—	—
	No.		No.				No.	
	7,866	393,300 0	6,854	342,700 0	—	—	1,012	50,600 0
Sheep and Goats.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Mannár ...	380	1,900 0	2,363	11,815 0	1,983	9,915 0	—	—
Pésálai ...	31,497	157,485 0	27,626	138,130 0	—	—	3,871	19,355 0
Vaṉkálai ...	13,533	67,665 0	16,375	81,875 0	2,842	14,210 0	—	—
	No.		No.		No.			
	45,410	227,050 0	46,364	231,820 0	954	4,770 0	—	—
Total..	—	622,880 0	—	577,905 0	—	—	—	44,975 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	—	762,154 49	—	822,913 66	—	60,759 17	—	—

C. 2.

COMPARATIVE Statement shewing the Quantity and Value of Paddy, Rice, and other Grain, and of Live Stock, exported at the Ports of Mannár, Pésálai, and Vaṉkálai, during the years 1873 and 1874.

Ports.	1873.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bshls.	Rs. Cts.	Bshls.	Rs. Cts.	Bshls.	Rs. Cts.	Bshls	Rs. Cts.
GRAIN.								
Paddy.								
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai ..	1 16/32	2 25	—	—	—	—	1 16/32	2 25
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bshls. 1 16/32	2 25	—	—	—	—	Bshls. 1 16/32	2 25
LIVE STOCK.								
Buffaloes.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pésálai	—	—	2	20 0	2	20 0	—	—
Vaṉkálai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	No. 2	20 0	No. 2	20 0	—	—
Elephants.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Mannár ...	83	28,900 0	64	15,130 0	—	—	19	13,770 0
Pésálai ..	—	—	3	600 0	3	600 0	—	—
Vaṉkálai ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No. 83	28,900 0	No. 67	15,730 0	—	—	No. 16	13,170 0
Horses.	No.		No.					
Mannár ..	3	60 0	3	80 0	—	20 0	—	—
Pésálai .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No. 3	60 0	No. 3	80 0	—	20 0	—	—
Neat Cattle.	No.		No.		No.			
Mannár ...	4	33 0	5	65 0	1	32 0	—	—
Pésálai ...	2	20 0	25	261 0	23	241 0	—	—
Vaṉkálai ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	No. 6	53 0	No. 30	326 0	No 24	273 0	—	—
Total ..	—	29,013 0	—	16,156 0	—	—	—	12,857 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	—	29,015 25	—	16,156 0	—	—	—	12,859 25

D. 1.

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of the Road Ordinance Collections for the years 1873 and 1874.

DIVISIONS.	1873.								1874.								Increase on the Amount realized at Rs. 1·25.		Decrease on the Amount realized at Rs. 1·25.	
	Amount realized at Rs. 1·25.		Amount of extra 25 cents recovered.		Half or double the Amount of Commutation recovered.		TOTAL.		Amount realized at Rs. 1·25.		Amount of extra 25 cents recovered.		Half or double the Amount of Commutation recovered.		TOTAL.					
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Mannár East	710	0	25	0	—		735	0	678	75	6	0	43	75	728	50	—		31	25
Mannár Central	1,060	0	—		17	25	1,017	25	1,057	50	50	0	—		1,087	50	37	50	—	
Mannár West	1,302	50	41	0	—		1,343	50	1,260	0	42	0	—		1,302	0	—		42	50
Mántai North	368	75	12	0	15	0	395	75	348	75	24	75	—		373	50	—		20	0
Mántai South	485	0	17	75	52	50	555	25	455	0	16	75	—		471	75	—		30	0
Perunkáli	430	0	23	50	—		453	50	440	0	29	25	—		469	25	10	0	—	
Illuppaikkadavai	121	25	1	75	—		123	0	123	75	0	50	—		124	25	2	50	—	
Nanaddán East	456	25	91	25	—		547	50	425	0	6	25	27	50	458	75	—		31	25
Nanaddán West	652	50	27	50	81	25	761	25	648	75	3	25	37	50	689	50	—		3	75
Músáli Pattu	928	75	—		161	25	1,090	0	875	0	3	50	30	0	908	50	—		53	75
Sinnachcheddikkulam	400	0	10	0	—		410	0	425	0	35	0	—		460	0	25	0	—	
Métkumúlai	110	0	2	0	—		112	0	101	25	1	50	—		102	75	—		8	75
Náduchcheddikkulam	263	75	5	0	—		268	75	258	75	5	0	—		263	75	—		5	0
Kilakkumúlai South (Sinhalese)	550	0	16	0	—		566	0	223	75	4	0	—		227	75	6	25	—	
Do (Tamils)	—		—		—		—		332	50	10	50	—		349	0	—		—	
Panankámam	175	0	5	0	—		149	25	146	25	3	0	—		149	25	—		28	75
Tunukkai	151	25	—		—		154	75	153	75	1	0	—		154	75	2	50	—	
	8,105	0	277	75	327	25	8,710	0	7,933	75	248	25	138	75	8,320	75	—		171	25

D. 2.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Road Ordinance Funds in Mannár District for 1874.

RECEIPTS.

DIVISIONS.	Realized in Money. Rs.	Cts.	Total Realized. Rs.	Cts.
Mannár East	728	50	728	50
Mannár Central	1,087	50	1,087	50
Mannár West	1,302	0	1,302	0
Mantai North	373	50	373	50
Mantai South	471	75	471	75
Perunkáli	469	25	469	25
Illuppaikkaḍavai	124	25	124	25
Nanaddán East	458	75	458	75
Nanaddán West	689	50	689	50
Músáli North	594	0	594	0
Músáli South	404	50	404	50
Sinnachcheddikuḷam	460	0	460	0
Metkumúlai	102	75	102	75
Nadnchcheddikuḷam	263	75	263	75
Kilakkumúlai South (Sinhalese) ..	227	75	227	75
Do. (Tamil) ...	349	0	349	0
Tunukkai	154	75	54	75
Panankámam	149	25	149	25
Rs.	8,320	75	8,320	75
			956	26
		Rs.	9,277	1

EXPENDITURE.

PARTICULARS.	In Money. Rs.	Cts.	Total Rs.	Cts.
Principal Roads.				
Central road—Mannár portion ...	899	70	899	70
Coast road to Colombo, do ...	999	96	999	96
Matakachchi road, do. ...	2,547	0	2,547	0
Minor Roads				
Mannár streets	249	74	249	74
Erukkuḷampiddi road ...	1,349	99	1,349	99
Maḍam to Piramana Alankulam ...	247	85	247	85
Vidattaltivu-Manetkuḷam road ...	98	90	98	90
Silávaturai to Parayan Alankuḷam ..	295	20	295	20
Parayan Alankuḷam to Vavuniya-Viḷankuḷam	200	0	200	0
Vaṇkálai Gasparkaddaikkáḍu road	50	0	50	0
Manetkulam-Doric road ...	100	0	100	0
Gasparkaddaikkáḍu road ...	49	50	49	50
Establishment.				
Salary of the Clerk	400	0	400	0
Commission to Division Officers ..	1,040	34	1,040	34
Miscellaneous	244	87	244	87
	8,773	5	8,773	5
Balance unexpended on 31st Dec. .	—		503	96
		Rs.	9,277	1

N.B.—Realized in Labour—*Nil.*

D. 3.

STATEMENT of Work done on Minor Roads in the Mannár District, under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, for 1874.

Name of Road.	Amount. Rs.	Cts.	Length of the road.	Length worked on.	Nature of Work done.
Mannár streets	999	74	7	—	Repaired the streets, cutting side-drains in certain places. Produced a road to the first mile-post, commencing it from the juncture of the roads on the north-west corner of the Oilmonger's quarter. Raised it to different heights through the hollows in that direction, to keep level with the connected roads.
Talvupadu road	150	0	3	—	Raised a portion, commencing from the neighbourhood of the immigration cooly shed.
Erukkuḷampiḍḍi road	1,349	99	1	—	Continued the retaining-walls, filled up the blocks with earth, and sloped them.
Maḍam to Piramana Alaṇkulam ..	247	85	31	11	Cut and cleared jungles, and uprooted between Aravillu and Puṣmana Alaṇkuḷam, filled up ruts and holes. Removed ant-hills and levelled the spots.
Vidattaltívu-Manétkuḷam road ..	98	90	6	6	Filled up ruts and holes, cutting and clearing the overgrowth, levelled the rough soil where improvement was necessary.
Silávaturai to Parayan Alaṇkuḷam ..	295	20	18	18	A general repair, cutting and clearing the overgrowth on the whole line.
Parayan Alaṇkuḷam to Vavuṇiya-Viḷáṇkuḷam	200	0	22	22	Expended on account of repair of this road for cutting and clearing jungles.
Vaṇkálai-Gasparkaddaikkáḍu road	50	0	6	6	Opened this road to meet with Gasparkaddaikkáḍu line of the road.
Gasparkaddaikkáḍu road ...	49	50	3	3	Repaired the road, filling ruts and holes.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MANNÁR.

Appendix.

F.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE on account of the Immigration Service from 1873 to 1874.

	Heads of Service.	Expenditure for 1873.		Expenditure for 1874.		Increase in 1874 over 1873.		Decrease in 1874 below 1873.	
		Rs	Cts	Rs	Cts	Rs	Cts.	Rs	Cts.
	Hospitals for Immigrants	2,864	43	3,664	30	799	87	—	
	Establishment.								
1.	Superintendent	4,000	0	4,000	0	—		—	
2.	Clerk	480	0	480	0	—		—	
3.	Peons	360	0	360	0	—		—	
4	Shipping Agent	360	0	360	0	—		—	
5.	Health Establishment	3,202	50	3,780	0	577	50	—	
6.	Cooly Shed Establishment	6,036	84	6,109	71	72	87	—	
7.	Watchers at the Ettalai tank and Mannár ferry	180	0	180	0	—		—	
8.	Hire of Boats	4,999	99	5,698	13	698	14	—	
9.	Vessels	48,000	0	48,000	0	—		—	
10.	Registration Clerk	325	0	300	0	—		25	0
	Miscellaneous.								
11.	For digging wells	—		—		—		—	
12.	Clearing path to cooly sheds	100	0	100	0	—		—	
13.	For oil and wicks	182	50	177	37	—		5	13
14.	Light-keepers	59	0	51	38	—		7	62
15.	Rent of Sub-Collector's house at Pésálai	—		—		—		—	
16.	Contingencies and petty expenses	412	59	500	33	87	74	—	
17.	Charges for light-vessels	542	50	739	0	196	50	—	
18.	Erection of temporary hospitals for immigrants on the Coast	—		—		—		—	
19.	For the maintenance of the necessary establishment for immigrant on the Coast	3,358	56	3,008	29	—		350	27
20.	For planting and rearing trees about the cooly bungalow	99	82	100	0	0	18	—	
21.	Erection and repairs of hospitals and buildings connected with the Medical Establishment in India	—		—		—		—	
22.	Value of medicine and transport charges	579	68	—		—		579	68
23.	Excavating a tank in India and repairing tanks*	132	60	60	0	—		72	60
24.	Excavating a well in India and repairing wells	60	0	—		—		60	0
25.	Repairing and cleaning wells at Vaṉkálai and up to Mánkulam*	620	39	450	0	—		170	39
26.	Repair of buildings in India	652	59	—		—		652	59
27.	Do. do. Vaṉkálai and Pésalai*	419	36	681	96	262	60	—	
28.	House for Superintendent at Devipatam	—		—		—		—	
29.	Light-boat and red light at do	350	0	346	0	—		4	0
30.	For three water-carts and bullocks	1,205	25	1,350	25	145	0	—	
31.	For repair of cooly sheds at Periyakaddu, Ollukkulam, &c.*	282	80	20	0	—		260	80
32.	Clearing jungle round the cooly sheds*	600	0	999	15	399	15	—	
33.	For quarantine buildings	—		2,318	95	2,318	95	—	
34.	For ordinary repairs, whitewashing immigrant cooly bungalows	—		294	81	294	81	—	
35.	For building a female ward*	—		499	80	499	80	—	
36.	Value of brass boilers*	—		40	0	40	0	—	
37.	For cleaning water receptacles*	—		60	0	60	0	—	
	TOTAL—Rs.	80,466	40	84,729	43	4,263	3	—	

* Paid under No. 16.

G.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Mannár District for the year 1874.

	Protestants.			Roman Catholics.			Hindus.			Moors.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Mannár Island	1	3	1	71	78	37	5	6	2	0	38	12
Músáli		—		23	118	66	0	5	13	0	59	51
Mantai		—		12	90	55	3	12	12	0	50	23
Tunukkai		—			—		1	3	10		—	
Kilakkúmulai South ...		—		2	5	12	33	46	40	0	27	23
Sinnachcheḍḍikulam ...		—		4	6	10	8	12	8			
Total ...	1	3	1	112	297	180	50	84	85	0	174	109

H. 1.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men.....	51,717	35,517	73,889	39,018	22.172	3,501	--	—
Women	11,284	7,947	17,241	6,807	5,957	—	--	1,140
Children	1,974	2,346	3,062	2,351	1,088	5	--	—
Total —	64,975	45,810	94,192	48,176	29,217	2.366	—	—

H. 2.

RETURN of the number of Trips made by each Immigrant Vessel between Ceylon and India during the year 1874.

Name of Vessel.	Number of Trips.
Hamido	121
Sultan Sekender	97
Laurence Nairm	125
Roseneath	129
Total Trips...	472

H. 3.

STATEMENT of Deaths among Immigrant Coolies in 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coming from India ..	2	0	2
Going to India ...	38	7	45
Total...	40	7	47

I.

STATEMENT of Letters dispatched and received at Mannár Post Office during 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Dispatched.	Received.	Dispatched.	Received.	Dispatched.	Received
Letters on Service	3,353	2,895	3 459	3,070	4,014	3,444
Letters prepaid	7,861	8,187	7,978	8,808	10,758	10,036
Parcels on Service ...	39	147	63	152	57	230
Parcels prepaid	26	204	39	148	29	135
Registered Letters ...	4 3	140	514	144	519	265
Newspapers	562	4,101	390	4,773	198	4,174
Total...	12,264	15,674	12,443	17,095	15,575	18,284

G. W. PATERSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF MULLAITTI'VU FOR 1874.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

MULLAITTI'VU.

Report.

1.—*Revenue.*

THE revenue for 1874 is much below that of previous years, as will be seen on reference to the following statement of revenue for five years, beginning with 1870:—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Rs. 45,605·27 ...	Rs. 39,285·80 ...	Rs. 42,129·94	Rs. 43,623·09½ ...	Rs. 26,062·46½

The decrease is almost entirely to be attributed to the fact that licenses for timber felling were no longer issued in last year, as in other respects the revenue shewed a slight increase on that for 1873.

2.—*Timber.*

Under the supervision of the Conservator of Forests, contractors felled a large quantity of timber—Ebony, Satinwood, Palai, Yavaranai, and Kaddamanakku. The timber so felled is lying at the port here, awaiting sale or shipment; and although the value does not appear to the credit of the revenue for last year, I have little doubt that, if sold, the timber would fetch more than 20,000 rupees.

There can have been little irregular felling during last year, as no licenses were issued to traders: but I believe the contractors need to be very closely watched.

The royalty levied on timber felled on licenses in 1873 was 19,491 rupees and 81 cents: and had the same quantity of timber been judiciously selected and felled on Government account, five times as much would have been realized.

3.—*Salt.*

There was a large sale of salt last year, principally of course to the Negombo fishermen, who come here yearly in great numbers, and salt the fish they catch for export to Colombo and other places.

The Sinhalese from Nuwarakaláwiya and Mátalé, and Tamils from Mannár and Trincomalee come with távalams to remove salt.

4.—*Arrack.*

The sale of the arrack rent for Mullaittívu produced only 4,000 rupees, or 1,200 rupees less than for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

The revenue derived from this source here is so, comparatively speaking, trifling, and the mischief done by the sale of arrack and toddy in the country villages is so great, that I should hail with delight a corresponding reduction in each year, until the item disappears from our books altogether; at least, I hope that the number of taverns may be very considerably reduced, and that those in the interior may be, one and all, removed. I do not think that the sale in these taverns does much to raise the rent amount, and I am certain that they cause half the crime and litigation of the country.

5.—*Weather.*

There was a very deficient rainfall during the year. Rain fell on a great many days, but until the end of December never *in any* great quantity. I annex a statement shewing rainfall since the time when it was first noted. This shews the fall at Mullaittívu, but I have observed that this is no measure of the rain in the interior; more rain, as a rule, falls in the maritime Pattus, and especially in Karikaddumulai South, than in the Vanni.

6.—*Crops.*

Paddy.—Except in a few villages, principally situated in Mélpattu North, the crops were even worse than in 1873, and the small increase in the amount realized by the sale of the rent is due entirely to competition between traders and the cultivators, and to the high price of grain at the time of sale. It may always be considered a misfortune for the cultivators, when a trader purchases the paddy rent of a village, as he generally insists on receiving more than his tenth of the crop, and the cultivators feel themselves obliged to yield, as they are in general conscious that they have anticipated the sale and removed and sold or consumed part of the grain without permission.

Chena.—I have every reason to believe that in last year great care was taken by the headmen in general to prevent the destruction of valuable timber by those who cleared jungle for the cultivation of the different species of dry grain; but I imagine that until limits for this kind of cultivation are finally fixed, and the lands allotted to each village for this purpose surveyed, irregularities are certain to occur.

An endeavour is being made to induce the people to clear their villages from jungle, &c., by the warning that, in default, chena permits will not be issued, and I trust that, though slowly, this very desirable object may be attained. There is now a wish on the part of some people to clear the jungle which immediately adjoins their compounds, for chena in the first instance, and in the following year they engage to root out the stumps and keep open the ground so cleared.

The amount realized in 1874 for "Fine Grain estimated" was 1,430 rupees and 3 cents, but I am sorry to say that the yield has been decidedly poor.

7.—*Cultivation.*

The result of the want of heavy rain has been, that although in the maritime Pattus cultivation for the Kálapókam crop commenced in August and September—that is to say, long before this had been possible in 1873—the paddy plants barely managed to survive, and in fact in many places were choked by grass, and on high ground withered and died; and had it not been for the floods of rain which fell in the latter part of December, the crops in the maritime Pattus would have been altogether lost.

The same deficiency in the Vanni Pattus led to much the same result, where the paddy was sown early, but early sowing there is the exception. The rain did not fill the tanks completely until the 22nd December, when not only were they filled, but some sixty of them were breached.

In some large tanks the cultivation had to be abandoned, and all tanks were much weakened.

In my season report for the fourth quarter of the year I spoke hopefully of the prospects of the crop, in the belief that rain would come once more, but none has fallen up to the present moment, and, without desiring to prophesy evil, I can state positively, that although the returns for 1875 are not yet complete, the crop will be worse than either in 1873 or 1874.

8.—*General State of the District during the year.*

Grave apprehensions were felt during the winter of 1873 and the early part of 1874 lest, owing to failure of crops, famine should make its appearance.

These fears were quite justified by the actual state of the country; and, if there has been no actual famine, there has always been a great deal of scarcity.

The relief works sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor when, in the beginning of the year, he paid a visit to the District, and was enabled to judge for himself of the need the people had of help, have done much to prevent starvation, and I do not believe that there has been any.

Relief works are still in operation, and, for reasons mentioned before, are likely to be more needed than ever, but there can be no two opinions as to the great good which has already been effected.

Roads have been opened between important villages, jungle cleared, hollows near the station filled up, and constant employment afforded to all who were willing to work.

The few hundred pounds so spent are certainly not thrown away, and I am induced to hope that the assistance of Government towards maintaining the different roads in good order, will not be withheld. But it must be remembered that besides the able-bodied men who are in a fit state to work, and who therefore have no excuse for idleness when the relief works are close to them, there is a very large portion of the population (larger in proportion I believe here than anywhere else in the Island) quite and hopelessly unfit for even the easiest work, and these people must depend on charity for support.

It is obvious that in bad years like these, the other poor people, who have barely enough for themselves, cannot be expected to support all the sick and helpless, and it seems certain that Government is bound to do so. It is not however easy to say how the danger of indiscriminate charity is to be avoided.

The number of persons actually in receipt of pauper allowance here is but small, and the amount allowed to each monthly quite insufficient; were it doubled, it would not be too much.

The people here always live from hand to mouth, and they can bear privation which would kill others. They at no time have good and sufficient food, and a series of bad harvests like the present is simply ruinous.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that a time is coming when Government will be able to take this District in hand, and by doing so take away the danger which at present exists of total failure of crops and consequent famine and starvation.

9.—*Irrigation.*

It was with the greatest relief that I heard of the passing of the short Ordinance No. 2 of 1874, by which the Government Agent is empowered to make rules for the observance of ancient irrigation customs and for the repair of tanks, &c., and to enforce obedience by fines without the necessity for referring parties to Court.

This was very strongly recommended by the Government Agent in last year, and it is not too much to say that it is the most beneficial measure which could be possibly adopted, having in view the state and necessities of the Vanni.

Wherever I have been—and there is hardly a village in the Mullaittívu District which I have not visited—I have found the tanks out of repair and becoming worse yearly.

The cultivators look to Government for help, and to the Agent for guidance; and there seems to be a very general willingness to submit to any rules which may be deemed necessary for the upkeep and repair of the tanks, with at the same time a conviction, that, left to themselves, they can come to no agreement, and consequently that anything like systematic repair of tanks cannot be attempted.

I trust that before the next rainy season a beginning will be made, and some few tanks, at all events, rendered secure.

The whole country is covered with tanks, and all in need of repair.

On the recommendation of the Government Agent a promise was made in 1873 that a sluice-gate should be put up in some central place here, so that the people could see the advantage of it, and endeavour to obtain similar sluices for themselves by repairing the bunds of their tanks in a proper manner. The sluice however has not yet been put up.

The greater part of the population is in the maritime Pattus, and there in general the fields are cultivated in Mánávári fashion, and are dependent upon rain. There is still a very large extent of land available for paddy cultivation in these Pattus, and there is a constantly increasing eagerness shewn to obtain such land on lease from the Crown. Lands so leased would be readily purchased by the lessees, if surveyed and sold.

In Karrikaddumulai South, especially, there are many abandoned tanks on the side of Mélpattu East, and in time these will be probably taken up.

The people of Mulliyavalai and Puthukudiyiruppu, both large villages, are beginning to come forward and apply for lands long ago abandoned and lying in the midst of the jungle, and I attribute this in part to the restrictions placed upon chena cultivation.

The roads now open or being opened will certainly induce many people from these villages to settle along them, and the extent of land under paddy should be yearly extended. In fact, the people of Mulliyavalai own lands in nearly all the villages of Mélpattu North, and they are by far the most industrious people in the Vanni.

The great lake or lagoon near Mullaittívu, known as the Nanthikadal, receives all the flood water from a large tract of country. It is very shallow, and in dry seasons dries up to a great extent. There is a tradition that it was once a great paddy field, many miles in length, and old people profess to shew the place by which the water used to flow into the sea near the Máfalan lake, by what is known as the Iraddaivaikál. Probably not much reliance is to be placed upon this story, but I should think that when the tanks in the interior are repaired, but little water will flow into the Nanthikadal, and it might then be possible to drain it. If this could be done, there would be paddy land more than enough for any population likely to exist in the Mullaittívu District for fifty years to come.

I mention this in the hope that, when the tanks of the Vanni are repaired, the maritime districts may not be neglected.

10.—*Communication.*

The Vanni is, or will soon be, almost sufficiently supplied with roads, and certainly it will be impossible for the District Committee, with the scanty means at its disposal, to open any new roads, or to do more than keep down the jungle on those already opened, unless Government for several years to come helps.

The minor roads still required are I believe:—

1. From Chiválayam to Máráiluppai, and thence to Omanthai on the Central road.
2. From Mulliyavalai to Puthukudiyiruppu.
3. From Puthukudiyiruppu to Kalavettitidal in Karachi.
4. From Kumulamunai in Karikkaddumulai South to Mullaittívu or Tanniuttu.

The timber traders have made rough cart roads between most of the villages in the Vanni, and by the expenditure of a small sum these might be slightly improved and made to connect all the villages with the different minor roads.

11.—*Wells.*

A sum of 250 rupees was allowed last year for making wells. I was able to sink two: one at Koramoddai, on the Coast road to Jaffna, and the other at Kumulamunai, about eight miles south of Mullaittívu, on the Coast road to Trincomalee.

It is hoped that at least two wells may be thus sunk in each year until the District is fully supplied.

12.—*Hospital.*

This building is constantly crowded with patients, and all classes come for treatment. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon makes shift to find room for double the number the wards were intended to hold, but I hope that additional buildings will be put up before long.

As I stated last year, another hospital at Kanakaráyankulam would be a great boon to the people of that District.

13.—*Leasing of Crown Lands.*

The business connected with this is increasing and very many applications are made for leases both of paddy and garden lands.

The land along the coast is much of it very good for cocoanut planting, and I believe cinnamon would thrive. A gentleman promised to supply me with some seed to try the experiment, but I have not yet received it.

The cultivation of tobacco, chiefly on leased Crown land, is carried on to a great extent, especially in Puthukudiyiruppu.

14.—*Public Works.*

Two verandahs were added to the Kachchéri, and a wall was built dividing the Kachchéri from the Rest-house.

15.—*Health of People and Cattle.*

There was a good deal of sickness during the year both among people and cattle, and the annexed statement will shew that, while the number of marriages and births have diminished, the deaths (at least those registered) have increased.

16.—*Accidents.*

During the past year many persons were bitten by bears, but no one died in consequence of the injuries so caused. I am told that both bears and chetahs are becoming more numerous, although, as the subjoined table shews, great numbers are killed.

On the 1st August a man named Santia Gabriel was carried away by an alligator at Vempadiyilmadu.

A return of inquests held during the year is annexed

The usual statements are subjoined, and I beg to draw particular attention to the figures shewing the value of the dried or salted fish exported from Mullaittívu. This does not give at all an adequate idea of the quantity actually sent out of the District, for no note is made of the fish removed by tavalams and carts.

J. ROWLEY SMYTH,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

Mullaittívu Kachchéri,
8th April, 1875.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

STATEMENT of Revenue in the Mullaittívu District of the Northern Province for the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1873.	1874.
Arrears of Revenue.		
Arrears of immediately preceding year ...	—	677 25
Current Revenue.		
Sale of Crown Lands	643 3	1,395 60
Land Revenue.		
Paddy rented	7,903 60	8,330 65
Paddy collected in money	75 12	31 44
Fir. Grain unrented	1,398 85	1,430 3
Gardens rented	30 0	50 25
Rent of Lands	895 13	972 44
	10,302 70	10,814 81
Rents, exclusive of Land.		
Government Buildings and Houses	99 96	99 96
Licenses.		
Retail of Arrack	4,455 98	4,254 65
Carried over...	15,501 67	17,252 27

HEADS OF SERVICE.				1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward ..				15,501	67	...	17,252	27
Stamps.								
Judicial Stamps Blank Stamps	..	...	...	1,864	82	...	1,795	36
Postage Stamps	...	...	...	235	12	...	229	31½
				2,099	94	...	2,034	67½
Postage on Letters	...	...	...	14	76	...	26	48
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	278	92	...	195	25
Sale of Government Property.								
Salt for retail	...	...	...	770	4	...	691	38
Salt for wholesale	...	...	...	4,564	24	...	5,184	92
Weights and Measures	...	...	...	9	13	...	32	40
Timber ...	...	...	...	20,003	36	...	160	26
Unserviceable Stores	...	...	...	—		...	6	65
Crops, &c., grown on Crown Lands		...	...	6	0	...	1	50
				25,352	77	...	6,077	11
Reimbursement.								
School Fees	...	...	...	61	66	...	33	85
Maintenance of Prisoners		...	...	50	69½	...	—	
Value of Stationery	...	...	...	7	72	...	8	65
Value of School Books	...	...	...	33	95	...	12	70
Survey Fees	...	...	...	142	50	...	315	0
				296	52½	...	370	20
Interest.								
On Arrears of Revenue	...	...	...	24	76	...	64	69
Miscellaneous.								
Small receipts	...	...	...	5	0	...	0	70
Special Receipts.								
Fees on Title Deeds	...	...	...	48	75	...	51	9
			Total—Rs.	43,623	9½	...	26,062	46½

B.

STATEMENT of Paddy Cultivation—Kálapókam, Idaipókam, and Sirupókam—in the Mullaittívu District, during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.				1874.			
	Extent Sown.	Produce.	Amount Sale of Rent.	Market Price per bushel.	Extent Sown.	Produce.	Amount Sale of Rent.	Market Price per bushel.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Karrikaddumúlai North.....	3,956⅜	14,890	2,179 0	1 0	3,771¾	14,500	2,294 0	—
Mulliyavalai	812⅝	4,440	709 0	—	835	5,246¼	891 0	—
Puthukkudiyiruppu	1,253¼	6,355	902 0	—	1,179½	5,645	882 0	—
Karikaddumúlai South.....	1,214⅜	6,820	1,006 0	—	1,024½	5,460	907 0	—
Mélpattu North	1,368¼	6,460	1,003 0	—	1,067	7,040	1,153 0	—
Mélpattu East	769⅜	2,575	434 0	—	738⅜	3,170	639 50	—
Mélpattu South	305⅝	1,741½	315 0	—	387½	2,201½	364 0	—
Karunávalpattu South	595½	1,240	249 0	—	353¼	1,972½	379 50	—
Kilakkumúlai North	1,266⅜	3,840	845 0	—	1,081½	2,755	568 0	—
Udaiyár-úr	327½	1,007½	232 0	—	289	955	202 0	—
TOTAL.....	11,939⅜	49,369	7,874 0	1 0	10692 11/32	48,945½	8,280 0	1 28

C.

STATEMENT of Salt sold in the Mullaittívu District during the years 1873 and 1874, specifying the Sale of Tavalams.

	Description of Salt.	1873. Cwts.	1873. Amount. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Cwts.	1874. Amount. Rs.	Cts.
	Retail	372	770	4	334	691	38
	Wholesale.						
Tavalams.	Mullaittívu	114	269	4	97	228	92
	Mannár	49	115	64	92	217	12
	Nuwarakaláwiya	135	318	60	224	528	64
	Mátalé	3	7	8	83	195	88
	Kandy	—	—		—	—	
	Kurunégala	2	4	72	8	18	88
		303	715	8	504	1,189	44
	Fishers	1,631	3,849	16	1,693	3,995	48
	Total ..	2,306	5,334	28	2,531	5,876	30

D.

STATEMENT of Road Ordinance Collection in the Mullaittívu District of the Northern Province during the years 1873 and 1874.

PATTUS.	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Karrikkaddumúlai North and South.....	876	25	...	873	75
Mulliyavalai and Puthukkudiyiruppu....	790	0	..	785	0
Mélpattu South and Karunavalpattu South.	250	0	...	252	50
Mélpattu North and East.	538	75	...	522	25
Kilakkumúlai North.....	341	25	...	332	50
Udaiyár-úr.....	138	75	...	128	75
	2,935	0	...	2,894	75
Collection on account of Fines.	272	25	...	401	75
Collection on account of Arrears	129	87½	...	—	
Value of Tools lost	—		..	—	
Total—Rs.	3,337	12½	...	3,296	50

E.

STATEMENT of Expenditure from Road Ordinance Funds, shewing the different Roads, &c., under Principal and Minor Works, on which the Expenditure was incurred, during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Principal Works.					
Central road, addition to Rest-houses on, and upkeep of ...	—		...	1,387	18
Road from Mullaittívu to the Central road, upkeep of ...	1,373	90	...	—	
	1 373	90	...	1,387	18
Minor Works.					
Road from Kulikkádu to Karruppaddamurippu, repair of ...	—		...	38	17
Road from the Iron Bridge to Vadduvákallu, repair of ...	151	29	..	—	
Road from Irraddavaikkal to Puthukkudiyiruppu, repair of ...	43	75	...	99	10
Gravel road to Kovilkudiyiruppu	—		...	483	10
Gravelling Bazaar road	—		...	67	46
Nayinámadu to Márá-iluppai road, opening and repair of ...	—		...	495	1
Road from Puthukkudiyiruppu to Oddisuddan	127	85	...	—	
Road from Virálikkádu to Annamárthoddam, opening of ...	95	50	..	—	
Chundikkulam Rest house, fencing round	16	0	...	—	
Road from Arasankulam to Ulattuveli, opening of ...	47	62	...	105	28
Madams, building and repairing of	26	75	...	143	35
Road to Kudiyiruppu, formation and gravelling portion of ...	3	75	..	154	76
Road from Matalan to Puthukkudiyiruppu, repair of ...	119	60	...	—	
Gravel, cost of	237	95	...	—	
	870	6	...	1,586	23
General Services	955	9	...	501	8
TOTAL .. Rs.	3,199	5	...	3,474	49

F.

DETAILED Account of the Recoveries under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1873 and 1874, inclusive.

	1873.	1874.
Total number of persons liable to pay according to the returns of Division Officers	2,408	2,495
Amount payable at single rate	Rs. 3,010·00	Rs. 3,118·75
To account of persons liable to pay :—		
Number of persons who actually paid	2,348	2,335
Number of persons imprisoned	11	42
Number of persons exempted by Committee, dead, or otherwise accounted for	49	118
Total ...	2,408	2,495

To account of amount payable at single rate:—	1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.
Amount actually paid	3,207	25	2,918	75
Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment ...	15	0	52	50
Amount otherwise accounted by Division Officers ...	150	0	147	50
Total ...	3,372	25	3,118	75
Amount of penalty recovered	272	25	401	75
Total amount actually paid at single rate, and penalties ...	3,479	50	3,320	50
Total of all moneys recovered and considered as paid at single rate, by imprisonment and penalties	3,494	50	3,373	0

G.

STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Mullaittivu District during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873. M.	B.	D.	1874. M.	B.	D.
January	3	32	62	1	12	44
February	1	21	32	0	19	35
March	4	17	19	0	16	30
April	2	21	21	0	16	19
May	5	22	26	0	15	20
June	2	19	24	5	22	21
July	6	25	20	5	18	25
August	7	27	14	1	21	34
September	6	28	11	3	15	16
October	10	22	20	6	23	16
November	1	19	21	4	22	38
December	2	27	22	4	12	34
Total...	49	280	292	29	211	332

H.

STATEMENT of the Trade by Sea in the Mullaittivu District during the years 1873 and 1874.

Exports.	1873. Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value. Rs.	Cts.
Dried Fish	Cwts. 8,329	63,511	50	Cwts. 8,181	79,527	0
Paddy	Bshls. 4,983	5,036	0	Bshls. 2,055½	3,087	0
Varaku	„ 413	279	50	„ 235	162	50
Kurakkan	„ 286½	264	50	„ 137	208	0
Elk, Deer, and Buffalo Horns ..	—	776	0	—	615	0
Beeswax	—	108	0	—	199	0
Honey	Gallons 83¾	147	0	Gallons 35¾	70	0
Ghee	„ 59¼	134	50	„ 21	70	0
Skins	—	137	75	—	208	50
Seeds	Bshls. 297	876	75	Bshls. 228	563	25
Live Stock	—	91	50	—	346	0
Tobacco	—	968	0	—	370	0
Palmyrah Rafters	—	1,504	0	—	5,282	25
Imports re-exported	—	2,745	50	—	3,104	25
Miscellaneous, such as sundries, Fruits, &c.	—	1,932	0	—	2,856	0
Total—Rs.	—	78,512	50	—	96,668	75

[*Continued on next page.*]

STATEMENT of the Trade by Sea, &c.—*continued.*

Imports.	1873. Estimated Quantity.	1873. Estimated Value.		1874. Estimated Quantity.	1874. Estimated Value.	
		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Cotton Goods	—	3,550	0	—	4,358	0
Crockery, Glassware, and Brassware ...	—	809	0	—	301	0
Arekanuts	Cwts. 178 4-5	1,788	0	Cwts. 123½	1,235	0
Rice	Bshls. 3570¾	10,303	0	Bshls. 2751½	8,986	50
Curry Stuffs	Cwts. 58	755	0	Cwts. 87	873	0
Spirits	—	116	0	—	5,990	0
Oil	Gallons 47½	95	50	Gallons 108	219	0
Chillies	Cwts. 43¾	449	0	Cwts. 54	543	50
Jaggery	,, 75	300	0	,, 113	465	50
Onions	,, 20½	61	50	,, 118	355	50
Gram and other Seeds	Bshls. 60¼	193	75	Bshls. 70	196	0
Fishing Nets and Boats	—	1,800	0	—	994	0
Wooden Furniture, Casks and Carts ...	—	318	50	—	100	0
Coir	—	1,101	0	—	1,133	0
Stones for building and Lime ..	—	130	0	—	52	0
Miscellaneous, such as sundries ..	—	3,232	0	—	2,482	50
Total...Rs.	—	25,002	25	—	28,284	50

I.

MEMORANDUM of Bears and Chetahs, for the destruction of which Rewards have been paid at the Mullaittívu Kachchéri during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.	1874.
Bears	29	31
Chetahs	70	60
Total ...	99	91

J.

STATEMENT of Rainfall in the Mullaittívu District during 1873 and 1874.

	1873. No. of days in which rain fell.	1874. No. of days in which rain fell.		1873. No. of days in which rain fell.	1874. No. of days in which rain fell.
January ...	3	1	July ..	2	2
February ...	5	4	August ...	6	7
March ...	3	0	September ...	2	11
April ...	5	0	October ...	11	11
May ...	4	5	November ...	17	17
June ...	0	4	December ...	14	9

K.

STATEMENT of INQUESTS held during 1874.

1.—Veeran Kanapady of Macutodai—ten years old—died on the 6th January, 1874, by slipping down into a well.

2.—Kanter Venasitamby of Pariya Ittimadu—fifty-five years old—died on the 16th January, 1874, by throwing himself into a well.

3.—Ampalavaner Chellappah of Mullaittívu—twenty-six years old—died on the 7th February, 1874, of natural causes (apoplexy).

4.—Chanwei Anthoni of Alampil—forty years old—died on the 24th March, 1874, of pains in the throat.

5.—Ponnamma, daughter of Virágatty of Mullavalai—ten years old—died on the 24th May, 1874, of indigestion of her food.

6.—Mur ,gar Kayilayam of Puthuvilánkulam—twenty-seven years old—died on the 3rd June, 1874, by falling into a well.

7.—Chantiya Gabriel of Puthukudiyiruppu—thirty-eight years old—died on the 1st August, 1874, by being seized and carried by an alligator.

8.—Peturúppillai Maraippullai of Mullaittívu—ten years old—died on the 24th October, 1874, by falling into a well.

9.—Visuvam Vélan of Chemmalai—thirty years old—died on the 20th November, 1874, of natural causes.

10.—Velan Arumokam of Manavalanpaddamurippu—thirty years old—died on the 19th November, 1874, of some sudden natural disease.

11.—Valliammai, wife of Kashi—twenty years old—died on the 6th December, 1874, of natural causes.

J. ROWLEY SMYTH,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

Appendix A.

APPENDIX A. gives the revenue of the Southern Province for 1873 and 1874 under each head, and shews a decrease of 33,962 rupees and 24 cents for 1874 under the revenue of 1873.

There is, however, nothing discouraging in this apparently unfavourable comparison, as the decrease is more than accounted for by the fact of there being fewer arrears to recover, viz., 5,465 rupees (which is worthy of notice), and a diminution of 28,591 rupees in import duties. Moreover, owing to unfavourable weather in the early part of the year, dhonies were prevented from making the port of Hambantota for the purchase of salt, under which head a decrease of 10,527 rupees is shewn.

Appendix D.

The return shews a decrease of 8,184 rupees and 53 cents under the head of "Land Sales," but it is gratifying to observe that there was a corresponding increase under the head of "Land Revenue," ascribable to the crops of the Yala harvest in the Mátara and Galle Districts being good.

Appendix A.

The increase under the head of "Licenses" (9,344 rupees) is due to the high price paid for the Galle arrack farm; but the renter, I regret to say, suffered a heavy loss.

Appendix B.

The Yala crop of 1874 in the Galle District was exceedingly good, and the price of grain high. The Maha, though not so good, was better than in 1873, as shewn by the return, which gives the following results: sowing extent, 1874, 65,465 bushels, yielding 59,384 rupees and 75 cents, which represents an increase in grain of 84,750 bushels in the year on both crops; against sowing extent in 1873, 66,819 bushels, yielding only 50,911 rupees and 75 cents.

This was owing to a mild season, as the two divisions of the Galle District, Gangaboda Pattu and Bentota Wallalláwiti Kóralé, which usually suffer from too much rain, yielded in the past year an increase of 50,000 bushels.

The Maha harvest, which from its name signifies the great harvest, is in this District the small one. In Bentota the cultivators, however, are yearly extending their operations, and have in the past year cultivated 600 acres, which is about double the ordinary extent of cultivation in that division for this harvest.

There are no irrigation works in the Galle District, save the useless one of Diviture, and a very small tank at Digoda, which, though reported as completed, has, owing to some defective masonry, been useless, and is now under repair; so that the question of good crops or bad depends entirely on the seasons.

Appendix C.

Fine grain cultivation in the Galle District is almost nothing. In the Hambantota District the extent cultivated yielded 9,757 rupees in 1874, as against 10,703 rupees in 1873, shewing a decrease of 946 rupees in the year's rent sales; while in Mátara the figures are 5,290 rupees and 50 cents in 1874, as against 3,533 rupees and 12 cents in 1873, shewing an increase of 1,756 rupees and 35 cents, which Mr. Elliott accounts for in his Annual Report, though not, I think, quite satisfactorily, inasmuch as he ascribes it to two causes which appear to me to be opposed to one another. He first says that the increase is owing to more constant cultivations of private chenas in consequence of the restrictions placed on the cultivation of Crown chenas. Now it must be remembered that Crown chenas are taxed, when cultivated on license, at one-fifth, and without, at one-half, while private chenas are taxed at one-tenth; so that to get anything like the same Government share it is necessary to have twice the extent of private land under cultivation. And if this be true, what becomes of the second reason given, which is that fine grain has greatly increased in value owing to its *limited production*?

Cattle are said to have been healthy throughout the year, no disease having appeared of an epidemic nature in any part of the Galle District.

The health of the District, I regret to say, was far from satisfactory, dysentery of a very serious type having appeared in most of the villages on the sea coast. On my return from England in April I found the disease prevailing in Bentota, and it marched steadily on until it reached Galle, and has since passed on through the Mátara and Hambantota Districts.

Medical aid was placed at the disposal of the sick and needy, and every effort was made to improve the sanitary condition of the different villages where the disease appeared. Natives, as a rule, have small faith in European medical practice, and it was found necessary to appoint native practitioners to visit the sick.

Plumbago.—Nothing, or next to nothing, has been done in this trade during the past year in this Province, owing to the acknowledged depreciation in the price of the article, owing, I believe, to the absence of American competition for the last two years.

Land Sales.—The return shews a considerable falling-off on the previous year, viz., 8,184 rupees and 53 cents, which I cannot account for, as lands have been exposed for sale as soon as the reports have been received from the headmen on the preliminary plans. The unhealthiness of the country may have had something to do with keeping away intending purchasers. Applications for title deeds have been submitted for the past year, and none are in arrear. Appendix D.

Jail Maintenance.—Recoveries under this head were 4,457 rupees in 1874, against 4,774 rupees in 1873.

Savings Bank Deposits.—Mr. Steele in his Report states, that in his time, many years since, the amount remitted through the Galle Kachchéri to the Savings Bank, averaged from 1,000 to 1,200 rupees a year, and he adds: "That figure will be largely exceeded now." I am glad to say that the amount remitted in 1874 was, by ninety-two drafts, 4,191 rupees and 23 cents, against, curiously enough, 4,595 rupees and 49 cents, by ninety-one drafts, in 1873. Savings Bank deposits.

Stamps.—Amount realized by sale of stamps in 1873 was 143,168 rupees, while in 1874 the amount was 140,215 rupees and 67 cents; it is remarkable that of the latter amount, 24,656 rupees and 76 cents was due to the sale of postage stamps, as against 25,831 rupees and 92 cents in 1873, shewing a slight decrease of 1,145 rupees and 16 cents only. Appendix E.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—By this return the population of the Province is shewn to have increased, as the registered births are 4,269 in excess of deaths. Appendix F.

Public Works.

Appendix G. is a statement shewing the receipts and expenditure, under the Road Ordinance, on principal and minor roads during the past year in the Galle District.

The main road from Bentota to Tangalla was well kept up during the year, and I was glad to observe, on my return to the Province after an absence of two years, that the road from Tangalla to Hambantota had been greatly improved. But I concur with Mr. Steele in thinking that the trace should be altered so as to avoid the hills at the two points indicated in his Report. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government, and I hope before long that it will be seen that more is lost in revenue than it would cost to carry out the necessary alterations.

In any season, for instance, when dhonies cannot make the port of Hambantota, there is a large decrease in the revenue under the head "Sale of Government Property."

The new road to Uva is a good work that has always been advocated by Mr. Steele, and I do not think he over-rates its advantages; and if anything can be done to improve the port of Hambantota, I think with him that a great change for the better may be confidently looked forward to.

The improvement of the roads to the different léwáyas is a work that he has persistently advocated, and from which the best results may be expected.

I am also glad to report the completion of the new Civil Hospital and the second entrance into the Fort, as both of these are works of great utility, and had long been urged on the attention of Government.

The Civil Hospital is a spacious building, and healthily situated, and is not, in my opinion, in any way too grand for a General Hospital in a town like Galle.

The second entrance into the Fort is regarded by all as a very great convenience, and has added much to the comfort of the inhabitants of the town, who are no longer subjected to the annoyance of being smothered with coal dust, or in danger of accidents from collision with coal-heavers and carts.

Another great improvement which I hope is engaging the attention of Government, is the filling up of the Fort ditch, which recommends itself on every principle of sanitary improvement. When this is done, and water enough introduced into the Fort to flush the drains, some improvement in the sanitary condition of Galle may be expected. At present the thorough scavenging of the town is a work of great difficulty.

Village Councils.

There are now four of these tribunals in the Mátara District, where the Assistant Government Agent reports they are working satisfactorily, especially those in the Gangaboda and Weligam Kóralés. His opinion is that the Village Councils Ordinance promises the most satisfactory results. It is most desirable that the Presidents should be picked men, and I am glad to be able to say that Government has acceded to my recommendation in part, and has increased the salaries of the Presidents. I had nevertheless considerable difficulty in finding a good man for the Presidentship of Wellaboda Pattu.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

GALLE.

Report.

Irrigation Works.

Digoḍa.—This small tank, as already remarked, though reported as completed in the early part of 1874, has not been of any use as yet, owing to some defective masonry, to repair which it was necessary to empty the tank. The tank is still under repair.

Uḍukiriwila.—Mr. Steele, in his Report, speaks most favourably of this work, and of the benefit it has been to the people, who now are no longer dependent on the rains, but have a constant supply of water, enabling them to cultivate their lands twice a year with certainty.

Tissamaharáma.—Up to date no land has been sold under the tank; some lots were exposed for sale in the course of last year, and would have found bidders amongst the Kachchéri officers; but the Government declined to allow them to become purchasers. This order has since been cancelled, and I have no doubt that at the next sale some of the lots will find purchasers.

Gangaboḍa Pattu.—The irrigation works in the Gangaboḍa Pattu of Matára are still incomplete, and have been the source of much annoyance and disappointment to the Government. Additional estimates have had to be sanctioned, and the original cost of the work has been greatly exceeded. During my absence in England, owing to misrepresentation and evil influence, the cultivators attempted to repudiate their engagement with Government, and brought down upon themselves, very deservedly, the censure of the Governor; but on his return to England, I was requested to hand him another petition, signed by the majority of the cultivators, including most of the former petitioners, expressing regret, and praying to be allowed to pay in perpetuity and in kind, which was granted. I have the fullest assurance from my Assistant, Mr. Fisher, that he will recover the water-rate without the slightest difficulty or dissatisfaction upon every work that is handed over to him completed.

Denagama.—This tank is still under repair, the bund having burst in February, 1874, as explained by Mr. Morris in his Annual Report in 1874. The small tank of Wianwewa, built in connection with this, has been available for some time, and water-rate will be collected for this harvest.

Kekanaḍura.—This tank has done much good, but has been a disappointment to a certain extent, in that it was not capable of irrigating the extent of land originally estimated. The channels have lately been improved, and more lands will be benefited than heretofore. Water-rate is being recovered.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

REVENUE of the Southern Province for 1873–1874.

	In 1873.		In 1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	9,996	34	4,530	97	—		5,465	37
Customs	278,725	36	255,755	63	—		22,969	73
Port and Harbour Dues	54,291	34	48,775	36	—		5,515	98
Land Sales	30,303	20	22,118	67	—		8,184	53
Land Revenue	184,293	83	191,309	71	7,015	88	—	
Rents, exclusive of Land	41,039	0	40,845	25	—		193	75
Licenses	158,237	50	167,582	33	9,344	83	—	
Stamps	143,168	36	140,215	69	—		2,952	67
Taxes	1,544	16	1,849	50	305	34	—	
Postage	1,869	72	1,987	95	118	23	—	
Fines and Forfeitures	9,796	27	11,756	14	1,959	87	—	
Sale of Government Property ...	161,354	0	151,711	24	—		9,642	76
Reimbursements	15,993	33	14,802	60	—		1,190	73
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,629	96	10,744	37	4,114	41	—	
Interest	2,078	2	1,684	5	—		393	97
Special Receipts	1,059	95	748	64	—		311	31
	1,100,380	34	1,066,418	10	22,858	56	56,820	80
							22,858	56
					Decrease...		33,962	24

B.

STATEMENT shewing Extent of Paddy Land sown, and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized, for the following Harvests of 1873 and 1874.

	Maha for 1873.		Maha for 1874.		Yala for 1873.		Yala for 1874.	
	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.	Sowing Extent.	Amount realized.
	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.	Bushels.	Rs. Cts.
Four Gravets ...	469	271 50	389	374 0	2,250	1,954 50	2,674	2,093 50
Akmimana ...	2,353	1,403 0	729	605 0	4,026	2,870 0	4,151	3,584 0
Talpé Pattu ...	5,829	4,274 50	5,016	4,453 50	11,793	6,292 0	11,693	6,201 50
Gaggaboda Pattu ...	4,466	2,632 50	3,547	2,599 25	16,820	9,594 0	15,133	10,900 0
Hinidum Pattu ...	165	136 0	381	178 0	2,543	2,512 0	3,086	2,407 0
Wellaboda Pattu ...	667	373 50	1,262	407 0	6,524	6,088 75	6,714	8,090 25
Ambalangoda ...	629	821 50	506	828 50	1,208	1,534 0	1,633	2,229 0
Bentota ...	433	583 0	771	1,133 25	6,644	9,571 0	7,981	13,301 0
	15,011	10,495 50	12,400	10,578 50	51,808	40,416 25	53,065	48,806 25

C.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain Rents of the Southern Province for 1873 and 1874.

	Maha Harvest.				Yala Harvest.			
	1873.		1874.		1873.		1874.	
	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	
Galle District.....	63 0	...	177 0	.....	29 0	...	156 0	
Mátara District	2,670 50	...	2,008 50	.....	862 62	...	3,282 0	
Hambantota District.....	10,551 0	...	8,596 0	.....	152 0	...	1,161 0	
Rs.	13,284 50	...	10,781 50	.....	1,043 62	...	4,599 0	

D.

RETURN of Lands sold during the year 1874, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and the Minute of 8th August, 1844,

How disposed of.	Number of Lots.		Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. Rs.	Cts.
Sale	230	.....	515	3	4·40	.....	10,285	0
Half-improved value...	23	.....	28	1	7	.....	654	0
Certificates.....	14	.....	40	2	4	.....	—	
	267	.....	584	2	15·40	.....	10,939	0

E.

MEMORANDUM of Sale of Stamps for 1874.

	Rs.	Cts.
Revenue Stamps	114,204	3
Postage Stamps	24,686	76
Stamps for preparing Title Deeds	241	75
Registration Fee	687	0
Foreign Bill	396	13
Rs.	140,215	67

F.

REGISTER of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for 1874.

	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.
Galle District	1,361	.....	5,164	.....	3,860
Mátara District	908	.....	4,936	.....	3,002
Hambantota District	367	.....	2,514	.....	1,483
Total...	2,636	.....	12,614	.....	8,345

G.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursement of Commutation Money and Labour, and of Money on account of Rest-houses in the Galle District, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, during the year 1874.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts
By balance of last year brought forward, viz.:		
Commutation	5,725 10	
Rest-house collections	232 12	
		5,957 22
By amount of Commutation recovered from 27,123 individuals, Rs. 45,801·00		
By amount of Labour performed by 849 individuals, Rs. 1,273·50		
	47,074 50	
By arrears of Commutation of former years received during 1874:—		
Of 1873 ... Rs. 820 00		
1872 ... „ 1,091·75		
1871 ... „ 263 00		
1870 ... „ 235·00		
1869 ... „ 105·75		
1868 ... „ 177·00		
1867 ... „ 86·75		
1866 ... „ 75·42		
	2,854 67	
By amount recovered on account of Rest-houses	268 96	
By miscellaneous receipts ...	52 58	
		50,250 71
		Rs. 56,207 93

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
To Principal Roads, viz.:		
In Labour—90 men Rs. 135·00		
In Commutation „ 13,220·50		
	13,355 50	
To Minor Roads, viz.:		
In Labour—759 men Rs. 1,138·50		
In Commutation „ 19,617·76		
	20,756 26	
		34,111 76
On account of Rest-houses and Furniture	1,087 40	
To Rest-house keepers' salaries ...	405 0	
		1,492 40
To miscellaneous charges ...		7,724 0
		43,328 16
Balance on the 31st December, 1874		12,879 77
		Rs. 56,207 93

H.

STATEMENT of Licenses issued for 1873 and 1874.

	For 1873.	For 1874
Cart Licenses	999 ...	969
Boat Licenses	14 ...	8
Palanquin Carriage Licenses ...	72 ...	86
Gun Licenses	54 ...	74
Still Licenses	88 ...	95
Wholesale Licenses	6 ...	6
	1,233 ...	1,238

I.

RETURN of Population for 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fort and within Police boundaries	5,056 ...	5,171 ...	10,227
Akuimana and Four Gravets ...	19,148 ...	17,948 ...	37,096
Talpé Pattu	20,895 ...	20,523 ...	41,418
Wellaboda Pattu and Ambalangoda ...	23,637 ...	21,814 ...	45,451
Bentota	22,009 ...	12,766 ...	34,775
Gangaboda Pattu	11,330 ...	11,460 ...	22,790
Hinidura Pattu	2,195 ...	1,913 ...	4,108
Total...	104,270 ...	91,595 ...	195,865

J.

STATEMENT of Persons vaccinated in Galle District during the year 1874.

Name of Pattu.	Number.	Remarks.
Four Gravets, Fort, and Akuimana ...	952	This statement is framed from the Kachchéri files, where some reports may perhaps be missing. The above total should therefore be taken as the approximate number of persons vaccinated.
Talpé Pattu	704	
Gangaboda Pattu	887	
Wellaboda Pattu and Ambalangoda ...	1,345	
Bentota	1,658	
Total—	5,546	

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

Report.

Character of the year.

Revenue returns.

THE year under review was, on the whole, one of steady progress and prosperity. The revenue returns for the twelve months consisted of the items noted below:

	Rs.	Cts.
Sale of Government Property, including Salt ...	147,893	53
Customs and Port Dues	759	18
Land Sales	414	0
Land Revenue	35,242	50
Rents and Tolls	3,595	0
Licenses (Retail of Arrack)	11,312	50
Revenue Stamps	8,366	70
Postage Stamps and Postage	1,220	34
Fines and Forfeitures	1,563	6
Reimbursements	2,600	61
Interest	5	3
Miscellaneous and Special Receipts	24	25
Total—Rs.	212,996	70

Decrease on sale of salt.

Causes.

How to be remedied in future.

There was a marked falling-off in the sale of salt, our staple source of revenue, a result owing solely to the very unfavourable weather prevailing during great part of the shipping season, which prevented dhonies from visiting the port. Had the main roads been adapted for heavy traffic, and such as to enable the large carts plying in other parts of the Island to come here for loads of salt, I do not doubt the quantity sold would have more nearly approached its normal limit. It is, I would earnestly submit, the bounden duty of the officers charged with the administration of the District, and indeed of all concerned in the revenue derivable from the salt produced here, never to rest satisfied till every means of communication by sea and land is improved to its utmost extent. As soon as transport to the homes of the consumers is rendered easy and cheap, it may confidently be expected that the full rate of yearly consumption—twenty pounds a head for every man, woman, and child of the population—will be reached or closely approached.

I rejoice to be able to add that work is now going briskly forward on the new road to Badulla; and I trust considerable improvements will be effected on that to Galle.

Stamps.

The gradual increase in the sale of stamps is always suggestive, as proof of the growing prosperity of the country. Twelve years ago, in 1863, the total realized for stamps of all kinds, both postage and others, was only 3,616 rupees and 37 cents. In 1873, the amount was 9,587 rupees and 4 cents, the increase being nearly three-fold in the ten years.

Postal receipts.

As regards postage stamps especially, the increase in the ten years is very marked, the amount having being in 1863, 576 rupees, and in 1873, 1,220 rupees and 34 cents. At four cents a letter, 1,220 rupees would represent upwards of thirty thousand letters; but about one-third of the amount may perhaps properly be credited to the account of other correspondence.

Correspondence in 1873 and 1874.

As regards 1873 and 1874, the comparative statements of the correspondence received at and despatched from Hambantota, the principal Post Office of the District, are of interest, as evidence of the diffusion of intelligence among the people. There was, it will be seen, a considerable advance in 1874 over 1873.

	1873.			1874.		
	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Despatched	Received.	Total.
Letters on Service	... 4,699	... 4,225	... 8,924	... 5,166	... 4,559	... 9,725
Letters Post paid	... 7,566	... 8,072	... 15,638	... 8,456	... 9,093	... 17,549
Letters Post not paid	... 382	... 374	... 756	... 341	... 431	... 772
Parcels on Service	... 120	... 297	... 417	... 144	... 324	... 468
Parcels, Private	... 45	... 197	... 242	... 50	... 267	... 317
Registered Letters	... 582	... 189	... 771	... 600	... 177	... 777
Newspapers	... 422	... 3,683	... 4,105	... 530	... 4,417	... 4,947
Books	... 42	... 196	... 238	... 61	... 195	... 256
	13,858	17,233	31,091	15,348	19,463	54,811
						31,091
						Increase— 3,720

Being upwards of ten per cent., an increase deserving special notice.

For Tangalla Post Office the figures were as under:—

	1873.			1874.		
	Despatched.	Received.	Total.	Despatched.	Received.	Total.
Letters on Service ...	3,241	2,958	6,199	3,145	2,714	5,859
Letters Post paid ...	6,263	6,126	12,389	6,365	6,081	12,446
Letters Post not paid ...	173	181	354	202	201	403
Parcels on Service ...	170	264	434	152	195	347
Parcels, Private ...	34	108	142	35	102	137
Registered Letters ...	197	149	346	225	156	381
Newspapers ...	236	2,414	2,650	155	2,176	2,331
Books ...	41	111	152	39	109	148
	10,355	12,311	22,666	10,318	11,734	22,052

Remittances to the Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank deposits remitted in 1874 through the Hambantota Kachchéri amounted to 6,867 rupees and 20 cents, a very encouraging item.

For the six years (1869–1874) the remittances have been—

Year.	Rs.	Cts.		Year.	Rs.	Cts.
1869 ...	6,049	87	.....	1872 ...	6,780	0
1870 ...	3,899	20	.....	1873 ...	4,945	82
1871 ...	3,458	8	.....	1874 ...	6,867	20

Up to 31st May, 1875, 2,315 rupees and 57 cents have been lodged by depositors in the District.

Local Expenditure of 1874.

The outlay in the year was 74,975 rupees. In addition to that amount the other disbursements of the Cashier's Department consisted of—

Drafts ...	Rs. 133,614	65
Deposits ...	59,436	20
Remittances ...	75,691	95
Making with ...	74,975	0
A Grand Total of ...	Rs. 343,717	80 for 1874.

Since the beginning of 1875 the remittances to Galle have amounted to no less than 87,596 rupees.

Salt.

Collection of Salt.

The collection of salt in 1874 was a fair average, the quantity being Cwts. 73,877. The return of yearly collections for the last twenty years will be of interest for reference.

Year.	Cwts.	Year.	Cwts.	Year.	Cwts.
1855 ...	62,672	1862 ...	33,334	1869 ...	42,561
1856 ...	56,081	1863 ...	32,080	1870 ...	22,130
1857 ...	49,414	1864 ...	60,663	1871 ...	113,283
1858 ...	18,433	1865 ...	125,117	1872 ...	131,261
1859 ...	146,738	1866 ...	143,050	1873 ...	61,125
1860 ...	112,160	1867 ...	74,139	1874 ...	73,877
1861 ...	30,366	1868 ...	30,375		

Total—Cwts. 1,448,859, shewing an average of Cwts. 72,443.

Operations of the year.

The year's operations of the Salt Department may be briefly stated:—

On 1st January, 1874, there were in store at Hambantota ...	Cwts.	28,629
Kirinda	„	2,362
	Cwts.	30,991

At the same date the under-noted quantities were stacked on the margin of the léwáyas:—

	Cwts.
Maha Léwáya ...	24,180
Koholankala ...	11,373
Bundala ...	58,304
Palatupána ...	16,976
Cwts.	110,833

The year thus began with Cwts. 141,824 on hand.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

In 1874 were collected from Maha Léwáya cwts. 11,661, in two collections, one in August, the other in October; from Bundala, cwts. 62,216.—Total cwts. 73,877.

Collections of 1874.

Throughout the twelve months the outlay of the Department, including establishments, cost of collecting, guarding, and removal, value of wastage, and the like, amounted in all to 40,196 rupees and 1 cent. This was considerably above the average, and was chiefly owing to the great cost of the removal from Bundala into store.

Outlay of the year.

The quantity of salt disposed of (including cwts. 5,500 shipped to Batticaloa, but not paid for) was cwts. 68,027, realizing 147,563 rupees and 72 cents. During the year the wastage was only cwts. 570. The small wastage is no doubt due to the stores consisting in most cases of mud-walls with cadjan roofs. Both the walls and thatch being excellent non-conductors, reduce the wastage to a minimum. Were the stores open to a free circulation of air and to the penetration of watery vapour held abundantly in solution at all times in the atmosphere, the wastage would probably be much greater.

Quantity sold.

Stock on hand on December 31st, 1874.

At the end of the year under review the salt stored at Hambantota was cwts. 51,322; at Kirinda, cwts. 8,764; being cwts. 60,086 in all: while the estimated quantities stacked on the margin of the lagoons were, at Maha Léwáya cwts. 21,719; Bundala, cwts. 62,216; total, cwts. 83,935.

The general total on hand on December 31st, 1874, was thus cwts. 144,021, enough for two years' supply. All the good salt available for collection should, however, be gathered, whenever it forms, as occasionally, though rarely, years occur when the formations are scanty and of inferior quality. At all times the salt harvest is precarious, one heavy shower being sufficient to melt salt worth thousands of pounds. For this reason it is always well worth while to offer liberal remuneration to gatherers in order to bring a collection, when thoroughly ripened, to a speedy close. Convict labour, not only for the collections, but for all the very varied work in connection with the salt stores, is of the greatest service, and should be ungrudgingly supplied. The work is hard and punitory, but not too much so, and the money value of it to the Government is very considerable.

Usefulness of convict labour.

Financially, the working of the Department gave the following results:—

Financial results.

		Rs.	Cts.
Value of salt sold and paid for in 1874 ...	...	147,563	72
Do. shipped to Batticaloa, but not paid for	...	12,980	0
Do. in store on December 31st, 1874 .	...	141,802	96
Do. (estimated) on margin of the lagoons	...	198,086	60
	Rs.	500,433	28
Deduct total outlay in connection with the Department...		40,196	1
	Rs.	460,237	27

It will thus be seen that the approximate amount to be credited to Government at the end of the year from the operations of the Department amounted to little short of *half a million of rupees.*

The several Districts to which Hambantota salt was conveyed in the course of the year were:—

Parts of Ceylon to which salt was conveyed.

	Cwts.		Census Population.
Hambantota	8,505	.....	60,631, being about 16 lbs. a head.
Mátara	20,662	.....	143,196
Galle	18,473	.....	195,325
Colombo	5,232	.....	580,040
Ratnapura	904	.....	91,856
U'va	8,751	.....	128,936*
Batticaloa.....	5,500	.....	93,233
Cwts...	68,027		

Or, according to the several Provinces, as follows:—

	Cwts.
Southern Province	47,540
Western do.	6,136
Central do.	8,751
Eastern do.	5,500
Total—Cwts.	68,027

Representing a value of 160,543 rupees and 72 cents, or about £16,050.

* As U'va is believed to draw nearly all its salt from Hambantota, it will be seen that want of good roads restricts the consumption to so low a rate as 8 lbs. a head.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

Sale, each month of 1874.

The quantities disposed of in each month in 1874 are shewn below:—

	Cwts.		Cwts.
January	3,205	July	2,535
February	3,686	August	1,911
March	12,755	September	2,090
April	8,533	October	12,255
May	1,632	November	6,187
June	1,628	December	6,110
		Total sold—Cwts.	62,527
Despatched to Batticaloa in the months of August, September, and October			5,500
		Cwts.	68,027

As the current year (1875) has been much more favourable for shipping, the quantities sold during the five months (January to May) will be found of interest:—

Quantity sold in 1875 (Jan. to May)

1875.	Cwts.	Value. Rs.	Cts.
January ...	5,962	14,070	32
February ...	3,017	7,120	12
March ...	12,838	30,297	68
April ...	17,788	41,979	68
May ...	1,269	2,994	84
Total—Cwts.	40,874	Rs. 96,462	64

Of this, no less than cwts. 9,125 have been shipped to the Colombo District.

When the grand arterial high road to Badulla, now busily in progress, is ready for traffic, the increase in salt despatched to the Kandyan country will be very great. There is no reason why the normal rate of consumption of 20 lbs. a head should not be nearly attained.

Fish curing in Ceylon.

I would again endeavour to invite attention to the desirableness of introducing among the fishermen of Ceylon, a numerous, robust, and intelligent body of men, the art of curing and drying fish after the Maldivian fashion. The sale and profits would be enormous, as a brisk demand exists for it all over Ceylon, in the inland districts especially. The quantity of cured fish imported into Ceylon—an island, be it remarked, whose waters teem with excellent fish, and having abundance of cheap salt of the purest quality—is upwards of *twelve millions of pounds every year*; part, at any rate, of the capital embarked in and realized from this flourishing branch of trade should accrue to the inhabitants themselves.

Weather, Crops, Agriculture.

Harvest returns.

The return of the estimated yield of crops in the several sub-divisions of the District will be found subjoined. A similar statement will henceforward be kept every year, and will be very useful for comparison.

RETURN of Grain Crops (estimated) in Hambantota District in 1874.

Sub-division.	Population, as per Census in 1871.	Yield in Bushels. Paddy.	Dry Grain.	Sowing Extent in Acres. Paddy.	Dry Grain.
West Giruwá Pattu.					
Kahawatta Division	23,428 ...	33,159	4,559 ...	3,859	1,923
Walasmulla do.	7,218 ...	19,243	4,630 ...	2,116	1,470
Máṇákaḍa do.	6,165 ...	33,966	3,659 ...	2,740	811
Ruuna do.	3,424 ...	14,558	2,688 ...	1,711	470
Kirama Julampiṭiya Division	4,430 ...	3,408	5,418 ...	437	1,321
	44,665 ...	104,334	20,953 ...	10,863	5,995
East Giruwá Pattu.					
Kanukeṭiya Division	3,105 ...	11,183	3,254 ...	726	506
Kaṭurwana do.	1,581 ...	1,913	1,194 ...	167	249
Paranagam Paláta	3,883 ...	1,179	6,796 ...	103	1,067
Weṇwugam do.	1,886 ...	5		1	
	10,455 ...	14,280	11,244 ...	997	1,822

RETURN of Grain Crops.—*continued.*

Sub-division.	Population, as per Census, in 1871.	Yield in Bushels.		Sowing Extent in Acres.	
		Paddy.	Dry Grain.	Paddy.	Dry Grain.
Mágam Pattu.					
Eastern Walakada	5,195	3,602	251	290	23
Western do.		12,098	861	630	58
Northern do.		—	1,496	—	99
Middle do.		15	790	4	78
Beddéwewa do.		—	180	—	6
	5,195	15,715	3,575	924	263

SUMMARY of Pattus.

Pattu.	Population, as per Census, in 1871.	Yield in Bushels.		Sowing Extent in Acres.	
		Paddy.	Dry Grain.	Paddy.	Dry Grain.
West Giruwá Pattu	44,665	104,334	20,953	10,863	5,995
East Giruwá Pattu	10,455	14,280	11,211	997	1,822
Mágam Pattu	5,195	15,715	3,578	924	264
	60,315	134,329	35,775	12,784	8,081

Rainfall.

Notes of rainfall have been registered daily, at five different and widely apart points in the District, Kirama, Udukiriwila, Tanggalla, Hambantota, and Elagala; and the results for each month of the year are of much interest; they are as follows:—

	Kirama.*	Udukiriwila.	Tanggalla.	Hambantota.	Elagala (or Mayilagastota.)
January	4·90	2·46	3·08	4·97	5·81
February	11·60	3·78	6·40	5·67	1·50
March	5·84	2·90	2·36	0·32	0·60
April	4·37	3·33	4·55	0 89	2·65
May	8 88	5·74	7·01	3·65	3·95
June	6·90	3·14	4·15	1·20	1·50
July	8·00	4·16	4·48	1·00	0·15
August	1·65	0·83	2·14	0·64	0·30
September	3·75	2·50	3·01	0·65	2·40
October	7·06	3·47	2·39	2·89	3 00
November	18·37	19·55	15·06	12·37	14·25
December	15·59	7·39	4·82	4·61	3·60
Total—	96·91	59·25	59·48	38·86	39·71

Rainfall, 1867 to 1874.

The rainfall at Hambantota, probably the driest station in Ceylon, for each of the eight years from 1867 to 1874 was:—

1867	31·39 inches	in 86	rainy days.
1868	29·59 „	in 85	„
1869	40·12 „	in 102	„
1870	32·29 „	in 87	„
1871	36·60 „	in 110	„
1872	31·77 „	in 88	„
1873	30 52 „	in 70	„
1874	38·86 „	in 91	„
	271·14		

It will be seen, the yearly average is 33·89 inches.

Though the supply of water was scanty, the year was, on the whole, not an unfavourable one. Chena cultivation—a necessity here, under wholesome restrictions, and producing in many places the only cereal crop possible from the arid soil—supplemented the growth of rice; and I am glad to report there was no instance of destitution from dearth of food.

Irrigation of the Rauna river valley.

The fine valley dependent on the Udukiriwila tank, extending from Márákada to the sea, benefited greatly by the irrigation works, abundance of water being available when

* Kirama is close to the Mátara boundary.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

required. Hence no crops were destroyed by drought, and no lands made ready for tillage had to be abandoned. This gratifying state of things has had the very happiest effect in proving the value of well-planned and well-executed works of irrigation. In 1874 the people, with great wisdom, decided to accept the favourable terms rendered possible by Ordinance No. 2 of 1873, and agreed, at a numerously and influentially attended meeting at Kahagal-wihára, to pay water-rate in perpetuity in kind.

Horse Breeding.

Horse breeding.

While on the subject of agriculture, note may be made of the success attending the breeding of horses in Mágam Pattu. The great want, which the owners have not yet been able to remedy, is a good entire horse, the sizes hitherto kept being undersized and inferior. The offspring, though small, are well-shaped, hardy, and generally serviceable, and have commanded good prices. During the earlier part of the present year, I regret to say many promising animals have been lost rather mysteriously, dying after a very short illness from what, for want of other evident cause, is believed to be the effects of land wind. One or two yearlings were killed by chetahs. More capital deserves to be embarked in the enterprise, as handsome profits are certain and speedy.

Sheep Breeding.

Sheep breeding.

As a kindred venture, mention may be made of sheep-breeding, which is in progress with every likelihood of good results. The dry climate and the sweet crisp grass abundant near the Walawwé river and elsewhere are pronounced very suitable. The sheep thrive well, rapidly increasing in number, and fattening in a short time. The cost of their keep is simply the wages of the herd boys. Jaffna sheep crossed with the Aden breed do well. As has been remarked, there is no reason why in time, if care and enterprise be brought to bear, the Magám Pattu flocks should not increase so as to supply a very welcome article of food to other parts of the Province. If, as is talked of, the British India steamers, on the completion of the new high road from Hambantota through the flourishing U'va coffee districts to Badulla, make Hambantota a port of call, weekly or fortnightly, the conveyance of fattened stock to Galle and Colombo, where a brisk and constant demand may be confidently expected, would be very easy.

It will be a great matter if this District, which, from its scanty water supply, can never take rank as a large producer of grain, proves to have special advantages in the way of rearing stock. Pasturage is abundant; and the climate appears well suited for breeding all domestic animals.

Destruction of Leopards.

Chetahs destroyed in 1874.

The number of leopards destroyed in 1874 was ninety. Since September, 1872, when the reward was increased, up to date, 194 have been shot. I would gladly see a reward offered for the destruction of other noxious animals, as alligators (which do much mischief in this District), bears, venomous snakes, and the like. This matter well deserves to have public opinion brought to bear upon it.

Irrigation.

Udukiriwila works in West Giruwá Pattu

Udukiriwila works, as already noted, having been completed, and abundance of water being stored in 1874, the paddy lands in the valley, those at and below Ranna especially, derived great advantage from them, as regards the crops ripening towards the end of the year. The benefits, both socially and politically, cannot be over-rated, the scheme being an undoubted success. The execution of the works reflects much credit on Mr. Dawson, the engineer in charge.

Works at Elagala anicut to supply tank at Tissamaharáma in Mágam Pattu.

Since leaving Udukiriwila, Mr. Dawson has been engaged at Elagala near Mayilagastota, in connection with the masonry anicut to be built there, and the supply-channel leading thence to Tissamaharáma tank. There are great difficulties in obtaining labour, skilled labour especially; but in the course of 1876, it is hoped, the works will be completed. Of their success in an engineering point of view, in providing an ample supply of water for use on some of the best corn land in Ceylon, there can be no question. The attraction of settlers is a more difficult problem, but I am not unhopeful of seeing it satisfactorily solved in good time.

Irrigation of Wirawila lands.

In connection with the works at Elagala, I am anxious to have a survey made and levels taken, to ascertain whether, by putting up a sluice on the western end of the anicut there, a supply of water could not be diverted at flood times to irrigate the fine corn lands of Wirawila. These are partly the property of the Crown, partly of private owners; they are about fifteen miles distant from Hambantota, and close to the new high road to Badulla; they require only regular irrigation to be extremely productive; they have the advantage of a resident population taking an active interest in the growth of paddy. Besides the sluice an inlet channel will be needed. The volume of water in the Mágam river, a perennial stream, and one subject to repeated and heavy inundation, is so great

that an ample supply could, there is every reason to believe, be secured at flood times without detriment to the Tissamaharáma tract of fields.

During 1874, besides Mr. Dawson, the services of another active Irrigation Officer, Mr. Cotterill (who, it may be mentioned, has had special experience as Hydraulic Engineer in England) were called into requisition in the District, both at Tissamaharáma and Badagiriya.

I had at one time great hopes, since dissipated however by Mr Cotterill's exhaustive report, that the restoration of the ancient works at Badagiriya would be worth undertaking. The great outlay required renders this out of the question. Some notes, by way of description of this interesting place, may be worth recording here.

Ancient irrigation works at Badagiriya in Mágam Pattu.

Badagiriya is a large and remarkable rock near Landajulána, about eight miles north of Hambantota, standing high above the plain and surmounted by the ruins of two dágobas, at which the villagers in the neighbourhood still present offerings. A long flight of steps, partially hewn, leads to the top. On the shoulder of the rock are several curious water-holes, some apparently of artificial construction.

Description of Badagiriya.

Along the face of the lower part is an ancient inscription, in excellent preservation, consisting of six lines, each about twelve feet in length. The characters are about four inches in height, and are clearly cut. They resemble those figured by *Prinsep* as belonging to the third century B. C. Similar inscriptions, though not all of like antiquity, are to be found in many parts of the Hambantota District, as, for instance, Wadigala, Wígamuwa, Mulgirigala, Kahagalwihára, Nayigala, Tissamaharáma, Kirinda, Anguna-kolawewa, Akasćchaitiya, and elsewhere.

From the top of Badagiriya there is, on clear mornings, a magnificent view of the mountain ranges to the north, with the picturesque hill-Fort of Elála near at hand, and; to the south, of the salt lagoons and the "silver streak of sea," about four miles off, and near Weligatta, is the sister-rock of Yangala, also crowned with a dágoba. A few miles eastward are the ruins of Tissamaharáma, now in the course of restoration.

At the foot of Badagiriya, on the eastern side, flows the Malala-áru, which, though often dry in the hot season, pours down at flood times a large volume of fresh water. The stream finds its way to the Malalakalapuwa on the sea-shore, six or seven miles distant, and is at present of next to no use for cultivation. In ancient times, however, if tradition is to be trusted, the Malala-áru was rendered of great service to the country by the construction, close to Badagiriya, of a bund, burst centuries ago, by which the whole of the water was turned into the low plain, now overgrown with jungle, to the west of the rock, and there formed an extensive store tank. From the tank the water issued near a rock called Góna-widda-gala ("the rock the elk pierced") by an outlet named the Giant's channel, and supplied the rice lands of a chain of villages all the way down to the sea-shore. The restoration of the work, if it could have been effected at a moderate cost, would have been of the greatest usefulness to the inhabitants. The careful survey and estimate prepared by Mr. Cotterill, however, shewed that the outlay was too great to warrant the undertaking.

To any one interested in archæology the place is well worth a visit; and I trust Dr. Goldschmidt will be able, when he comes to this part of the Island, to decipher the inscription, and the many others which remain in Hambantota District to attest how populous and productive the realm of Ruhuna was in olden times.

Roads.

New main road from Hambantota to Badulla.

The opening of a new high road from Hambantota to U'va having been for many years a very cherished object with me, as being certain greatly to develope the resources of both Districts, I have special pleasure in recording that in 1874 an admirable trace for the new line from the sea coast to the Badulla boundary was made by Mr. O'Dowd. It passes through Weligatta, Wírawila, and Sirimunagama, to Tanamalvila, has easy gradients the whole way, and, being mostly in the Mágama river valley, is at no point remote from water. Like all work of the kind undertaken by Mr. O'Dowd, the line has been very skilfully traced. The distance to the boundary by the new route is twenty-nine miles. Ample funds having been voted for the first section, the work is now (May, 1875) going briskly forward, Mr. Hall and his officers taking a very active interest in the matter. When the line is finished, and the abundant traffic now waiting for an outlet up and down has free play, and when the harbour improvements in contemplation are perfected, there can be no question that a wonderful change for the better will be exhibited at Hambantota.

Mr. O'Dowd's trace.

Hambantota suitable as a place for curing and shipping coffee to England.

The curing of coffee is at present concentrated at Colombo; but any firm having the requisite command of capital, and disposed to establish mills here, would find a climate better adapted than any other in Ceylon for the preparation of coffee for despatch to the home market. Some of the finest coffee produced in the Island is grown within sixty miles of Hambantota, and in two years a first class high road will connect the estates and the port; and there is no reason whatever, if coffee were cured here, why Canal steamers might not take in cargo at Hambantota, and proceed to England direct.

Whether coffee curing is ever destined to be undertaken here or not, it seems well worth the while of persons interested in the estates of U'va District to 'prospect'—I do not know a more appropriate word—as regards the capabilities of Hambantota, and the securing of good building sites at the station.

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Report.

Work in progress on the Léwáya road.

Not only is work actively in progress on the U'va line, but it is also going forward on the first section of the Léwáya road as far as Bundala. Next year I hope to see the second section, up to Kirinda, perfected, and eventually the third, as far as Palatupána. This line will enable salt to be carted readily, cheaply, and with little wastage, from the most productive lagoons to the stores. It is pitiable, after the great pains and expense incurred in collecting salt, to see quantities wasted by the jolting of the carts over a heavily rutted road. This will be effectually remedied by the completion of the line.

Main road to Galle.

The main road to Galle was kept in good order by Mr. Price, who was towards the end of the year succeeded by Mr. Edward Fretz.

New trace from Ranna westward, and one from Kiwula eastward to Ekassa.

It is most important that a new trace should be made on this road from a point about three miles east of Tangalla, and one from Kiwula to Ekassa, in each case taking a course nearer the sea-shore. When these two sections—involving a distance of only about eight miles in all—are traced afresh, the worst of the hills will be avoided, and the whole line from Hambantota to the Mátara boundary will be freed from the fearful and wonderful gradients that now render heavy traffic impossible. As soon as this is effected, a very considerable increase in the sale of salt conveyed along this route may be calculated on, while other produce will also be removed in much greater quantities than at present.

Road from Tangalla by Beliatta to Hakmana.

The road from Mátara to Hakmana having been proclaimed a principal thoroughfare, it is most desirable the extension of about ten miles from Hakmana, by Beliatta, to Tangalla, should be similarly dealt with. This measure, if sanctioned, would be of great advantage to the country. It would at once provide an alternative line of main road between Tangalla and Mátara, passing through a well-peopled and flourishing part of both Districts, and opening up a large tract of country, rich in both agricultural and mineral resources. The road will pass Beliatta Bazaar, the trade centering at and spreading from which is already very great, and is increasing. Eventually indeed, as a glance at the map will shew, it will be desirable to connect Akuressa and Hakmana by a principal road, and thus have a continuous line inland direct between Galle and Tangalla, running through and opening up some of the finest divisions of the three Districts of the Province.

Advantage accruing to the revenue.

The formation of the main road will bestow a great and legitimate benefit on all the interests involved. The general revenue would be a direct gainer too; for it cannot be doubted that an appreciable increase would at once be shewn in the sale of salt to be conveyed along the line into the heart of both Mátara and Galle Districts, where, as the inhabitants are in thriving circumstances, the consumption will naturally be great, if supplies can be brought readily and easily to the near neighbourhood of their homes.

The conversion to a main road of the line from Tangalla to the Mátara boundary will be a great relief to the Hambantota District Committee, whose funds are very limited and sorely overburthened. It is indeed only by judicious transfers, such as is here advocated, and by a liberal apportionment of the yearly Treasury grant, that Committees in extensive thinly-peopled districts can be effectually helped.

Operations of District Road Committee.

In 1874, I regret to say, the usual annual grant was reduced to a sum very considerably less than had been regularly apportioned for many years previous; and the result was seriously to cripple the operations of the Committee. The best that could be done was effected on the minor roads; on which, in view of the extent of mileage, and the limited funds, the most that can be achieved is to keep the lines open as bridle-roads, and such as light-wheeled conveyances may pass over. None of the roads can with propriety be abandoned. They cannot, however, compare for a moment with those of Districts more fortunately situated in regard to funds. At the same time, for such traffic as exists, they provide a serviceable outlet. The wooden bridges are very costly, and require frequent renewal.

Vital Statistics. Health. Vaccination. Kataragama Pilgrimage.

There was no scarcity of food among the people, and no outbreak of disease. The general health of the community was fairly good.

Hambantota Hospital and Tangalla Dispensary.

Hambantota Hospital and Tangalla Dispensary—the former under the control of Dr. Misso, the latter of Mr. Aldons—continued in good working order, and did much good in a quiet, unobtrusive way. Both medical officers have, I am glad to say, devoted marked attention to vaccine duty. From a paper furnished me by Dr. Misso, having reference to vaccination in Mágam Pattu and East Giruwá Pattu, containing a joint population of about 15,000 to 16,000 persons, the following figures are extracted: –

Vaccination Statistics.

RETURN of Vaccination for 1873, 1874, and 1875 (from January 1st to May 31st.)

	Males.	Females.	Total Vaccinated.
1873	547	346	893
1874	872	492	1364
1875 (five months)	550	320	170
	1,969	1,158	3,127

being one-fifth of the population of these two Pattus, in the course of two and-a-half years.

An excellent house has been built at Hambantota for the medical officer, and one is in contemplation at Tangalla. As is most desirable, the sites are in close proximity to the hospitals. Some improvements are required in the hospital buildings at both places, to which I hope to draw the attention of the Principal Medical Officer on his first visit to the District.

Medical Officer's quarters at Hambantota.

Registration Returns.—The registrations of births, deaths, and marriages, in the nine sub-divisions of the District, were in 1874 as under:—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Mágam Pattu	15	157	128
Tangalla	46	329	158
Ranna	20	110	69
Kanuketiya	12	147	88
Márákada	38	194	210
Kahawatta	146	639	332
Walasmulla	44	405	219
Kirama	18	231	105
Katuwana	28	302	174
	367	2,514	1,483

Kataragamá Pilgrimage.—A code of salutary rules, in conformity with Ordinance No. 14 of 1873, was published for the better regulation of the pilgrimage and festival; and the number of pilgrims being much restricted, and their stay at Kataragama limited to four days—one for arrival, two for worship, and the fourth for departure—the festival passed over without any outbreak of disease. Appended are extracts from my Report as Officer appointed to carry out at Kataragama the regulations made by the Government.

Extracts from Memorandum on Kataragama Festival, 1874.

Kataragama Festival.

The new rules for the regulation of Kataragama Festival, based upon Ordinance No. 14 of 1873, and published in the *Government Gazette* of June 13, 1874, were for the first time brought into operation in 1874. They have had a salutary effect. They limit the stay at Kataragama to four days—one, the *second before the day of full moon*, for arrival, two for worship, the fourth for departure. The period was in 1874 from July 27th to July 31st; but it will of course vary every year, according to the occurrence of the full moon. The rules prescribe that sickly and unhealthy pilgrims and others unfit to travel shall not be permitted to undertake the journey; that the leaders of bands shall conduct only a specified number, whose names are to be registered, for whom they (the leaders) are to be responsible, and to whom only they are to supply food. All other persons are to provide themselves with food, cooking utensils, and whatever else they may require. The rules make further and careful provision as to the occupation of places set apart at Kataragama, and on the line of march to and from that place, the exclusive use of dry-earth latrines, the consumption of water, and otherwise generally, for the promotion of strict cleanliness and the prevention of an outbreak of disease, Kataragama having for years been a source of terror to the whole of Ceylon as the hot-bed of fatal epidemics on the occasion of the festival.

In 1874 it was decided by the Government that huts should not be put up for the accommodation of the pilgrims. As the space on which the encampment was pitched in 1871, 1872, and 1873, consists of a large, open, treeless plain, absolutely without shade, it became necessary this year to select sheltered spots where the pilgrims could remain in safety. A reference to the sketch-plan appended will shew the places chosen, being on the shady high ground on the left bank of the river below Sinhá-anatota for pilgrims from the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and similar ground on the opposite bank for pilgrims from other quarters, except the Kandyans, who were permitted to bivouac near the road leading from Kataragama to Badulla. Spaces under the trees were cleared, and paths made. At a convenient distance dry-earth latrines were dug, separate ones being made for men and women, well screened from observation. Other latrines were dug behind the Chetties' madam, it and the ground adjoining being generally very dirty. The occupants of the houses in the village (temple tenants and their relatives) were readily induced to dig latrines in their gardens to be used during the festival. This cannot but be considered, in view of the habits and prejudices of the people, a very satisfactory step in the way of reform.

Two bridges were thrown across the river, the lower being at Sinhásanatota. Below this only was bathing allowed. Above it the water was reserved for drinking and cooking exclusively. No persons were allowed to camp or walk about in the bed of the river. The stream was thus saved from fouling, and the water kept pure and wholesome. Water is procurable only from the river, as not a well or spring is to be found for miles round about. The three prime requisities for keeping a large body of people in health under the conditions present at the Kataragama Festival, are, undoubtedly, strict personal cleanliness, shelter, abundance of good food and a sufficiency of wholesome water

On the open plain, on the right bank of the Menik-ganga, were placed the quarters for the Magistrate (who also held a warrant as Additional Judge for U'va and Tangalla Districts, empowering him adequately to punish grave offences and breaches of the Ordinance, had such occurred) for the Medical Officer, and the Police, and the bungalow used as the Hospital, the Police Station being in the centre. At one corner of the plain the traders, about eighty or one hundred in number, occupied two rows of leaf huts where they exhibited, for sale, cloths, brassware, baskets, and various other commodities, the usual miscellaneous stock in trade of a Ceylon bazaar. The business transacted was comparatively trifling, as customers were few. At a little distance were

the huts of the sellers of venison, which is popular at Kataragama, the consumption of fowls there being considered very unlucky. Nearest to the Police Station was the temporary tavern of the arrack retailer, who, it is satisfactory to add, had very little custom, having sold only 20 out of a stock of 156 gallons. It is in some respects to be regretted that a license is granted for the sale of arrack at Kataragama. Instructions having been received in June to make the needful preparations, a party of labourers was placed under the Mudaliyár of Mágam Pattu, whose active exertions in this and previous years call for special recognition. The tact, and even temper, shewn by him in dealing with pilgrims and others were in exact accordance with the instructions given him, and had an excellent effect.

Shortly after beginning the works the river dried up completely. Knowing how necessary water was for the Buttala corn lands, twenty miles higher up, I was at first hopeful that sufficient would be obtained by digging pits in the bed of the river. The water so procured, however, was putrid, offensive, and most unwholesome. After using it cases of fever began to occur. As without water the labourers could not execute the work entrusted to them, reference was made to Badulla, and a supply of water was, by opening some of the sluices at Buttala, allowed to come down until the close of the festival. This supply, though not abundant, was sufficient. On the second day of the festival, the river began to shew signs of rapidly diminishing; and, to remedy matters, an earthen dam was put up at some distance below Sinhásanatota. This had the desired effect of backing the water up-stream and increasing the quantity. Thus no hardship whatever was sustained.

As noted above, the day fixed for the arrival of the pilgrims was July 27th, the second before the full moon. This was strictly attended to; and no person was permitted to enter the village until that day. Being at the time busily occupied with a salt collection then going forward, I did not leave Hambantota till the 25th, reaching Kataragama on the 26th, a clear day before the pilgrims. On my way I halted at Mayilagastota, where Mr. Dawson is engaged on the Tissamaharáma irrigation works. Although that officer was at the time most anxious to secure coolies and had ample employment for five hundred men at the high wage of nine-pence a day, so great was the dread caused by the pilgrimage, that every labourer had left; not a man was at the works!

Early on the 27th the pilgrims began to pour in. The precautions taken by the local authorities at the several starting points to prevent unhealthy and infirm people from coming, had worked well. The form of register adopted by the Inspector-General of Police was exceedingly good, and will be useful hereafter.

The total number that attended was computed not to exceed twelve hundred—all, with hardly an exception, healthy and able-bodied persons. When it is remembered that in 1873 upwards of 7,000, of all sorts and conditions, and in 1872 about 5,000, attended, this cannot but be considered satisfactory. Not only were all in good health, but, what was equally important, they were all well found in provisions. The scum of the population, attracted in large numbers in previous years by the dole of boiled rice dealt out daily, and by the hope of plunder, was this year conspicuous by its absence. Not a single complaint of theft was made during the festival. The Colombo Chetties, who are often troublesome, were also, with few exceptions, happily absent, having, it was reported, decided on staying at head-quarters this year, and thence memorializing the Home Government against the authorities of the Colony for tyrannously interfering, by the adoption of wholesome sanitary regulations, with their vested rights in spreading disease broadcast over Ceylon, and wantonly imperilling the lives and deranging the pursuits of thousands of unoffending people!

The several bands of pilgrims took the places assigned them without demur or delay. I visited them all in succession, calling in each case the leaders before me. The people were all comfortably encamped in detached parties under shelter of trees, with pure water within easy distance. All had ample supplies, thanks to the distribution of the small hand-bills in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, a copy of which in English is appended. A similar hand-bill should be distributed largely all over Ceylon hereafter every year in good time before the festival.

The rules the pilgrims were directed to abide by during their stay were few and simple. They were:—

1.—To occupy only the camping grounds assigned, and to eat and sleep nowhere else:
2.—To keep the camping ground scrupulously clean:
3.—To use only the latrines for natural offices:
4.—To bathe below the lower bridge, to use the water above it for drinking and cooking, and to avoid walking in the bed of the river:
5.—To report any case of sickness, however slight, immediately on its occurrence.

The leaders and people promised compliance with these rules, and in general adhered to them very faithfully. Perfect order was preserved throughout. Only two complaints were made to me: one of a dispute which led to high words; the other a charge of offering unwholesome venison for sale. In neither, on inquiry, was anything beyond an admonition needed. Mr. Buckley was the Police Inspector on duty; and he and his constables, especially the four from Hambantota, rendered good and efficient service, which will, I trust, be recognized in the proper quarter.

The medical officer in charge, Mr. Spittel, was assiduous and attentive. Fortunately there were very few cases calling for treatment, the whole being only five or six, consisting of two or three of fever, two of ulcers, and one of hernia. The only death reported was that of a pilgrim from the Eastern Province, who died in the course of his march in the Batticaloa District. His money and other property were handed to his friends. It is right, note should here be made that great praise is to be accorded to the local authorities at the various starting points, and along the line of march generally, for the care taken by them in enforcing the rules and providing that only persons fit to travel were allowed to undertake the journey to Kataragama. Although the four days of festival were happily marked by so little sickness, it may be worth while to note that very shortly after leaving Kataragama and returning to Hambantota, the Inspector of Police, the Mágam Pattu Mudaliyar, and myself, have all been laid up with sickness, accompanied by great pain and prostration, directly traceable, it is believed, to the malaria of the place. There can be no question that limiting

the stay at the village to the shortest possible period is a most salutary measure. To reduce it to three days—one, the day before full moon day, for arrival, the second (full moon day) for worship, and the following one for departure—would be undoubtedly advantageous.

All the customary observances, offerings, procession, and the like, having been gone through, the final ceremony of "cutting the water" was performed on the morning of July 30th, the day following that of the full moon, after which all the persons assembled prepared to take their departure. Many of the Sinhalese and Kandyans had indeed left previously. On July 31st the village relapsed into its usual torpor.

The only mishap that occurred—one, however, involving no little loss and inconvenience—was the destruction by fire, between 7 and 8 P M. on July 27th, of the bungalow put up for the Magistrate. The materials, consisting of cadjans and dried leaves, lined with white cloths, were dry as tinder. The cause was purely accidental, the wind, which was very high at the time, having blown one of the cloths in contact with the flame of a lamp. Although discovered at once, all endeavours to extinguish the fire were unavailing. Of the contents of the bungalow—books, papers, clothes, travelling equipment, camp furniture, riding gear, supplies, and the like—hardly anything was saved. Happily, no one received any bodily hurt, and as the stables escaped the horses were also unharmed. Characteristically, the leaders are, it is said, jubilant, and attribute the fire and loss of property to the displeasure of the Kataragama god at the new rules. There can, however, be no question the new rules have worked well, and have been productive of much good. This the experience of the festival of 1874 fully bears out. When, as has been observed in a previous report, one reflects that in former years, before the enactment of the Ordinance, the most lamentable results too frequently happened, and cases occurred, as in 1858, when in the short distance between Hambantota and Tangalla, not to speak of the numbers who perished in the jungle and on bye-paths, seventy-six corpses lay scattered in the highway, and when cholera, springing into sudden life at Kataragama, spread thence through the length and breadth of Ceylon, raging at a small station like this for many months, there is ample reason for satisfaction on the part of the Ceylon Government, and towards the Government, for thankfulness on the part of the community at large, that wholesome regulations based on sound legislation have, in the interests of the public health, at length been adopted and steadfastly upheld.

Education.

Four vernacular schools have been established in the District: one at Danketiya (for which I hope to see a substantial tiled building put up in 1876 to the east of the Teak garden at Tangalla); the others at Getamanna, Beliatta, and Wiraketiya. The last named, not meeting with sufficient encouragement, has been moved to Walasmulla, where I trust a better attendance will be secured. Vernacular schools.

At Hambantota the old Court-house near the Kachchéri has been greatly improved, and converted into a roomy and comfortable school. The situation is good, as the children are no longer disturbed by the noises of a crowded street. Fresh furniture and equipments are much needed. New school-house at Hambantota.

At Tangalla the grant-in-aid school conducted by the Rev. F. Ederesinha pursues the even tenor of its way of usefulness, and does much good. The Tangalla Church, in the building of which Mr. Ederesinha takes so active a part, is not yet completed. When finished, it will be a great embellishment to the town.

Note may properly be made here of the establishment of a Wesleyan Mission in 1874, at Hambantota. Mr. Wikkramasinha, the resident minister, proposes to establish a school for young children, which will supply a great want and cannot fail to do much good. Excellent premises have been secured near the hospital. The mission is visited quarterly by the Rev. J. Nicholson of Mátara. Another mission school is to be opened by the Wesleyan Catechist at Ambalantota.

Public Works.

During the year under review, several useful works have been executed, or are at present in course of execution. Among these may be mentioned:—

The improvement of the town wells at Hambantota.—These are now in admirable order.
Building quarters for the Medical Officer.—An excellent and commodious house.
Enclosing the Hambantota prison premises by a substantial wall, eight feet high.
Enlarging and improving the Hambantota Jailer's quarters.
Improving the Fort well at Tangalla.
Effecting various improvements in the jails at Tangalla and Hambantota.
Converting the bungalow near the Hambantota tower into a Court-house.
Converting the old Court-house into a boys' school.
Building a new bath-house at Indiwinna in place of the one covered by the sand hills in 1874.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

HAMBANTOTA.

Report.

Port returns.

Port and Shipping Returns.

Under this head there is little to call for remark. In 1874 the port was visited by eighty-eight vessels. The yearly return is subjoined:—

Months.	Number of Vessels entered Inwards.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels entered Outwards.	Tonnage.
January	3	305	3	305
February	3	92	3	92
March	18	1,092	13	894
April	7	294	12	492
May	1	255	1	255
June	2	510	2	510
July	3	83	2	56
August	11	791	10	727
September	3	321	4	372
October	16	855	16	862
November	13	468	14	501
December	8	369	5	230
Total—	88	5,435	85	5,296

VALUE of Goods brought from Foreign Ports.

	Value of Goods imported. Rs.	Cts.
British Possessions (India)	2,131	50
French do.	4,640	66
Total—Rs.	6,772	16
Coastwise	63,534	28
Grand Total—Rs.	70,306	44

	Value of Goods exported. Rs.	Cts.
Coastwise	134,846	96

If the British India Steam Navigation Company decide on making Hambantota a port of call, and to touch here weekly or fortnightly, they will place a great convenience at the service of owners of estates in Haputalé, whose coffee can be despatched, and supplies of rice brought, very readily on board the vessels. Landing and shipping goods can be effected at all seasons without much delay.

The surf boats have proved very useful. Their earnings (one-fourth of which is credited to Government, and the remainder to the crew) amounted in 1873 to 292 rupees and 60 cents; in 1874, 347 rupees and 52 cents; in 1875, up to April 30th, 101 rupees and 96 cents. It is in contemplation to constitute Hambantota a port within the purview of the Master Attendant's Ordinance.

Prisons.

On account of the heavy work of the Salt Department a large force of convict labour is always maintained at Hambantota. The number of prisoners in custody here at the beginning of 1874 was eighty-seven, the daily average throughout the year being eighty-four.

The number of convicts received in the course of the year was sixty-seven; and sixty-nine obtained their discharge. Twelve were transferred to other prisons. Two deaths occurred, I regret to say. The diseases chiefly prevailing were diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, intermittent fever, and ulcers.

The terms of the convicts received in 1874 are shewn in the subjoined paper:—

Not exceeding one week	1 man.
„ one month	4 men.
„ three months.....	4 „
„ one year	23 „
„ five years	27 „
Exceeding five years	8 „
	67

As already mentioned, several important improvements have been effected in the prison and the jailer's quarters, and a substantial wall has been built round the premises.

At present, the building of solitary cells, which are much needed for refractory prisoners, of a spare ward required for juvenile offenders or persons awaiting further examination, and of new hospital wards, is going steadily forward.

The prison has healthy accommodation for about one hundred able-bodied men, and for these ample work can always be found. The cost incurred by Government for each prisoner during the year was 155 rupees and 79 cents. In England the yearly cost is stated to be £33 8*s.* a head, on the average.

Judicial Business.

Business of the Courts at Hambantota.

The judicial business of the year was light. The returns will be found in the usual place in the volume of Administration Reports. During the year the Department sustained a great loss in the untimely death of Mr. B. Omar Jumar, Interpreter Muhandiram of the Courts, an intelligent and very meritorious Malay officer.

The whole of the District continued distinguished by its comparative freedom from serious crime and from drunkenness, the consumption of arrack being, in comparison with the population, smaller than in any other part of the Island. With this gratifying fact the Report for the year may fitly close.

Hambantota Kachchéri,
May 31st, 1875.

T. STEELE,
Assistant Government Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MÁTARA DISTRICT FOR 1874.

I.—*Weather and Agriculture.*

Rainfall.—WHILE the rainfall in parts of the Island, about Colombo and elsewhere, has been rather short during the past year, I notice from the published return that Hambantota and Galle, on either side of this District, were above the average by 8 and 10 inches respectively. At Mátara itself the fall was 68·49 inches, against 69·15 and 66·05 inches in the previous two years. It may therefore be accepted that in the town the fall scarcely reaches 70 inches, though it was as low as 50 in 1868. In the District the variation is exceedingly great and quite unexplainable. At Weligama the fall is reported at 134 inches, against 98 in the previous year. I see no reason to doubt the observations which have been taken by the old schoolmaster Mudaliyár, who has done so for six years. The fall for May was 23·88 inches. Akuressa, too, a very wet locality, is down for 122·93 inches in the Public Works returns. There was a great deal of rain at Morowaka, especially in May and November, in which latter month 28 inches was gauged. But this fall was far exceeded by that at Goshen Estate, where Mr. White observed 38·92 inches in the same month, and the fall for the whole year was about 150 inches. Even at Hakmana (the neighbourhood of the Denagama works) the rainfall was considerable, viz., 83·20 inches.

Maha.

Agriculture.—As stated in my last Report, the weather in the latter half of 1873 was on the whole favourable for low-lying villages, and a fair Maha was the result; but the harvest was damaged by slight floods. Though much of the rain fell late, and there was rather trying weather in April, on the whole there was a good sowing for Yala—47,566 bushels. This was 9,000 bushels less than for the similar harvest in the previous year, but the revenue was slightly better, owing to the higher price of paddy. On the whole, the two harvests of the year were above the average, and the staple food of the people was consequently, if not abundant, at least sufficient. The weather in the west part of the District was favourable for cultivation for Maha, 1875, but want of water was experienced in the eastern portions in August, September, and October. The heavy fall in November allowed of an extensive sowing of bala-wí, &c., the crop of which was not however very satisfactory. The extent sown was 33,593 bushels, and the Government share realized £3,342.

Yala.

Maha 1875.

Cattle were reported, on the whole, healthy, and though a few cases of murrain appeared in the Wellaboda Pattu, it spread no further.

II.—*Revenue.*

The gross revenue of the District during the past year has been 207,844 rupees. This is an increase of 9,166 rupees over the previous year. It is gratifying to find that my last year of office has been connected with the highest revenue yielded by the District. The revenue has exactly trebled itself in twenty-one years. The great fluctuation has been of course in the amounts realized by the sale of the Government share of the paddy crops; but in view of the irrigation works now, it is to be hoped, nearly finished, this

source of revenue will be rendered much more certain. The general revenue should never for the future I should say, be under £20,000.

Land Revenue, for the reasons already stated, and owing to the high price of paddy during this year, shews an increase of 9,238 rupees.

Fine Grain yielded a revenue of 5,263 rupees, against 3,674 rupees in 1872. This increase is due to two reasons: first, the more constant cultivation of private lands, in consequence of the restrictions on the clearing of Crown chenas; second, the great increased value of fine grain, owing to its limited production. The competition is very keen at the sales, and the prices paid for these rents most extravagant, not in one village only, but in all. I have made most careful inquiry through the District, and cannot find any grounds for suspecting the headmen, as a rule, of under-estimating the extent sown. It would be useless for them to do so; not only would they risk the chance of dismissal, but it would not help their friends, the anxiety being so great to obtain these rents, that they are all carefully inspected before the sale by intending purchasers, who estimate the value for themselves.

Rents shew only a small increase of 578 rupees. This is not satisfactory, considering the number of tolls existing in this District, and the undoubted development of its resources steadily going on. The increased mileage of roads, principal and minor, now allow of carts to a great extent superseding boats as a means of transport, except for villages immediately on the bank of the river. I noticed this in my Report for 1872, and partly ascribed it to the improvements both of road and cattle, permitting of heavier loads being carried; but this reason alone is not sufficient. When lately leaving the District, I questioned the renter of Polwatta bridge near Weligama on the subject, and put it to him candidly to tell me, as I had no longer anything to do with the local administration, how much he made from his rent. He replied, that formerly he had made on an average £100 a year, but that for the last two years he had lost slightly, which he ascribed to the fact that no Coast rice was now taken from Galle to Mátara in consequence of there being so much more food raised within the District than in former years. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but can only add the man had no object in deceiving me. This reason ought to be looked into, and, if it is true, the non-increase of revenue from tolls is decidedly a matter for congratulation.

Licenses.—The arrack rent was again sold by Pattus for 1874-75, and realized 45,950 rupees. The Gaggaboda Pattu renters, I fear, paid too much for these rents, having been outbid for the gravets by A. Baban.

Distilleries.—There is a decrease in distilling licenses compared with the previous year, owing to my having refused to license some premises which I considered too close to the town of Mátara. An old return in the Kachchéri shews there were 94 distilleries licensed in 1837; these fell off to 60 in 1863, but rose to 112 in 1865. In 1867, owing to the raising of the minimum size of still licensed to 150 gallons, the number again fell to 17 in 1868, but rose to 33 in 1870; 32 were licensed for 1874.

Sale of Government Property shews a small increase, owing to a considerable quantity of timber having been required for public works, principal as well as minor.

Reimbursements.—There is a gratifying increase under the head "School Fees" and "Books sold," owing to the opening of vernacular schools under the auspices of Village Councils, which will be found treated of under that head.

Hospitals shew a return of 223 rupees against 32 rupees, being payment for diet of coolies sent from the coffee estates.

Collection of Water-rate figures for 1,023 rupees, which is very nearly all that was due from lands irrigated; much more could not be collected, owing to the incomplete state of the works.

III.—*Irrigation.*

Teak, irrigation of.—At a time when the question of timber plantation is being looked into, I would invite attention to an experiment carried out by me to test the effect of irrigation on growing teak. About an acre of land at Talpavila, and close to the main channel from Kekanadura tank, was cleared, rooted, and planted with teak seedlings in July, 1873. During the rest of that year they were taken care of, and watered twice a week by a small rill supplied by the channel, and led from tree to tree. As no funds were allowed in 1874 for this service, the plants were left to take care of themselves, but I believe occasionally watered by the gardener. The growth has been exceedingly rapid, several of the trees were on the 1st February over 20 feet high, and some more, so that the average growth of these trees was over a foot a month.* If I had had funds to have them properly cared for during 1874, the results I believe would have been still more favourable.

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* The exact figures are as follows:—

	24	feet high	1 tree.
	23	,,	1 ,,
	22	,,	1 ,,
	21	,,	4 ,,
	20	,,	9 ,,
Over	18	,,	20 ,,
	15	,,	20—11—9—9=49.

IV.—*Village Councils.*

I come to write this part of my Report with much satisfaction, as I think I can shew that in this District, (1) Village Councils are weaning people from the love of rushing to the ordinary Courts, and there falling into the hands of those who have an interest in fomenting litigation; (2) that they are, by settling small disputes in the villages, contributing materially to the peace of the District. I had intended following out these propositions, and fully supporting them with statistics, but my removal has interfered with this intention; I think, however, my position will be tolerably well supported by the following table of institutions in the Mátara Courts during 1874, distinguishing these from Pattus under the Village Council system, and those to which the provisions of the Ordinance had not been extended.

Name of Kóralé.		Population.		District Court, Criminal, Institutions.		Justice of the Peace, all Institutions.		Police Court, all Institutions.	
Not under Village Council.	Under Village Council.	Not under Village Council.	Under Village Council.	Not under Village Council.	Under Village Council.	Not under Village Council.	Under Village Council.	Not under Village Council.	Under Village Council.
(1.)	(2.)	(1.)	(2.)	(1.)	(2)	(1.)	(2.)	(1)	(2.)
Gravets	Gangaboda Pattu since 1872	18,600	26,500	5	4	130	105	717	90
Wellaboda Pattu ..	Weligam Kórale since October, 1873 ...	28,200	40,800	12	8	152	158	462	102
Kandaboda Pattu ...	Motowuk Kóralé since February, 1874 .	16,900	11,400	6	6	100	40	59	35
Total... 3	3	63,700	78,700	23	18	392	303	1,238	227
Per-centage from Pattus ...	Under Village Council.	—	55	—	44	—	44	—	16 *a*
Do. ...	Not under Village Council	45	—	56	—	56	—	84	— *b*

a.—Average 35. *b*.—Average 65.

It will be noted from this return that while the proportion of the population under and not under the Ordinance is as 55 to 45; the District Court criminal institutions from the former are 44, against 56 of the latter; Justice of the Peace institutions, 44 against 56; and Police Court institutions, 16 against 84. This latter (Police Court) proportion is as remarkable as it is gratifying. Another indication of a healthier state of matters is that the institutions from the Village Council Pattus before the Justice of the Peace for "*threat*" are about one-half of those from the others. The state of the Justice of the Peace work generally is not however satisfactory, and there are far too many false and frivolous institutions in this Court, especially under the head "Threat Cases," which form over one-third of the whole * A suitable opportunity having arisen, I invited the attention of Government to the matter, and pointed out that since the introduction of stamps and batta in the Police Court, it had become the practice to resort to the Justice of the Peace Court to institute false and frivolous cases; and I suggested several ways of meeting this growing evil. One was to give the Police Court (which is invariably presided over by an officer who is a Justice of the Peace) jurisdiction in threat cases under the 30th clause of the Ordinance. Another, to empower Presidents of Village Councils to hear all cases of threat, and bind over (say) in 100 rupees for three months, referring those which on investigation they considered more serious to the Justice of the Peace to be dealt with. A third was to require all complaints of such offences as cattle stealing, assaults, robberies, &c., to be first brought before the Presidents of Village Councils under the 26th clause of the Ordinance. The President would then hold an investigation, and forward his notes of inquiries and opinion on the evidence to the Justice of the Peace. If this was adverse to the accused (and the crime was not cognizable by the Police Court) the Justice of the Peace would of course go on with the inquiry. But if it was in their favour, and the complainant insisted on further hearing by the Justice of the Peace, it should be done fully, and, if found untrue, the complainant should be proceeded against for perjury or for giving false information, and punished. To adopt this no fresh legislation is necessary; it would in no way interfere with the powers or discretion of the Justice of the Peace, and it would be a check, and a very effective one, on false charges at the very outset. I think this would be a better plan than either making the Presidents independent Justices of the Peace or imposing stamp duties in Justice of the Peace cases. During the year we had an instance in point of how this system works. The President of Gangaboda Pattu happening to be near a place where an alleged arson had occurred, immediately proceeded to the spot, recorded the evidence, and from an inspection of the house put it beyond doubt that the roof had been fired on the inside by the inmates.

Justice of the Peace Office.

False charges.

Proposed checks.

* In 1873 there were 207 such charges, and to the end of August, 1874, 214 out of 695 institutions.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Report.

The returns of work done by the Village Council call for no special notice; they are as follows:—

Institutions.	Gangaboda Pattu. 1873.	Gangaboda Pattu. 1874.	Weligam Kóralé. 1873.*	Weligam Kóralé. 1874.	Morowak Kóralé.	Morowak Kóralé. 1874.
Civil	601	808	161	1,004	5	1096
Criminal	528	615	124	716		
Amicable settlements, Civil ...	60	157	1	234	—	297
Amicable settlements, Criminal ...	154		—	213	—	
Decisions.						
Breach of rules	9	64	—	103	—	35
Civil, money	361	379	6	663	—	190
Civil.						
Land	95	136	4	129	—	81
Cases by consent	3	2	—	—	—	3
Criminal.						
Assault	210	237	39	316	—	66
Theft	89	150	13	184	—	51
Malicious injuries	31	37	5	32	—	—
Maintenance	22	30	4	45	—	11
Grand Total ...	2,163	2,615	357	3,639	—	1,830
Appeals.						
Confirmed	14	15	—	27	—	4†
Set aside	1	1	—	4	—	2

The President of the Village Council of Gangaboda Pattu makes the following pertinent remarks in forwarding his returns:—

"In the two first years there were proportionately more amicable settlements than in the last, and the reason is that the Police officers and the other local headmen and respectable people, observing that the Village Tribunals in their sittings always exerted more to settle cases amicably than to hear and determine them upon evidence in due course, settled cases amicably themselves in their villages, and such cases consequently now appear as struck off, parties being absent. Many other cases were also struck off owing to the absence of the complainants, as great many people who formerly gave false evidence before the Village Tribunals, and who now even, I suppose, venture to do it in other Courts of Justice, are reluctant to appear for the purpose before the Village Tribunals.

"Almost all the people in the District being personally known to me, whenever I discover that persons have not stated the truth before me, I generally recall them after the hearing of the case, and tell them that I did not believe their evidence, and that they have damaged their character, and that I would always look upon them in the light they have exhibited themselves, unless they mind in future.

"Up to the latter end of last year the civil cases struck off, owing to the absence of the plaintiff or both the parties, were a few, but I now find the number increasing; even in this year, up to date, the number of civil cases struck off was 48, from 105 cases which came on for hearing, and the reason to be attributed for it is the difficulty of getting up evidence.

"The people of the whole District, even before, were more orderly than in others, and they are a great deal more so now, and the commission of crimes, inclusive of serious offences, are a great deal less than they had been; and all appreciate the establishment of the Village Tribunals."

(Signed) J. D. S. WIJESINHA,
President, Village Council, Gangaboda Pattu.

Rules.—Several new rules found to be required in practice were submitted and approved of by Government, especially some to meet the cases of obstructions of village paths, which lead to so many disputes. Drafts of some others which were required to regulate the execution of warrants, and to admit of Presidents taking bail from persons brought before them under the 26th clause, were submitted to Government, and, slightly altered, have recently appeared in the *Gazette*.

Working of rules. Fishing disputes at Mirissa.

The working of the rules generally has been good; an outcry was raised by the núl-del owners against the rules for Weligam Bay, and led to the matter being fully looked into by Messrs. Morris and Templer, Government Agents, and also by Government. I need not reproduce the correspondence here, but would quote the following extract from Mr. Morris' Report:—

The distance between the two points in a straight line between which is the boundary fixed by the rules is two miles, and the depth of the bay from its inmost sweep to this boundary cannot be

* From October only. † Besides nine more awaiting hearing on next circuit.

more than a mile and-a-half at most. I do not see therefore that the rule has overstepped the limits of the operation of the Ordinance, although it embraces a greater space than the má-del can cover. It is to this the petitioners point as their grievances.

This is quite true, but to concede this privilege would be entirely to destroy the value of the má-del fishery, for núl-dels would intercept every fish coming from the sea before it could arrive within the reach of the má-dels, owing to the mode in which the casting is effected. It is as follows. As soon as a shoal of fish is sighted bound for the shore, the núl-dels are taken out and cast in a straight line parallel with the shore; occasionally all the four núl-dels are used, thus making a line of a mile in length. When the fish have reached the nets the ends are drawn out seawards, and eventually brought in contact, thus surrounding the shoals with an impassable barrier. The area enclosed is then gradually reduced to convenient dimensions, and the imprisoned fish taken out in immense number, whilst the owners of the old-fashioned má-dels cannot secure a fish.

It certainly seems hard that the majority, being owners of nets of an infirm description, should be able to prevent the introduction by the minority of other nets so much superior in every respect, and I certainly think that whilst the má-dels are entitled to protection, the núl-dels have an equal right to it.

There are four núl-dels and 254 má-dels in Mirissa; each má-del is entitled to a full day in which to fish exclusively; so that the turn of these nets comes round once in 254 days.* The value of a má-del is about £20 to £30, and that of a núl-del, three times as much, viz., £70 to £100.

It is clear that nets of the two descriptions cannot be cast on the same day, and the fairest arrangement I can suggest is, that the núl-dels, being of treble the value of the má-dels, should have treble the privileges."

What Mr. Morris thought fair agrees with what was offered them by the má-del men and rejected, viz., three casts of two turns each to one of a má-del (see p. 152 of Annual Report, 1873.)

After the whole of the papers had been referred to the Queen's Advocate, the following reply was sent by Government, which was duly communicated to the núl-del men, as well as to the committees of the sub-divisions:—

Colombo, 4th September, 1874.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 110 of the 8th April last, I am directed to point out to you that the amendment or abrogation of the rules in question rests with the people who made the rules, and I am therefore to request you to confer with the people, and take such steps as to them may appear expedient.

The petition referred to in your letter is herewith returned.

I am, &c,

G. A. BAUMGARTNER,
for Colonial Secretary.

I may mention that the Village Council Committees had been always inclined to give the núl-dels a fair turn, as stated in my Report for 1873 (p. 152), and they were only entirely excluded as nothing short of the free, uncontrolled right of fishing, where and when they liked, would satisfy the small minority who owned the objectionable nets. After much dispute and ill-feeling the núl-del owners were convinced by Mr. Templer, the Government Agent, their only way to obtain any redress was to apply to the Village Council; and on their taking the course indicated by him, the rules were amended as follows:—

New rules for fishing.

(*a.*) That the owners of the núl-dels be allowed unrestricted fishing on one day in each week in Módarawellawaráya, and another day in the week in the portions of the bay ordinarily known as Mirihawatta and Mádelnelle in Mirissawaráya. These days to be fixed by the committee of the division from time to time.

(*b.*) That on the remaining days the owners of má-dels be at liberty to fish, as already regulated by rules 17 and 18, amongst themselves.

(*c.*) That on the day set apart for núl-dels, no má-dels be cast, and on the days allowed to má-dels no núl-dels be cast, in the above waráyas.

I have every hope this settlement will put an end to a very old standing cause of difference.

Schools.

Communal Works.—At Mirissa an excellent tiled building, which would have cost Government £150 to erect, has been put up by the villagers (chiefly by the má-del owners) for a school-house. The attendance at this school is excellent—nearly 100 boys—and a class to teach English has been added to the course of study. At Bapagoda, Puhulawella, Nárandeniya, and Attudawa, substantial school-houses have been erected, at which the attendance is fair. Considerable attention has been paid to keeping the parents up to the duty of sending their children, but nobody has been fined.

Paths.

A great deal has been done in improving the village paths, and the people of the Weligam Kóralé have especially distinguished themselves in this respect, often going beyond the requirements of the committees, and opening their paths wide enough to allow of at least single bullock-carts being used. I have seconded their effort by providing a native overseer, trained to use "Walker's Tracer." He has during the year re-traced

* This is a mistake; each má-del has 24 hours within which it may be cast; but the turn ends *with the cast*, so that several can be used on the same day; practically, I understood the turn comes round once in 100 days.

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thirty-five miles of improved paths, which have been opened to three feet in the solid, and thirty-one miles more (or sixty-six in all) have been also improved.

In the Gangaboda Pattu no less than 179 miles of paths have been worked on, more or less. I have latterly provided a tracing overseer here also, and the action of the people of the adjoining Weligam Kóralé has excited a praiseworthy rivalry, which will be most happy in its effects.

Pecuniary aid.

In the Morowak Kóralé ninety-one miles of paths have been taken in hand, but I have not details of the progress made. It was my purpose to have helped on these improvements by a grant of money from District Road Committee funds, to build cross-drains, &c., and I hope my successor will see fit to carry out this intention, and so encourage the villagers. The opening and improvement of over 300 miles of village paths till they are fairly passable bridle-roads will be a very great boon, and most materially facilitate travelling through the District.

Polwatta river.

In the Weligam Kóralé, the Polwatta river, which was so overgrown with jungle that it was difficult for boats to pass in parts, was cleared.

Alligators.

This river is infested with alligators, but accidents are not so common as in the Mátara river, where these dangerous animals have of late years become very bold, and several people have been carried off by them when bathing or washing on the bank of the river and in very shallow water. I reported the matter to Government, and asked for the offer of a reward for each one destroyed, but met with a refusal. A report having got abroad that such a reward would be paid led to several being killed and brought to the Kachchéri, where, to prevent disappointment, I gave a gratuity of a few rupees on my own account. Amongst others was that of a huge man-eater which had lost one fore-arm; he was regularly hunted down and shot. The credit of organizing the battue is due to Mr. Inspector Nicholas Dias, but the fatal shot was fired by one of the European gentlemen of the station, who joined in the sport. On measurement this brute proved to be eighteen feet long and of corresponding girth; he had not a single tooth in his jaws. The day after his capture I happened to be holding a meeting of the Village Council Committees at Weligama, and a very intelligent member mooted the propriety of offering a reward for the capture of alligators in the Polwatta river. All the members seemed to consider that this would lead to the destruction of a number, and it was unanimously agreed to offer a reward of a shilling per foot of length for each alligator, and a penny a-piece for each egg produced to the President. As this was only shortly before I left, I am unable to state if this offer has had the desired effect. I notice in India rewards are offered now for the destruction of venomous snakes, and it is highly desirable we should do more in this direction in Ceylon.

Cattle.

Cattle have been the subject of consideration in Committee during the year. I have been unable hitherto to secure the co-operation of the villagers for the system of grazing reservation advocated by the experienced Mudaliyár Wijésinha of the Gangaboda Pattu. Nor was it to be expected that much recourse would be had to the Government bull when there were so many entire animals, half wild, running about the country.

Breeding.

There being apparently no regular season in Ceylon when cows are ready, each individual cow must be watched if the owner wishes to put her to any particular bull, which of course entails too much trouble in unfenced fields, while the heavy stately Mysore bulls imported by Government have no chance in the open against the nimble country-cattle; even when put in a separate enclosure, the Indian bulls seem to be rather indifferent to the Sinhalese cows. When the request went to Lord Napier's Government to buy these animals (in July, 1868) I happened to be in Madras, and had the benefit of discussing the matter with Mr. Sim (member of the Governor's Council, who has just retired.) This gentleman was of an opinion that we were about to repeat an experiment made by them, which ended in a failure, of sending bulls of too large a size to cross with the small cows of Tinnavelly. I think I immediately wrote over the purport of this discussion to the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Sim said he would see the execution of the order delayed for a short time to admit of my letter being considered by the Ceylon Government. I am not aware what action was taken on my letter, but some months after the big bulls were received, and the experiment has proved a failure, as foretold by Mr. Sim.

Registration.

Feeling that nothing could be done until the number of entire animals in the country was restricted, I made every preparation to introduce into the Gangaboda Pattu the Village Community rules for the registration of cattle, and at the same time purposed enforcing gradually the rule which requires every bull to be castrated, unless the owner obtains a license on a fee of a rupee to keep it entire. To meet the demand for improved bulls which I hoped this would create, I had, besides the Government bull, purchased a good (half Aden and half Australian) animal from Mr. Weir of Galle, and the Government Agent had sent me the Hambantota bull, for which there was no use there. Everything was thus ready, and I had even the books bound and instructions drawn up to bring in our rules, when Government announced its intention by a circular of taking up the question of cattle registration with a view of checking cattle stealing. The proposal of Government and the nature of the legislation shadowed forth (which it was hoped would have become law in the last Session) being substantially identical with those already adopted by the Village Councils of the Mátara District, I held my hand, and deferred carrying out my plans in view of the advantages of working under a general scheme, the details of which might be slightly different from ours and might necessitate our work being done over again.

Wellaboda Pattu.—The introduction of the Ordinance into this part of the District was approved of by Government, and the divisions only proclaimed; but no President had been appointed up to the time I left. I believe the propriety of offering higher pay, to allow the services of a superior man, engaged the attention of the Government Agent, and was the subject of correspondence with Government.

Introduction into Wellaboda Pattu of Village Communities Ordinance.

In concluding this part of my Report, I beg to place on record that the Village Communities Ordinance promises to be the means of working unbounden good, when properly carried out. It must however be carefully watched, and the Presidents kept up to their duty by the Assistant Agent; especially care must be taken against allowing the accumulation of arrears, and the granting of postponements, the recovery of fines, &c. To keep up an effective check of this nature in the Kachchéri, the Assistant should have the services of a superior clerk.

V.—*Vital Statistics and Public Health.*

The public health has not been very satisfactory. The usual fever in March and April, especially in the Kandaboda and Wellaboda Pattus, was less virulent and fatal than usual, but was accompanied by dysentery and diarrhœa, which often became choleraic in its symptoms. These diseases apparently disappeared on the arrival of the May rains, but returned with the dry weather, first at Mirissa, a very healthy fishing village in the Weligam Kóralé. Numerous cases followed in the town, especially in the Moor quarter, where they proved fatal to a number of children. In November these diseases appeared in Dondara and Dikwella; thirty cases were also reported from the Morowak Kóralé, of which it is said four proved fatal. The Colonial Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Keith, was most attentive in visiting the infected localities, and under his supervision sanitary precautions were taken, the police being used to see the orders were carried out. As usual, European practise was not accepted, except in rare instances, or when it was probably too late; but in the native mind of course the casualty, if it occurred, was scored against the "Doctor," as if the patient had been under his care from the beginning. It is in this way that even intelligent natives will think they are speaking the truth when they say fewer persons died on such and such an occasion amongst those treated by the Vedarála than those who submitted to "European practise." The total number of deaths reported by the registrars, as ascribed by the relatives of the deceased persons to dysentery and diarrhœa, were 579, against 460 in the previous year, besides 194 cases of alleged cholera, most of which doubtless were choleraic diarrhœa and only a few real cholera.

Births—4,926 were registered during the year, against 4,600 in 1873 and 4,556 in 1872. This increase is undoubtedly due to the previous two years having been extremely healthy, while the increased mortality of the current twelve-months has been almost entirely amongst children, who do not affect the birth-rate.

Marriages.—The number of ordinary marriages registered is steadily increasing, and was 908 for 1874, against 817 in the previous year, and 684 in 1868. There were more in 1870 and 1871, but these were old unions formally registered for the purpose of legitimising beyond doubt the children whose "past births" were registered in those years.

Deaths.—3,004 were registered, against 2,766 in 1873. The whole of this extra mortality was amongst the *females*, and three-fourths of it amongst female children under ten years of age. This agrees with the statistics furnished separately from the localities mentioned above as visited by dysentery, &c.

VI.—*Public Works and Minor Roads.*

Bridges.

The *Polwatta bridge* was completed and re-opened for traffic; it appears a substantial erection, and it is to be hoped the piles will resist the attacks of the teredo better than their predecessors. The planking of the *Mátara bridge* has been most unsatisfactory for the past two years. I have spoken about it several times, and have been met with the reply that as it must be laid diagonally, to receive the support of the cross-girders, the planks must be of considerable length, and that, consequently, the only trees procurable in the District, which will give timber of sufficient scantling, is Hora. As its very name indicates, this is a very inferior wood. When exposed to the action of the weather, it rots internally, leaving a deceptive shell; a sudden blow or shock consequently breaks down what appears externally a solid plank or beam; so deceptive indeed, that a short time ago, the Provincial Assistant, in his horse and trap, went right through a Hora bridge on the Morowak Kóralé road, and was only saved from a very serious accident by one beam luckily holding up. Several similar, but not such awkward, accidents have happened on the Mátara bridge by single planks giving way under a horse's foot. I think it is high time either to go to the expense of planking the bridge with teak, or to insert extra iron-work to make it possible to use shorter timber of a better kind procurable in the Province. The District Road Committee long ago abandoned the use of Hora, save in a few exceptional instances when their "poverty, and not their will, consented." On the *Morowak Kóralé road* all the bridges have been thoroughly repaired and renewed, and it is I believe now possible to drive over them safely. An iron girder bridge is being erected at *Kananke*, which will be soon finished, to replace the narrow wooden make-shift, which was below flood-level and otherwise inconvenient. The lower portion of this line of road has been considerably widened,

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and the surface improved within the last year. On the upper portion there is a want of good gravel, and a heavy rainfall to contend with, which makes it difficult to keep the surface as smooth and agreeable for driving as could be wished; but still matters have very considerably improved.

Hospital. Jail.

The temporary sheds for parangi cases at the hospital were made permanent during the year, but there was great delay in finishing them. Additional accommodation was provided at the jail by enclosing the remaining vacant ground with a high wall. Inside this it is intended to build, with prison labour, a female ward, and to provide a separate yard for further examination prisoners.

Minor Roads.

Previous to 1867.

Minor roads have always engaged my special attention, and I think I may look back with satisfaction to what I have been able to do during the six and-a-half years I have had charge of the District. Before that a considerable amount of the District Road Committee's funds was devoted to trying to open up the Morowak Kóralé by a line from Akuressa. As this road was never properly traced, it was all but abandoned, when the new road was taken in hand, and only about four miles beyond Morowak Kóralé is common to both. Besides this line, the mileage of minor roads passable for wheels in 1867 was as follows:—

(1.)	Polwatta to Akuressa ...	... 16 miles.
(2.)	Mátara to junction with above	.. 8 „
(3.)	Mátara to Hakmana ..	... 16 „
(4.)	Dikwella road ...	... 5 „
(5.)	Hakmana towards Beliatta	... 5 „
	Total	... 50 miles.

Subsequent progress.

The traces in parts of these roads were very bad, and much damage had been done by the floods of 1867 just before I took charge. Besides remedying these defects, during the past seven years the District Road Committee have added over seventy miles of new road, passable and used for traffic, of which twenty-five are good minor roads, gravelled and cross-drained; and of this, twelve were (on 1st January, 1874) given over as a principal road. They also erected two long piled bridges, over 150 feet, and five others over fifty feet span, besides replacing unserviceable wooden platforms and temporary cross-drains by masonry culverts. Besides this, about 100 miles of bridle-paths have been opened, which facilitate travelling in many parts of the District which were formerly inaccessible except on foot.

Cost of roads.

The following schedule of the approximate cost of these works may be useful to others:—

(1.) Cost of opening a first class minor road, including all masonry cross-drains required, not exceeding four feet, gravelling where necessary, and cutting in the solid ten to twelve feet, paddy field crossings fourteen feet wide and three feet high, say 1,000 rupees per mile.

(2.) Cutting a new road eight feet in the solid, making embankments and temporary cross-drains, 300 rupees to 400 rupees per mile.

(3.) Cutting a bridle-path, three feet in the solid, 50 rupees to 70 rupees.

(4.) Ordinary upkeep of a gravelled road *(exclusive of bridges)* 100 rupees to 120 rupees per mile per annum.

(5.) Tracing with a "Walker's Tracer" in a moderately broken country (including overseer's pay at 1 rupee and 50 cents a day) 10 rupees per mile.

Notes of the principal Lines.

The principal lines of road under construction and extension are as under.

Mátara to Urubokka, 38 miles.—The first six are now a principal road, and the next six a good minor road; it is also passable for wheels in all weathers to Mákanduré (19th mile-post.) I was at one time anxious to open this up to the Morowak Kóralé limit for wheels; but further experience has shewn that this would be very expensive, and I doubt if the traffic would justify the expenditure. I think it will be found more practicable to give wheeled access to Beralapanátara and the other villages thereabouts, from some point on the principal road, to the estates.

It would however be well to open the Mahanduré road to the 21st mile-post, where it joins a cross trace from Hakmana viâ Palawella and Deyandara, very fertile villages, where a good deal of paddy is grown, which it is at present extremely difficult to get away.

Boralé road, a short line of about five miles, to join a road being opened by the Galle District Committee, and which will save about four miles between Weligama and Kananké, in the upper valley of Polwatta Oya, a portion of the District hitherto not easy of access from the Mátara side. From this place I had planned and partly traced a line of road, which I hope will not be overlooked; it would run viâ Hallicella to cut the Tellyville road near Welikanda temple; from that nearly along the present path to near the tank in Sulutánágoda, across the marches by Rahinduwevayle, and run by Puwakwatta to join the existing minor road from Waive Hamanduwe to Weliweriya in Mátara. The distance

would be about fourteen miles, and it would give the Polwatta Oya valley people a direct road to Mátara. The line proposed runs through an easy country except near Kananké. This upper part should be first opened; it would be about four miles long, and would join the road opened, under the Halliella Vidána A'rachchi's auspices, by the villagers, from Koludanda bridge, and which is now passable for wheels to that village. As it is at present twenty miles by Mátara to Kananké by the nearest cart-road by Hamegame or Boralé, the proposed route will save a considerable distance, besides opening out the important villages of Pádilikekmaduwa and Sulutánágoda. It was my intention to have cut out the trace at once to a bridle-path, in case the District Road Committee funds did not allow of anything more being done at once, as I had reason to believe the villagers would have taken up portions as communal works and widened it out.

Akuressa to Hakmana.—This is a very important line, there being already a good road connecting the former with Galle on the one side, and on the other a minor road from Hakmana to Beliatta bazaar and Tangalla. Hakmana is also connected by a cart-road with Walasmulla, another large bazaar in the Giruwá Pattu, a few miles from Márákada. These roads all pass through fertile villages, which have paddy, straw, coffee, arrecanut, &c., to dispose of; and at the three bazaars I have mentioned a good deal of trade is done. It also passes over the bunds of two large tanks, Halliella and Ḗlawella and across Sapugoda anicut, so that, if properly opened, it would greatly facilitate the inspection of these works. At present the break is about eighteen miles, of which about twelve in all were passable for wheels* at the close of the year, but want a good deal done to them still; the portion westward of Halliella had been also cut to three feet. It was my intention to spend a good deal of money on this road this year (1875), and, when finished, to have applied for it to be taken over by Government as a principal road, on the ground of its importance as above set out.

The *Kandaboda Pattu* has been opened up considerably by having the main road to Mátara kept in good order and passable in nearly all weathers for some years past. The continuation of this line towards Bellulla has been kept up, and the numerous bridges on it in repair. Last year a contract was given to replace these by permanent masonry cross-drains, which must have by this time been completed. Another branch was opened for cart traffic viâ Denagama to the boundary at Wariwa, where it falls into a semi-private road, leading from the old retired Giruwá Pattu Mudaliyár's house to the Walasmulla road. A very successful trace of a road has been made over a high range of hills between Denagama and Paláwella, where it was hitherto supposed impossible to make a cart road, opening up about the richest paddy villages in the District. It goes by Degandara, and joins the Mahandura road at the 21st mile-post. This trace was cut to three feet, and is ready for opening when the District Road Committee has funds.

The *Wellaboda Pattu* has been given a new road from the gravets viâ Mahawatta, a populous hamlet, which ought to have been opened up long ago right through its length, and which is now drivable as far as Bamberenda; the continuation to Wéhella tank is only cut to three feet, but I was not satisfied with the trace. There are two cross-roads leading at Nuttuné and Hunadeniya to the main road on the Coast.

In the *Morowak Kóralé*, besides the direct path from Mátara to Urubokka and the continuation to Ginnaliya already referred to, a road has been traced and partly opened from Morowaka to Banagalle, to join a minor road of the Galle Committee's in the Hinidum Pattu. This line is easily rideable and almost passable for hackeries as far as Alapaladeniya, where a Village Council Court is held. Beyond this the population is so sparse and scattered that it is not worth while making more than a good bridle-road, except the Government Agent wishes to open up the Hinidum Pattu on this side, and its stores of timber and plumbago, Morowaka being the nearest point on a principal road to this outlying portion of his Province.

For many years the District Road Committee spent large sums in the line of road from Akuressa to Beralapanátara—over 60,000 rupees in all. The trace from one end to the other was egregiously bad, though it is said an English "engineer" was employed originally to make it; but he must have been remarkably innocent of his work, as no expenditure would have ever made his gradients workable. The portion between Akuressa and Callefulle, where the road to the coffee estates branches off, is nearly all thrown out by the new road, as already explained, except the last three or four miles. From this point there is a piece of about four miles, which may, I think, be improved and utilised, but there the path rises from the river up a frightful pass (Wewelhewale) at an unworkable gradient on the south side, and falls on the other (though not quite so suddenly) *to the same river*. From this point it goes nearly straight through paddy fields, &c., to Beralapanátara rest-house. For many years I was under the impression nothing could be done to improve this pass, and I was assured it could not be avoided. Last year, impressed with the necessity of facilitating access between the Udugaha Pattu and the new road to the estates, I examined the country myself carefully, and sent up Mr. Guneskere to take the levels of certain gaps, and subsequently to make a trace. I was unable to inspect this before leaving, but the report on it is very favourable; it is between three and four miles long, the gradient is nowhere worse than 1 in 20, and it will connect the two pieces of road above mentioned as capable of utilisation and improvement, though not all that

* The road to Ḗlawella was very badly cut, and wants improving very much. The pass also requires widening and improving.

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could be desired. As every mile of road opened during the past seven years has been properly traced* with an instrument (either tracer or level), the Committee will not in the future be obliged, I trust, as in times past, to abandon any considerable length of road on which heavy sums have been expended for any grave defect in gradients.

Karawé lanes.

During the year a sum of 2,500 rupees was allowed by Government for opening up the lanes in Karawe, which had become very narrow from continual encroachment, and for opening a road as nearly as possible in a south-west direction to improve the ventilation and sanitary condition of this quarter of Mátara. This has been done; but as the money allowed was nearly all swallowed up in compensation, the roads were only formed in the natural, and still require to be gravelled.

Kadéwidiya new road.

Government also favourably considered a proposition of mine and allowed a vote of 5,000 rupees for a new street from near the Mátara bridge to join the Galle high road beyond Nupé. At present the sole frontage for trading purposes is that on the main road, and in the few yards back from this, especially in the Moor quarter, are huddled together the relatives and dependents of the traders. Kadéwidiya is also in parts very narrow, making it difficult for two wheels to pass each other, except at a very slow pace; to widen this street would cost a large sum of money. For want also of sufficient road frontage the town was getting one long straggling street, which would be very inconvenient to deal with when the time came for providing water-supply, drainage, and other sanitary improvements. I proposed therefore that this new loop line should be opened, and laid out the trace so that it should be *nowhere very far from the Galle main road*, with which it was to be connected by several cross-streets (some new, and others existing lanes widened.) I was pressed to take a portion of the trace further to the north, but declined, as to alter it materially would defeat the object in view—viz., by offering fresh road frontage *close by*, to induce the Moors and others to spread themselves out further, instead of huddling together close to the main road as they now do.

VII.—*Fiscal's Department.*

In annexing, in continuation of previous figures, the usual returns of the business done in this office during the past year, I would invite attention to the great decrease as compared with the two previous years. The total number of writs received for service has fallen from 4,264 in 1872 to 3,709 in 1874, and to 3,162 in 1874, equivalent to a decrease of 25 per cent. on 1873. The recoveries in money and amount credited are also very considerably less—viz., 40,435 rupees, as against 74,946 rupees in 1873. There is of course a considerable increase of Village Council writs, viz., 373, against 45 in the previous year.

The process received for service exclusive of writs were as under:—

Total number served	14,562	Per-centage of non service 5·9.
Do. not served.....	739	
Process received for dead persons ...	75	
	15,367	
Total number of originals	8,630	

VIII.—*Conclusion.*

Gandara fishing disputes.

The only other important matter not noticed as yet, and which occurred during the year, was the Gandara fishing riot. The trial, which took place at Galle, having made the details public, I need not repeat them here, especially as it could not be done in a very small compass, and this Report has already run to a considerable length. Suffice it to say that the alleged grievances of the people were subsequently looked into by the Government Agent, Mr. Templer, who visited the bay, and, after hearing both parties, acted on the same principle as I did in settling this dispute—viz., by fixing a line within which the Dondara people are not to encroach. He has in doing so proposed a slight alteration in the line I fixed, taking points a few fathoms more sea-ward, viz., Hallansegala on the west, and the in-shore point of Hambantoduwa on the east. He has, at the same time, suggested that fishing by Dondara people outside this line should not be restricted to five nets a day, as laid down in the existing rules. I was not with the Government Agent when he visited the locality; but I understood from the Kachchéri Mudaliyár that the Gandara people called down blessings on the Government Agent for the proposed concession, and that the Dondara people have no objection to urge in opposition to it. Nor have I anything to say against any alteration of the details, being satisfied that the principle I acted on has been adopted by the Government Agent after due inquiry and inspection. Although the Gandara people latterly moderated their tone, they at one time demanded that the Dondara fishers be entirely excluded from their bay. In looking up papers on the subject, I came on an old report of the retired Mudaliyár of the Wellaboda Pattu, written in 1859, which I subjoin, and which shews the old custom was very similar to the rules proposed by me for

* Parts have been spoiled by contractors in the opening, not having been cut to pegs, and of course improvements are possible.

regulating the differences between these parties. The Mudaliyar is still alive, and informs me he framed this report, after due inquiry from the Maha Vidáné and other fishers of Gandara.

No. 69. 14th June, 1859.

With reference to the Petition No. 6 of 17th May last, I beg to report the custom which had been in vogue in older times about the fishing at Gandara Bay. Owing to the existence of three species of small fish, Caroomboroowás, Cáraloowás, and Ballás in the bay, large fishes shoaled the bay. During the fish rent time the small fish above alluded to were caught by hook and rod, and also by hook without bait, while the big fish by hook and line.

(2.) There did not exist the use of the nets called vísi-del, elaná-del, má-del, del-kandas, or any other small vísi-dels for the capture of the small fish referred to.

(3.) The practice which obtained in former times about casting nets is that of the large vísi-dels, owned by the people casting nets; five per diem were set apart to be cast, and the turns of fishing agreed upon. And in times when there were great shoals of fish, they were cast before 12 o'clock at noon. The small vísi-dels were cast from the sea-shore before the time above stated.

After the abolition of the fish rent all these customs were abandoned, and the fishers proceeded with the fishing each in his own way.

(Signed) A. P. T. DISSÁNAIKE,
Mudaliyár.

Gandara and Dondara are adjoining villages, chiefly occupied by fishermen, whose interests are almost identical. They have always been under the same headmen, and when the fish rents existed they formed one farm. There is not a tittle of evidence that the Gandara Bay was by custom ever preserved for the sole benefit of the fishers of that village.

Not having been able before leaving Mátara to write this Report, I have been obliged to make constant references for information. As the course of post between Mátara and Mannár is at the least five days, I have been unable earlier to complete this Report.

E. ELLIOTT,
Mannár, 29th April, 1875. Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNÉGALA, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

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KURUNÉGALA.

Report.

I RELIEVED my *locum tenens*, Mr. Sharpe, of the charge of the North-Western Province in May, 1874, on being relieved by the return of Mr. Templer from England of the Acting Agency of the Southern Province.

In reviewing the past year the most prominent subject of notice as regards this Province is certainly the scarcity of food which has existed, more or less, in all of it, except the small extent skirting the mountain ranges, and which assumed the proportions of an actual famine in parts of the Chilaw District and the Wanni Hatpattu of Seven Kóralés.

This was not of course felt during the earlier part of the year, when the scanty paddy and chena crops were gathered, but advanced as the reserves of grain then stored became exhausted.

The indolent habits of the people, encouraged as they have been by the pernicious system of chena devastations, to which the ruin or partial ruin of the Province is due, rendered them indisposed to seek by the earnings of labour, in those parts of the Island where it is so scarce and needed, the means of procuring food, preferring to eat the soft farinaceous substance found in the heart of the kittul and wild date palms; and in the divisions I have referred to it became necessary, by the expenditure of money on relief works, and, where necessary, in gratuitous distributions of rice, to prevent the fatal results that could not otherwise have been prevented.

The extent to which relief was afforded was as follows :—

Chilaw District.

Expended on relief works by Government ...	...Rs.	10,000
Do. in gratuitous distribution of rice to infirm and sick ...	,,	250
Do. relief works by Road Committee ...	... ,,	600

Wanni Hatpattu.

Expended on relief works by Government ...	....,,	3,000
Do. do. by Road Committee (3,000 of this was spent in the adjoining division of Dewamedi Hatpattu)	...,,	4,000
Expended in gratuitous relief by Government ...	... ,,	320
Do. by public subscriptions ...	....,,	2,501

Besides this, the calls on private charity were in some cases well responded to, one native alone having distributed 200 rupees' worth of rice in the Chilaw District.

General Health.

The general health of the people has been fair; fever has been less rife than usual, and there has been no epidemic. In Appendix A. will be found an abstract of the registration returns for the year, from which it will be seen that the births and deaths were in the following proportions :—

	Births.		Deaths.
Seven Kóralés	8,774	...	6,954
Puttalam	2,003	...	1,224
TOTAL ...	10,777	...	8,178

Murrain.

This troublesome disease has appeared in many distant localities, and has caused some havoc. In a Province so backward as this, where native prejudice reigns supreme, it is a most disheartening task to endeavour to make the people understand their own interests; and even if this can be effected, the almost impregnable barrier of Kandyan inertness and apathy remains to be overcome.

Nothing is simpler, theoretically, than to arrest the ravages of murrain. The provisions of the Proclamation of 3rd February, 1871, are ample when coupled with those of the bye-laws of the Board of Health for this Province, which I made a point of

introducing within a few days of my arrival here, and which are similar to those introduced by me in the Southern and Eastern Provinces. Combined, they consist briefly in placing infected divisions in quarantine, and preventing ingress or egress of cattle from them; the collection of infected animals in hospital pounds for treatment, and the immediate removal of all suspected animals from contact with the healthy herds; the use of disinfectant and remedial measures (I am a believer in the value of carbolic acid), and immediate and proper burial of the dead; to which I will add, resort in rare cases of fresh outbursts in healthy neighbourhoods, to the extreme but effectual measure of stamping out. In those parts of the Island where English influence and intelligence are felt, as in the coffee districts, and parts of the Western, Southern, and Northern Provinces, general co-operation can be secured for the due adoption of all these measures. No class of men would render their aid for the enforcement of precautions so obviously for their benefit more readily than the body of coffee planters. But here, on the contrary, obstructions and difficulties clog one's efforts at every step. The people are too apathetic to bring cases to notice till, from each nucleus, contagion has spread; the headmen are too indolent to report the outbreak, or put in movement machinery that must inevitably give them trouble; and it is only by the example of some criminal prosecutions that I have instilled into their minds the importance of causing the carcasses of the dead to be buried.

Notwithstanding therefore every endeavour to check the epidemic, it has caused the deaths of 213 head of cattle during the year, the peculiarity being that the prevalence of the disease in so many distant parts of the Island and all the surrounding Districts has led to fresh outbreaks in other directions as soon as the efforts to check the preceding ones have been successful. In the case of every outburst the apathy of the villagers most immediately interested and the local headmen have led to a considerable, and chiefly avoidable, mortality.

Weather.

The want of rain has been generally felt throughout the Province, and I have adverted to the relief works that have been necessitated to prevent famine.

Revenue.

In commenting on the sad ruin caused by chena cultivations I shall revert to the causes of the recent drought, and now proceed to offer a few brief remarks on the revenue of the past year.

I annex a Comparative Statement of Revenue for the Districts of Seven Kóralés and Puttalam for the last ten years.—Appendix B.

The total revenue for the Province was 876,233 rupees, against 919,805 in 1873, shewing a falling-off of 43,572 rupees. This is due to diminution in the grain tax, consequent on the drought; to the stoppage of the timber trade; and to a falling-off in the proceeds of sale of salt to released districts.

Arrears of Revenue.—There is an increase of 4,469 rupees on account of arrears of the immediately preceding year, due to instalments of rents payable in 1873 not having been recovered till 1874; but this is more than covered by a decrease of 5,555 rupees on account of arrears of former years, which is owing to the fact that the recoverable arrears of former years have been almost entirely recovered.

Land Sales.—The increase of 8,361 rupees under this head is attributable to the sale and settlement of many encroachments on Crown lands.

I have repeatedly represented the inadequacy of the staff of surveyors in this Province, and am led to hope for a speedy increase. At present the demands are such as to be calculated to occupy the time of the staff now employed for upwards of two years. The impediments to enterprise and progress, the injustice to the people, and the loss, both direct and indirect, to Government of this state of things, need no comment.

Land Revenue.—Of the total decrease under this head—viz., 33,347 rupees—all but 1,756 rupees is due to failure in the paddy crops; the small sum of 1,756 rupees representing the difference caused by the alteration in the mode of recovery of tax on plumbago.

Sale of Government Property.—The total decrease under this general head amounts to 23 657 rupees, and the items chiefly calling for notice are salt and timber. With regard to salt there was an increase of 11,557 rupees in sales for wholesale and retail, against a decrease of 21,681 for export to released districts. The explanation afforded to me for this is that the native craft generally engaged in this trade found larger profits in the import trade in rice. The sales at Hambantota ought to shew a corresponding increase.

Any person happening to have glanced over the Report for the District of Hambantota for the last year for which the Reports are published—viz., 1873—would have been strongly impressed with the magnitude of the salt manufacture there, as compared with that at Puttalam, the space allotted to this subject in the one Report being double that in the other. In point of fact, however, the manufacture at Puttalam brought in just treble the revenue of that at Hambantota for the year in question—522,796 rupees, against 174,393 rupees, whilst the manufacture at Puttalam is in another respect far more important, as giving profitable employment to a large number of people in its artificial production, whilst at Hambantota the article is entirely of natural formation, and even the labour of collection is principally done by prisoners, none of whom are so employed at Puttalam.

There was also a large decrease of 13,109 rupees under "Timber," due of course to the temporary stoppage of the timber trade, pending the appointment of a Forester. I regret that this great want of a Forester has not yet been met.

Reimbursements.—The items under this head call for no special comment. There is an increase of 1,592 rupees under survey fees, which explains itself, and another of 932 under jail maintenance, attributable to increased attention in effecting these recoveries.

Irrigation.

No irrigation works were in hand last year, except the completion of the Tennapitiya sluice.

The Magalla tank was completed in September, 1873, but has never filled, owing to the diminution of rainfall throughout the low-country, which has been caused by its general denudation for chenas.

The Wenoruwewa tank near Kurunégala is a success, except in a pecuniary sense, but the extent of land irrigable by it has not been yet ascertained.

The Tennapitiyawewa at Mádampe was completed last year.

The Kudugalapitiya anicut, finished in 1871, can hardly be regarded as a success financially. The scheme was contemplated to irrigate 1,200 acres, which were to produce a double crop at an outlay of £900. The work, as completed, has cost 13,770 rupees and serves to irrigate 307 acres, which continue to yield only one crop as before. The yield has however increased since the completion of the works, so that the rents have produced for the average of four years since completion, 274 rupees per annum in excess of the four years previous to completion. The annual cost of upkeep is 132 rupees.

I have recently recommended to Government the construction of another very promising work, Má Ussawe in the Demala Pattu; and as I have in advocating the scheme pointed out its advantages, both direct and indirect, the latter being in my opinion by far the most important, I will attach copy of my letter to this Report.—Appendix C.

Another scheme still awaits consideration: it is one for securing the storage of water necessary for the irrigation of 1,100 acres of land in the Chilaw District. The original project was for the construction of a head sluice and channel to lead water from the Deduru-oya to two shallow tanks, by name Munnesseram and Timmila, which, owing to the general dessication of the country, no longer serve their purpose of storing water, the rainfall being insufficient to fill them.

The channel and head sluice have been completed at a cost of 20,310 rupees, but the levels, being based on apparently erroneous local representations, it is now found that the rise in the river is not sufficient to enable the water to reach the channel, or at all events to remain at that level sufficiently long to fill the tanks.

Two proposals are under consideration: one to enable the bed of the river to be temporarily raised by the erection of permanent piles, to have moveable planks between; the other to raise the bunds of the tanks. The former will, I think, be found the most feasible of the two, and one or other must certainly be adopted.

The Irrigation Ordinance does not seem to have been taken advantage of in this Province for its most valuable object, that of securing the co-operation of villagers in all minor local works connected with agriculture, and especially for the repair of the small village tanks, many of which, though capable by means of the admirable machinery provided by this Ordinance of being repaired, remain useless. I have taken strenuous measures to put the Ordinance properly in force, and to explain to the headmen and people its scope and power.

Water Rate.

The recovery of water-rate has been much retarded by the requirement that every little holding should be separately surveyed. I addressed Government on this subject shortly after I assumed charge of this Province; and as the principle adopted is important, I attach copies of my letter and of the reply.—Appendix D.

I believe however it will be found necessary to amend the present Ordinance by a declaration of meaning to be understood by the term "acre."

Public Works.

The public works and principal roads have been kept in very fair order. It has been definitely decided to take over the road from Pádeniya (fifteen miles on the road from Kurunégala to Puttalam) to Anurádhapura, as a principal road, and it is being widened and improved.

A large jail, calculated to hold fifty prisoners, has been constructed at Puttalam, at a cost of 23,700 rupees; a Court-house at Kalpitiya, 2,390 rupees; a new bridge was constructed at Talakolahéna, on the Kurunégala-Puttalam road, at a cost of 17,000 rupees; and three miles of the Coast road between Battulu-oya and Puttalam were formed and gravelled at a cost of 14,996 rupees. The completion of this work of gravelling is much needed, and receives an annual vote, that for the present year being 15,000 rupees.

Whilst on the subject of public works, I may be permitted to express my regret at the system almost invariably observed on all principal roads, of cutting away the turf at the sides to make the road look pretty.

The turf renders good service in binding the road together, and the labour expended on this supposed adornment is not only wasted, but it is really worse than wasted as far as the road is concerned, whilst the turf edgings are a great advantage to equestrians and led horses.

Minor Roads.

An analysis of work done on minor roads last year, and the expenditure, is annexed. Appendix E.

The collections on account of the road tax I found to be in a most unsatisfactory state when I assumed charge of the Province. The numbers of persons returned in the lists of the Division Officers had fallen off for two or three successive years; and of these, the numbers shewn as defaulters had steadily increased, whilst those from whom recoveries were accounted for steadily diminished.

A careful examination of their accounts led to my dismissing twenty-three out of the whole number of twenty-five Division Officers in the Seven Kóralés, and the committal of three of the worst cases for trial before the Supreme and District Courts.

Writing when the result of these measures has had time to appear, I am able to state that the numbers in the Division Officers' lists for this year have increased by over 3,000 names, whilst the collections from 1st January to 1st May, 1875, have reached 60,553 rupees, against 40,455 rupees for the corresponding period of last year; at the end of May, 1875, the collections had risen to 66,457 rupees, being 8,748 rupees in excess of the entire collections for the previous year; and they are still in progress. This will give some idea of the extent of the frauds of the former Division Officers.

Rainfall.

My Assistant at Puttalam gives the supposed rainfall for his District for last year, and I give the same for the District more immediately under me, as follows:—

	Taken at Kurunégala. Total Inches.		Taken at Nikawératiya Total Inches.		Taken at Kurunégala. Total Inches.		Taken at Nikawératiya. Total Inches.
January	1·41	...	—	July ...	1·82	...	—
February	4·75	..	—	August ...	3 61	...	—
March ...	2·85	...	1·20	September	3·49	...	—
April ...	7·94	...	7·05	October ...	18·15	...	6 33
May ...	9·54	...	5·86	November	17·39	...	12·05
June ...	5·62	...	2·98	December	3·06	...	7 59
					79·63	...	43·06

It should be noted that the rainfall at Kurunégala is no criterion of the average of the District or of the Province. Kurunégala, being situated at the foot of the hills, receives a far larger share than the low-country generally. These returns would be very valuable if they could be relied on as accurate, but I fear this is not always the case, even when the observations are taken by professional gentlemen.

I recollect a case in the Eastern Province, where a gentleman had for many months furnished statements of rainfall in the neighbourhood before he discovered that his measure represented half the gauge he fancied, so that, supposing his observations to have been carefully recorded, the rainfall was just double what was reported.

In Kurunégala, in June last year, rain fell in abundance almost every day, so much so that for at least half the month we were deprived of our evening drives, and I was obliged to keep in my verandah for ten days a quantity of young saplings I had obtained from Péradeniya, because the soil was so saturated with moisture that the water level was reached as soon as the turf was removed, and the plants would therefore have rotted, if planted out.

For this month the rainfall was given as between five and six inches. I do not think it could have been less than treble.

The information capable of being afforded is so valuable that I think it would be worth a larger outlay than is allowed, and that there should always be two gauges, under charge of different officers, at the same station. At present I think it is extremely dangerous to found calculations on the data reported, especially in regard to the construction of irrigation works.

Chenas.

The foregoing leads me to the subject which I think, of all others, the gravest in this Province, and one calling for the special consideration of Government. It is that of the steady and rapid desertization of the country by the destruction of the forest and jungle for chenas, and the consequent diminution of the rainfall.

My views on this point have been often expressed; they were given in my Administration Report for the Southern Province for 1872 (page 149), and from thence transcribed into the volume of Sessional Papers for 1873, so I need not repeat them; but I attach to

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this (Appendix F.) copy of a circular, prepared in simple language, a translation of which in Sinhalese I caused to be printed and widely circulated for general information. It gives what may be termed an A B C of the theory of the whole question, which has been most admirably discussed in "The Climate and Resources of Upper India," by Colonel Corbett, a book deserving of study by all who have the welfare of this country at heart.

I have not been altogether disinterested in this publication, for I was anxious that my motives in repressing the universal addiction to this cultivation should be known.

It has for years been a bitter reflection to me that, whilst an administrative officer can at all times obtain popularity by permitting this destructive system, its repression is a certain means of incurring odium and ill-will.

Nothing can be more deplorable than the scene whilst travelling in the west, north, and east of this Province. For years this wasteful cultivation has been far two widely permitted, until of late almost all attempts at repression seem to have been abandoned; and the destruction has been carried on in so unrestrained a manner, that in the entire Seven Kóralés and in the Chilaw District there is hardly any forest at all left. The annual droughts have steadily kept pace with the annual increased destruction, until the time has arrived when the population cannot be maintained without assistance from the general revenue. The mischief is greatest in the Chilaw District, and the statement of expenditure in relief works will shew with what results.

As regards the Seven Kóralés, the destruction in Hatalispatha Kóralé of the Wanni Hatpattu has been on a most wholesale scale during 1872 to 1874, and the consequence is similar.

At the same time, vast numbers of tanks exist in good order, but useless, because the rainfall has, in consequence of this mischief, so diminished that they never fill.

The Government is approaching every year more and more to the time when the great question of the ruin which is rapidly overtaking the low-country can be no longer overlooked, and the sooner it is faced the sooner will the mischief now going on be checked. It is not a general and impossible survey of the whole Island that is wanted, but the establishment of certain broad principles, arbitrary it may be, but absolutely necessary, and which must be adopted sooner or later.

What these measures should consist in will be matter for the gravest consideration of Government; but I certainly think that not another Session of Council should be past without, at least, the enactment of a law to impose a tax on the produce of chena cultivation in the Kandyan Districts, or, at all events, in the low-land parts of them, as is done in the rest of the Island.

The exemption from tax now enjoyed by private chenas in the Kandyan District is contrary to all right principle, as tending to encourage and foster an admittedly objectionable style of cultivation, to the prejudice and detriment of the more legitimate and desirable one, viz., paddy, which labours under a tax of one-tenth.

Another of its many evils is also that it tends to induce parties to claim Crown lands, and to destroy the valuable forests, into which such enormous inroads have in consequence been made; and the claims thus set up are *immense*. If by the collusion, too cheaply purchased, of a petty headman, or apathy in higher quarters, escape from tax for the first season of destruction is secured, it is put forth in future years as a conclusive proof of ownership, and it is one not easy to refute.

The question is not one to be treated from a tax-gatherer's stand-point. It is from no desire to increase the revenue that I should wish to see this carried, though taxation sits too lightly on the people, and might be beneficially increased by encouraging them in habits of industry; but it is in its bearing as a means of saving the country from impending ruin, that I regard the measure as so important.

The direct loss sustained by drought in last year is thus represented:—

	Number of Cattle died.	Number of Cocoanut trees died.
Seven Kóralés	7,381	18,896
Puttalam	9,748	104,292

Taking the value of the cattle all round at 7½ rupees per head, and the cocoanut trees at three rupees—both very low estimates—this represents a sum of 498,000 rupees; and besides this, very many thousands of fruit-bearing and other useful trees were killed and much suffering endured. Nor should it be forgotten that in the afflicted districts - that is, those suffering most from the curse of chena devastations—all cultivation of the kind established by Nature's law as legitimate—viz., that of paddy—has had either to be entirely abandoned or has in almost all cases been a failure, whilst even the miserable chena crops which can now be raised have been more or less scanty.

These are not, be it remembered, so much the extraordinary results of an extraordinary year, as the culmination, up to the present time, of many years of progressive deterioration; and if the present year does not see a further extension, as I trust it may not, I think it may fairly be attributed to the discouragement I have given to this wasteful cultivation, the effects of which I thus summarized in my Report for 1872, previously referred to:—

"It is wasteful; it engenders a nomadic and improvident habit among the people and retards civilization; it is ruinous to the general welfare of the country; and it is in reality but a poor means of

support, for though the crop produces from twenty to forty, or eighty-fold, the grain is so extremely small that the produce is of small bulk.

"The result of my inquiries is that one man cannot cultivate more than three acres, and that three acres require nine quarts of grain to sow. The yield, therefore, at forty-fold does not exceed three hundred and sixty quarts, or say eleven bushels."

But it will take many years of care and watchfulness for the country to recover from the injuries it has sustained.

A comparison between the state of things twenty years ago and now is instructive. In his Annual Report for 1855 Mr. Mooyaart, the officer then in charge of the District of Seven Kóralés, reported the extent of paddy land then regularly cultivated in the District as 102,000 acres, of which 74,000, or say three-fourths, paid tax, the rest being exempted as temple property, &c., the tax being one-tenth for thirty-six Kóralés and one-fourteenth for nine Kóralés, for special reasons.

Paddy was then sold at 8*d.* per bushel in the villages, and 1*s.* in the town, so that the Government share, which realized £5,611, represented 168,330 bushels of paddy. Of this, one-fifth (or nine Kóralés) was at the rate of one-fourteenth. The share therefore, being equivalent to 35,666 bushels, gives, multiplied by fourteen, the gross produce as 499,324 bushels for that extent. The remaining four-fifths, or 132,664 bushels, being the result of taxation at one-tenth, represented 1,326,640 bushels as the gross produce; total gross produce, 1,825,964 bushels for the 74,000 acres of taxed lands. This yield is in exact accordance with the accepted data of those times, 2½ bushels' sowing extent being regarded as an acre; and ten-fold the average yield all round, as thus: 74,000 acres × 2½, for conversion into bushels of sowing extent, equals 185,000 sowing extent, yielding, at ten-fold, 1,850,000 bushels of gross produce. To this should be added the gross produce of the 28,000 acres of untaxed lands, which, by the same computation, yielded 700,000 bushels, giving a gross total of 2,550,000 bushels as the average produce of paddy in the Seven Kóralés twenty years ago, excluding the other parts of the Province, viz., Puttalam and Chilaw. Against this I will now give, in a similar way, the results for the same District for last year.

In 1874 the paddy crops realized 61,665 rupees. Paddy was at this time one rupee and fifty cents to one rupee and seventy-five cents in the town, and, at the very least, one rupee in the villages; and, on the same basis of calculation as before, with the same allowance for untaxed lands, this represents a gross yield of 893,000 bushels, against the average of 2,550,000 twenty years ago, shewing a falling-off of no less than 1,657,000 bushels. I shall certainly be within the mark in assigning to the devastations of chena cultivators an annual diminution of one and-a-half millions of bushels of paddy in the produce of this District yearly, or nearly (if not quite) two millions for the whole Province.

Prosecutions have been entered in several of the most aggravated cases of destruction of valuable timber forests, and adequate punishment secured in some.

Magistrates and Judges who have not previously held appointments in the administrative branch of the Service do not always, I think, realize the position in which the Crown stands in its actions.

In the first place, whilst as a rule very rarely indeed unobserved, the witnesses for the defence are, more or less, highly paid for their testimony, which is frequently, if not generally, actually perjured, the Crown not only comes into Court at a great disadvantage in that respect, but its witnesses are often unwilling ones, and never have any inducement to give true evidence, whilst they are, more or less, liable to be tampered with, so that it constantly happens they give evidence directly contrary to what was expected.

In the second place, the Crown enters the Court in an absolutely impartial and dispassionate manner for and on behalf of the public welfare and interests. No administrative officer would institute or defend an action without good and valid grounds; and where there can be no personal interest in the issue, there can be no presumption of prejudice or partiality.

These reasons should, I think, suffice to ensure for the Crown a certain degree of consideration, without however for a moment permitting the merits of the case to be overlooked, or the points in favour of the adverse litigant to have every weight.

Cattle Stealing.

The crime of cattle stealing, as is well known, has been especially rife for many years in this Province. Spasmodic efforts have been made from time to time to check it, and with more or less success; but it has always resumed its course as soon as the efforts have relaxed.

To Mr. F. R. Ellis is due the very great credit of dealing this crime what, I trust, may be regarded as its death-blow, at least in this Province.

In Appendix G, I have given a comparative statement shewing the numbers of cattle stolen in the first four months of last year with the corresponding particulars for the same period in this year.

As regards Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu, it should, for purposes of comparison, be excluded, because Mr. Ellis's operations in that division have been greatly restricted, owing to the jurisdiction lying within the limits of the neighbouring Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace at Galagedara, in whose limits the majority of the cases occur.

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Taking, therefore, the other four Hatpattus of Seven Kóralés only, the total numbers stolen for 1874 are shewn at 2,185, against 250 for 1875.

The total for the first four months of last year, including Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu, was 2,364, or at the rate of 7,092 head per annum; and the very serious effects on agriculture, and the great loss, as well as the general feeling of insecurity such a state of things must engender, may be easily conceived.

The system which has led to such beneficial results is briefly as follows:—

Two headmen are specially selected for each Kóralé, almost invariably the Kórála and another, to execute transfers. Books of printed forms of transfers are given to them from the Kachchéri in duplicate (vide copy specimen, Appendix H.) They are consecutively numbered, and are all stamped with office stamps, to prevent forgeries which have been several times practiced. Entries of the issues are also made in a special register kept for the purpose, and every printed form issued from the Kachchéri is entered in the register, so that all printed forms received from the Printer are accounted for and their disposal traceable.

The sale or purchase of cattle without these printed certificates duly executed is prohibited, and the seller must, if the animal is not branded in his name, produce sale certificate in his favour, and so on, until the original owner is traced. The original sale certificates are given to the purchasers; the counterfoils, with the previous sale certificates (if any) for the animals to which they relate, being returned to the Kachchéri, where they are carefully examined and preserved for a reasonable time. No other headmen are permitted to execute sale certificates but those holding special authority to do so.

The scheme also contemplates that the sale certificates of all animals slaughtered be sent by the officer of Police in the town or station where the slaughter took place, to the Kachchéri from which it was issued, for the purpose of examination, and to prevent its doing duty over and over again.

Unfortunately, all these provisions need the protection of a legal enactment, which I am glad to state will be passed during the Session of the Legislative Council for this year.

I will now conclude this Report, and much regret that it should have unavoidably become so lengthy. Subjects deemed hitherto too trivial to be worthy of a place in an Administration Report, but regarded by me as of most vital importance, have occupied so much of my space that I shall leave other questions and subjects unnoticed.

I will content myself with observing that several changes have taken place for the better among the headmen, and that the inadequacy of the Fiscal's staff has, I believe, been recognized. A statement of work done last year (Appendix I.) is annexed.

I believe the work of the Department has been performed in a manner to give public satisfaction, and a careful watch is observed over the process servers, though the want of provision for punishing them for neglect of duty is greatly felt, and of course offers a great impediment to the due carrying out of the Ordinance, as I pointed out would be the case when it was first drafted.

Education.

As may be supposed in so backward a Province, education is at a very low ebb, more especially in the Seven Kóralés. In Appendix J. is given a statement of all the schools in the Province; it speaks for itself.

It is scarcely possible in practice to induce the people in the villages to give their children a good education. The liberal offers of Government to supply teachers, furniture, books, &c., free, if only the people will construct the school bungalow, are met in the usual way—with passive resistance, and even the Village Councils Ordinance affords but little aid, though I am now endeavouring to open three schools by its means, and hope to be able to increase the number.

R. MORRIS,
Government Agent.

Kurunégala, 3rd June, 1875.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.

BIRTHS in the North-Western Province during 1874.

Name of Division.	Males.		Females.		Total.
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu.....	1,010	...	899	...	1,909
Hiriyála do.	701	...	643	...	1,344
Katugampola do.	1,212	...	1,119	...	2,331
Déwamédi do.	1,007	...	936	...	1,943
Wanni do.	663	...	584	...	1,247
Total for Seven Kóralés District...	4,593	...	4,181	...	8,774
Puttalam District.....	1,006	...	997	...	2,003
Grand Total.....	5,599	...	5,178	...	10,777

A.—*contd.*

DEATHS in the North-Western Province during 1874.

Nature of Sickness, and name of Division.	Deaths.			Classification.								
				Infants.			Children.			Adults.		
Fever.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	151	147	...	31	25	...	52	44	...	68	78	
Hiriyála do.	149	158	...	18	11	...	51	43	...	80	104	
Kaṭugampola do.	363	362	...	21	31	...	117	124	...	225	207	
Déwamédi do.	295	284	...	24	24	...	54	73	...	217	187	
Wanni do.	171	141	...	5	5	...	38	29	...	128	107	
Seven Kóralés District	1,129	1,092	...	99	96	...	312	313	...	718	683	
Puttaḷam District	202	174	...	24	25	...	45	55	...	133	94	
Total	1,331	1,266	...	123	121	..	357	368	...	851	777	
Choleraic Diarrhœa.												
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	53	39	...	1	0	...	7	6	...	45	33	
Hiriyála do.	24	28	...	1	0	...	1	6	...	22	22	
Kaṭugampola do.	35	33	...	0	0	..	4	5	...	31	28	
Déwamédi do.	66	55	...	3	5	...	7	2	...	56	48	
Wanni do.	16	15	...	0	0	...	2	1	...	14	14	
Seven Kóralés District	194	170	...	5	5	...	21	20	...	168	145	
Puttaḷam District	12	15	...	0	2	...	2	1	...	10	12	
Total	206	185	...	5	7	...	23	21	...	178	157	
Dropsy.												
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	
Hiriyála do.	2	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	2	1	
Kaṭugampola do.	11	8	...	0	0	...	5	6	...	6	2	
Déwamédi do.	10	7	...	0	0	...	1	2	...	9	5	
Wanni do.	13	8	...	0	0	...	0	1	...	13	7	
Seven Kóralés District	37	24	...	0	0	...	6	9	...	31	15	
Puttaḷam District	5	4	...	0	1	...	0	0	...	5	3	
Total	42	28	...	0	1	...	6	9	...	36	18	
Small-Pox.												
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	
Hiriyála do.	1	2	...	0	1	...	0	0	...	1	1	
Kaṭugampola do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Déwamédi do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Wanni do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Seven Kóralés District	2	2		0	1	...	0	0	...	2	1	
Puttaḷam District	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Total	2	2	...	0	1	...	0	0	...	2	1	
Venereal.												
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	1	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	0	
Hiriyála do.	2	1	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	2	1	
Kaṭugampola do.	2	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	..	2	0	
Déwamédi do.	1	2	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	1	2	
Wanni do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Seven Kóralés District	6	3	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	6	3	
Puttaḷam District	2	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	2	0	
Total	8	3	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	8	3	
Hydrophobia.												
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	2	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	2	0	
Hiriyála do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Kaṭugampola do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Déwamédi do.	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	...	0	0	
Wanni do.	2	3	...	0	0	...	1	1	...	1	2	
Seven Kóralés District	4	3	...	0	0	...	1	1	...	3	2	
Puttaḷam District	4	2	...	0	0	...	1	0	...	3	2	
Total	8	5	...	0	0	...	2	1	...	6	4	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Appendix.

A.—*contd.*

DEATHS in the North-Western Province.—*continued.*

Nature of Sickness and name of Division.	Deaths.		Classification.					
			Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Snake Bite.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hiriyála do. ...	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kaṭugampola do. ...	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
Déwamédi do. ...	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Wanni do. ...	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Seven Kóralés District	9	7	0	0	1	1	8	6
Puttaḷam District ...	6	1	0	0	3	0	3	1
Total ...	15	8	0	0	4	1	11	7
Worm Complaint.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	58	45	27	16	31	29	0	0
Hiriyála do. ...	14	25	3	2	11	23	0	0
Kaṭugampola do. ...	88	139	18	32	70	107	0	0
Déwamédi do. ...	57	57	14	16	42	40	1	1
Wanni do. ...	24	26	3	3	21	23	0	0
Seven Kóralés District	241	292	65	69	175	222	1	1
Puttaḷam District ...	26	24	10	9	16	15	0	0
Total ...	267	316	75	78	191	237	1	1
Consumption.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	13	8	0	0	0	1	13	7
Hiriyála do. ...	8	4	0	0	1	1	7	3
Kaṭugampola do. ...	34	15	0	0	0	0	34	15
Déwamédi do. ...	17	16	0	0	0	1	17	15
Wanni do. ...	12	7	0	0	0	0	12	7
Seven Kóralés District	84	50	0	0	1	3	83	47
Puttaḷam District ...	10	11	0	0	0	0	10	11
Total ...	94	61	0	0	1	3	93	58
Convulsions.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	25	33	18	24	7	9	0	0
Hiriyála do. ...	16	8	8	5	8	3	0	0
Kaṭugampola do. ...	66	79	20	26	46	53	0	0
Déwamédi do. ...	29	27	15	9	14	18	0	0
Wanni do. ...	37	40	23	28	14	12	0	0
Seven Kóralés District	173	187	84	92	89	95	0	0
Puttaḷam District ...	102	73	42	31	29	18	31	24
Total ...	275	260	126	123	118	113	31	24
Dysentery.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	23	17	1	0	0	1	22	16
Hiriyála do. ...	9	5	1	0	3	2	5	3
Kaṭugampola do. ...	30	17	2	1	9	4	19	12
Déwamédi do. ...	14	15	3	2	2	2	9	11
Wanni do. ...	42	44	1	0	3	8	38	36
Seven Kóralés District	118	98	8	3	17	17	93	78
Puttaḷam District ...	56	43	3	4	12	6	41	33
Total ...	174	141	11	7	29	23	134	111
Other Diseases.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	413	368	157	143	78	68	148	157
Hiriyála do. ...	188	158	97	68	32	23	59	67
Kaṭugampola do. ...	522	578	241	262	86	88	195	228
Déwamédi do. ...	284	268	135	112	29	21	120	135
Wanni do. ...	91	79	35	30	13	11	43	38
Seven Kóralés District	1498	1451	695	615	238	211	565	625
Puttaḷam District ...	218	215	85	65	23	24	110	126
Total ...	1716	1666	780	680	261	235	675	751

A.—*contd.*

DEATHS in the North-Western Province.—*continued.*

Nature of Sickness and name of Division.	Deaths.		Classification. Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Deaths caused by Casualties.								
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu ...	11	3	1	0	0	1	10	2
Hiriyála do. ...	6	1	1	1	1	0	4	0
Katugampola do. ...	22	11	0	0	3	1	19	10
Déwamédi do. ...	11	4	1	0	3	0	7	4
Wanni do. ...	8	3	0	0	3	0	5	3
Seven Kóralés District	58	22	3	1	10	2	45	19
Puttalam District ...	17	2	0	0	4	1	13	1
TOTAL ...	75	24	3	1	14	3	58	20

ABSTRACT of the above.

	Deaths.			Classification. Infants.		Children.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kurunégala District ...	3,553	3,401	6,954	959	882	871	894	1,723	1,625
Puttalam District ...	660	564	1,224	164	137	135	120	361	307
TOTAL ...	4,213	3,965	8,178	1,123	1,019	1,006	1,014	2,084	1,932

N.B.—Definitions.

Infants.—Of one year and under.
Children.—Between one and fourteen years.
Adults.—From fourteen years and upwards.

B.

STATEMENT of Revenue of the North-Western Province for the years 1873 and 1874.

	KURUNÉGALA. 1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.	PUTTALAM. 1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue ...	3,291	32	2,387	60	8,490	49	8 308	74
Land Sales	798	25	2,507	80	4,199	50	10,851	72
Land Revenue	88,641	12½	63,564	40	15,238	85	6,968	25
Rents, exclusive of Lands ...	16,608	22	18,719	88	18,774	8	15.740	41
Licenses	84,247	2	86,464	98	61,821	35	63,427	90
Stamps	33,862	14½	30,103	33	21,900	33	25,757	25
Taxes	2,047	10	2,269	64½	—		—	
Postage	204	53	189	10	838	46	888	79
Fines	3,917	80	6,783	52½	4,130	95½	2,618	28
Sale of Government Property	3,787	15¼	2,259	28	540,007	7½	517,878	85½
Reimbursements	2,208	91½	2,556	71	2,366	63	4,284	24
Interest	63	44	102	28	406	99	453	30
Miscellaneous	785	49	270	81	974	33	434	24½
Special Receipts	31	34	56	88	162	28	385	52
TOTAL—Rs.	240,493	85	218,236	22	679,311	32	657,997	50

GRAND TOTAL— 1873 ... Rs. 919,805·17
1874 ... „ 876,233·72

C.

From the GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Western Province, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 168/200

Kurunégala,
May 19th, 1875.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I inspected the tank Ma-Ussawé in the Demalapattu during my recent trip, and was very much struck with it.

In his Report of 8th May, 1868, Captain Fyers refers to it as follows:—

"In the afternoon went to Ussawé, about three and-a-half miles from Karambęwa, and the finest work we have seen in this Pattu.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Appendix.

"It consists of a dam about one-third mile long, and at least 18 feet high, with spillwaters of natural rock, in which square holes are still to be seen, which no doubt formerly contained stone piers, between which sticks and clay were placed to raise the water after the first violence of the floods had subsided, as is still done by the natives in India with their catingulahs or spillwaters.

"A water course, which dries up in the dry season, but which is very formidable in flood-times, passes through the tank The bund, as in all similar cases, has been breached where it crossed this water-course.

"There is an old horowa or sluice passing under the bund, with its bihokotuwa or well inside the tank.

"The bihokotuwa is about 8 feet square and 8 feet deep, formed of stones upwards of 8 feet long, and some of them 2 feet 6 inches high. An opening, 1 foot 7 inches square, with paved bottom and masonry top and sides, leads from the bottom of the bihokotuwa under the bund to the irrigating channel outside; another channel of the same size leads from inside of the tank to the bihokotuwa.

"It is said that if this work were repaired, about 1,000 acres of land would be irrigated by it. The necessary repairs are:—

"1st.—A masonry dam across the stream, with properly built wing walls where it unites with the bund. The approximate dimensions of the dam would be about 100 feet by 16 feet by 8 feet.

"2nd.—The trees which now cover the bund should be cut down, and the earth-work repaired, where required.

"3rd.—The sluice where it joins the bihokotuwa should be provided with a moveable door The land which could be irrigated by this tank is covered with forest at present, but about ten or twelve men are anxious to cultivate it.

Captain Woodward reported on the work subsequently. I have not a copy of his letter, but he considered that the work would be well worth undertaking if the land under it should prove to be nearly 700 acres in extent, and he estimated the cost roughly at 13,500 rupees. The area of the tank was then surveyed and found to be 328 acres, and the extent of land capable of being irrigated, so far as levels are concerned, was also ascertained to be 1,871 acres.

I doubt, however, if the water the tank is capable of retaining is likely to suffice for more than 1,000 acres, nearly all forest with excellent soil.

The people in all the neighbouring villages exhibit great anxiety for the restoration of the work, and express their desire to purchase land under it, having proved this in a practical manner by spending £278 in the ineffectual attempt to repair the tank themselves, three or four years ago. I have no doubt that a large extent of land would easily be sold, if granted on the same conditions as those which have been the means of such great benefits in the Eastern Province, and that eventually the whole would be taken up.

There can be no doubt therefore that this would prove a very remunerative work. The proceeds of sale of lands would nearly, if not quite, cover the outlay, and perhaps yield a profit beside, whilst the water-rate and paddy tax on 1,000 acres of land would yield, at the very least, 4,000 rupees per annum.

But it is in its indirect effects that the restoration of this tank will prove such a blessing to the people of the Pattu.

So far back as in 1868 Captain Fyers alludes to the rapidly diminishing rainfall which had rendered paddy cultivation precarious, and induced the people to resort more and more to the original cause of the evil – the pernicious chena devastations, which have steadily ever since increased the aridity of the climate, and reduced the rainfall, thus still further driving them to seek refuge from starvation in the means which are perpetuating and increasing their poverty and desertizing their country.

This process of desertization, though it has not yet arrived at the stage reached in parts of the Chilaw District, has advanced sufficiently to check paddy cultivation almost entirely, and three courses remain for selection by Government:—

1st.—To allow the process to continue till the final result is accomplished.

2nd.—To check it by driving the population out of the country.

3rd.—To check it by affording the means of legitimate cultivation by irrigation, and then insisting on their being availed of; by prohibiting, more and more stringently, as facilities for irrigation are afforded, the alternative of chena depredations, and thus eventually restoring the ancient fertility of the country.

I can for my part see no escape from one of these alternatives; and in the case of the last, it will be achieved at an outlay yielding, besides, all its other more important benefits, a handsome profit, provided of course the question is dealt with firmly and judiciously by the local representatives of Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. MORRIS.

D.

From the GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Western Province, to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 202/216 Kurunégala, 30th May, 1874.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request the favour of definite instructions as to the construction to be put on the term "acre" in the provisions for assessment for water-rate contained in the Irrigation Ordinance.

I have always considered the term "acre" to mean the extent understood as the equivalent of that expression—one foreign to the people—according to the sowing extent represented by it, "sowing extent" being the native mode of measurement universally obtaining throughout Ceylon.

In some parts the sowing extent considered as the equivalent of an acre is two bushels, in most it is two and-a-half, and in some it is three; but, whatever it may be, I believe it was always intended and understood that by "acre" should be meant the extent by native measurement locally recognized as its equivalent, and in like manner of course with its fractional parts.

I beg to be informed if this construction is to be adopted. I need scarcely point to the embarrassment that would otherwise be occasioned with regard to the assessment for all the various irrigation works completed of late years or in course of completion.

I have myself been personally more or less concerned in the construction of irrigation works intended to irrigate upwards of 50,000 acres of land, and there are of course many other works besides, upon all of which water-rate either is or soon will be due, and in respect to none of which have the surveys of the several holdings been undertaken. The average extent of a holding is not probably more than an acre; and if it were determined that each holding should be separately surveyed prior to assessment for water-rate, it is evident the whole staff of the Surveyor-General's Department could not complete the work for some years; and as that Department has other pressing duties to perform, such a decision would in effect be tantamount to an entire abandonment of water-rate for, at the earliest, a considerable number of years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MORRIS.

REPLY.

No. 123.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 9th June, 1874.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 202 of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to state that two and-a-half parrahs, or two bushels' sowing extent, corresponds with an acre, and is always accepted as such, in the Western Province, in calculations affecting paddy lands, and that you may adopt this standard as a general rule for your Province. Exceptional cases no doubt will occur where, owing to the poverty of the soil or other causes, a larger quantity of seed is used for the same extent of land; and in such cases I am to state that a relaxation of the rule may be allowed at your discretion when the circumstances require it.

I am further to state that His Honor sees no necessity for interfering with the rule hitherto in force, as it is out of the question that any general survey of all paddy lands can be undertaken at present.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

E.

MINOR ROADS.

	Roads.	Amount expended.	Extent and Description of Work performed.
1.	Town and Circular roads..... 2,226 14½ Commutation money:..Rs. 1,806 24½ Government money..... 419 90		Weeded all the streets in the town; cleared jungle on the Circular roads, 4 miles; gravelled Dambulla Circular, 894 yards; Kandy Circular, 873 yards; Negombo Circular, 300 yards; metalled Bazaar Street, 200 yards; Mitford Lane, 31 yards; gravelled Hospital Lane, 220 yards; Cricket Lane, 109 yards; Chapel Street, 31 yards; built retaining-wall in Cricket Lane, 22 yards.
2.	The Mádampé road..... 2,703 73 Commutation money.....Rs. 2,121 10 Government money. .....: 582 63		Cleared jungle throughout 23 miles; repaired road between 12th and 22nd, and between 25th and 34th = 19 miles; gravelled 2,265 yards; renewed woodwork of bridges at Tuntota, 96 feet long, Dandugamuwa 60, and Nakawatta 18 feet; repaired bridges at Kadahapota and Udubadawa; jungle cleared @ Rs 6·50 per mile; road-work @ Rs 42 per mile; gravel, Rs 900.
3.	The Mátalé road..... 3,236 34 Commutation money.....Rs. 2,827 55 Government money 408 79		Cleared jungle on main and branch lines, 20 miles; cleared side-drains, filled in ruts and levelled 17 miles; built masonry bridge of 7 feet span on the branch line to Talgodapitiya, and gravelled 2,000 yards; repaired two bridges on the main line, and gravelled 1,250 yards; jungle cost Rs 27 per mile; roadwork Rs 51 per mile; gravelling Rs 985; bridges Rs 285.
4.	The Chilaw road..... 2,826 42 Commutation money.. Rs. 2,079 27 Government money..... 747 15		Cleared jungle throughout 23 miles; deepened side-drains; filled in ruts and levelled 20 miles; widened road by 3 feet in 967 yards; gravelled 2,170 yards by 15 by 1 foot; fitted new beams and planks to bridges at Coswatta and Hunugama Ella; jungle cost, Rs 10 per mile; road @ Rs 43 per mile; bridges cost Rs 63; gravelled, Rs 1,175.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNEGALA.

Appendix.

MINOR ROADS.—*contd.*

	Roads.	Amount Expended. Rs. Cts.	Extent and Description of Work performed.
5.	The Dankoṭuwa road ..... Commutation money..... Rs 679 85 Government money. 115 26	795 11	Cleared jungle a distance of 9 miles by 24 feet wide; dug out all roots and stumps, and levelled inequalities in 7 miles; opened side-drains; raised and formed new road, 2 miles by 15 feet wide; jungle cost Rs 20 per mile; stubbing roots @ Rs 30 per mile; road works Rs 140 per mile.
6.	The Rangama road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 1,258 86 Government money 146 60	1,405 46	Cleared jungle throughout, 33 miles; repaired road, 20 miles; levelled approaches to the Deduru-oya, Kumbulwana, Hakwatana and Siambalagama Oyas; gravelled 100 yards; jungle cost, Rs 7 per mile, road @ Rs 39 per mile, gravelling cost Rs 40.
7.	The Kohombopolé road ..... Commutation money ..... Rs 681 44 Government money..... 168 88	850 32	Cleared jungle, 13 miles; deepened side-drains, filled in ruts, and levelled 2 miles; rebuilt pile-bridge at Bówatta, 26 feet long, and filled approaches; jungle cost Rs 15 per mile; road-work Rs 150 per mile; bridge cost Rs 277.
8.	The Rambawwe road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 859 4 Government money 165 58	1,024 62	Cleared jungle throughout, 12 miles; repaired road, 10 miles; raised road through Putbówa tank, 150 yards by 15 by 3 feet, and gravelled 180 yards; built 3 cross-drains of 3 feet each, and laid foundation of another; jungle cost, Rs 8 per mile; road, Rs 67 per mile; cross-drains cost Rs 263.
9.	The Girratalane road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 774 70 Government money..... 161 16	935 86	Cleared jungle throughout, 12 miles; opened side-drains; raised and formed new road, 4 miles; repaired road 1,935 yards; sodded 103 yards; fixed 2 beams to and repaired Butgama bridge; jungle cost Rs 15 per mile; road-work, Rs 108 per mile; bridge cost Rs 44.
10.	The Mahakellie road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 516 0 Government money 84 82	600 82	Cleared jungle throughout, 8 miles; opened side-drains; raised and formed new road, 2 miles by 15 feet wide; filled in ruts and levelled 4 miles; jungle cost Rs 10 per mile, road formed @ Rs 140 per mile, repaired @ Rs 40 per mile.
11.	The Bemmullégedara road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 356 50 Government money 38 42	394 92	Cleared jungle, 5 miles; filled in ruts and levelled 2 miles; lowered hill at Parenegama, 150 yards by 15 feet wide by 2 feet; jungle cost Rs 6 per mile; road-work cost Rs 230.
12.	The Potuhera road..... Commutation money ..... Rs 362 57 Government money 72 64	435 21	Cleared jungle 4 miles; deepened side-drains, filled in ruts, and levelled 4 miles, repaired 3 cross-drains and filled approaches; jungle cost Rs 5 per mile, road-work @ Rs 60 per mile.
13.	Vithikulle to Balala..... Commutation money..... Rs 997 80 Government money..... 117 13	1,114 93	Cleared overgrowth in 11 miles; opened side-drains, raised and formed new road, 2 miles; deepened side-drains, filled in ruts, and levelled surface in 9 miles.
14.	Vithikulle to Kadevellegedara..... Commutation money..... Rs 1567 89 Government money..... 58 76	1,626 65	Cleared close jungle and dug out all roots and stumps, levelled inequalities, &c., in 10 miles by 24 feet wide; opened side-drains, raised and formed new road, 5 miles by 15 feet wide.
15.	The Yahapowa road..... Commutation money..... Rs 499 50 Government money..... 2,013 11½	2,512 61½	Cleared close jungle 12 miles by 24 feet wide (two miles of this through heavy forest by 10 feet), stubbed roots, levelled inequalities in 9 miles; opened side-drains, raised and formed new road, 5 miles by 15 feet wide.
16.	Negombo Circular Extension..... Commutation money..... Rs 465 35 Government money..... —	465 35	Cleared jungle, stubbed roots, and levelled inequalities, opened side-drains, raised and formed new road, built two culverts, and raised approaches.
17.	Lake Circular ..... Commutation money..... Rs 300 40 Government money..... 48 75	349 15	Cleared jungle, stubbed roots, and levelled surface in 1½ miles × by 20 feet wide; opened side-drains, raised and formed new road, about ½ a mile.

F.

CIRCULAR regarding Reasons for checking Chena Cultivation.

As the reasons for the measures I have taken to prevent the destruction of forests and to restrict chena cultivation are much misunderstood, I desire to explain why I am so strongly resolved to discourage this cultivation and to protect Crown forests as much as possible.

It is because jungle and forest are a natural means for what may be termed making rain, as I shall shew.

If a piece of ice or if very cold water is poured into a glass, water will immediately form round the sides of the glass in small globules. This water has not oozed through the glass, but it has been condensed from the surrounding air, shewing that there is always moisture in the air, however apparently dry it may be.

The more moisture there is on the surface of the country, the more must be drawn into the air by the sun's rays. This is easily understood. It is of moisture thus extracted that clouds are formed; and any one who has been in the hill-country will know that the clouds we see resting on the summits of hills are nothing but masses of moisture so dense as to wet one's hair and beard.

We have seen that even in apparently dry air there is moisture, as proved by its condensing round a tumbler containing cold water, and we have also seen what causes the condensation—viz., contact with something colder.

Now rain is caused by precisely similar means; the clouds, consisting of dense masses of moisture, come in contact with something colder, whereby the moisture is condensed, and, being then heavier than the air, it falls to the ground as rain.

It is further well known that evaporation causes cold. If a man puts his hand in warm water, and then takes it out, he will feel it soon become colder than his other hand which he did not dip, whilst it will soon get dry by the evaporation of the moisture. If a current of wind is directed to his hand, it will get still colder, and become dry still sooner, showing that evaporation causes cold. The greater the evaporation, the greater the cold, and evaporation on a great surface of land causes an increase of cold over all that land in the same manner. So it is very clear that the air over a great extent of country, where moisture of the surface causes increase of evaporation, must be colder than air over a similar extent of country where the surface is not moist and evaporation is therefore imperceptible. Every one also knows the scorching heat experienced in walking during the day-time through bare dry land or low scrub, and all will recollect how last year, whilst the crops were all drying for want of rain, the moisture-laden clouds passed over the country day by day, prevented from yielding their rain by the hot and dry atmosphere below them.

We also all well know that leaves contain plenty of moisture, which is being continually extracted from the lower sub-soil by the roots of trees, drawn up through the stems and evaporated from the leaves. How great is this evaporation may be seen by cutting off a branch, thus stopping the flow of moisture into it, and then observing the rapidity with which it dries up for want of moisture to supply the place of that which has evaporated.

But whilst so much evaporation goes on from forests, we see the surface soil always more damp than that of open or recently cleared land, and the reason of this is also clear; the shade of the forests protects the ground from the sun, and gives the rain, when it falls, time to soak into the soft earth so as to preserve a store for future needs and supply perennial springs; whereas, when rain falls on bare land or land covered merely with scrub, it runs rapidly off into the rivers.

All must have noticed how, as the country has, year by year, become drier and drier, the floods have become more and more an annual trouble. The cause of this is so simple that any child can understand it. When all these facts are considered, how easy is it to see the importance of preserving forests? They retain the rain, and cause the earth to absorb it; they yield continual evaporation, thus causing cold currents to ascend in the air, come in contact with the clouds, and condense their moisture into rain; they also yield a continual supply of water through springs by percolation. In every country on the face of the earth this is found to be the case: where there are forests there is rain; where the forests are destroyed, the rainfall diminishes; when forests are planted, the rainfall increases and the springs continue to flow.

Ceylon forms a very small speck on the whole earth, and the laws of Nature are the same in Ceylon as in every other part of the world.

In a hot country like this water is the life of the people. In ancient times there was plenty of water, and the tanks were always full; the people could cultivate paddy, the best grain this country produces, in great quantities, and Ceylon could support a large population.

Now the rainfall is less, because the destruction of forests is greater; chena cultivation has diminished the rainfall and checked paddy cultivation. This has caused a greater stimulus to chena clearing, which, as it increases every year, diminishes the rainfall more and more, until now we have famines of yearly increasing severity.

The ancient Kandyan kings never permitted this; and it is the duty of the British Government to guard the interests of the people for them, and it is impossible to do so more than by discouraging chena cultivation. But the immediate advantage that may be expected from forests lies in their capability of making rain, and thus enabling the ancient fertility of the country to be restored. Chena cultivation, on the other hand, is the ruin of the land, and all Sinhalese who love their country ought to render their aid towards preventing it by giving information. I may remind them that they will thus earn informers' shares of penalties.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Government Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Appendix.

H.

No. / නො. } CATTLE VOUCHER. *Kurunégala District.*

හරක්කුයිතාන්සිය.

Issued to *Heratgama Kórála* on the *5th* day of *May*, 1875. { Duplicate to be given to the Kachchéri / කච්චේරියට එවන පිටපත

1. Description of animal:— 1 Colour, 2 Age, 3 Kind, 4 Sex, 5 Peculiarity, 6 Brand-marks ... / හරකාගේ අන්දම ඒනම් 1 පාට, 2 වයස, 3 මිහරකාද එලහරකාද යනවග, 4 ගෑනු සතාද පිරිමි සතාද යනවග, 5 ප්‍රධානලකුනු, 6 හන ...
2. The name and residence of the seller or donor ... / විකුනන අයගේ එක්කෝ දෙනඅයගේ නම ගම ...
3. The name and residence of the person receiving ... / ගන්නාඅයගේ නම ගම ...
4. Whether the animal was born under the seller or donor; if not, who gave him ... ... / හරකා විකුනන අය ලඟ උපන් සතෙක්ද නැද්ද, නැතිනම් කාගෙන් ලැබුනාද. ..
5. Description of previous Vouchers, if any ... / ඉහත කුයිතාන්සියක් තිබේ නවානම් එහි තොරතුරු
6. The village where the animal had been kept ... / හරකා හිටිය ගමේ නම ...
7. The place to which it is to be removed ... / හරකා ගෙනයන ස්ථානයේ නම ...
8. The date of this license, and the place where it is executed ... / මෙම කුයිතාන්සිය ලියාදුන් දවස සහ ස්ථානය ..
9. Signature of the seller or donor ... / විකුනන්නාගේ එක්කෝ දෙනඅයගේ අතහන ...
10. Signature of the person receiving ... / ගන්නාඅයගේ අතහන ...
11. Signature and name of attesting Headman ... / කුයිතාන්සිය ලියාදෙන මුලාදැනියාගේ අතහන සහ නම
12. Names and signatures of the two witnesses ... / සාක්ෂිකාරයෝ දෙන්නාගේ නම් සහ අත්සන් ...

N.B.—No subsequent sale of the animal referred to herein shall be the subject of endorsement on this certificate, but such sale must be on a fresh certificate, to which all former ones must be attached.

මෙම කුවිතාන්සියේ සඳහන්වෙන ගවයා මින් පසු මුදලට නොහොත් වෙන අනුමකට ගනුදෙනුකරන්ඩ යෙදෙන විටක ඒ බව මේ කුවිතාන්සියේ පිට සටහන් නොකර අමුතු ඒකක් ඒ ගැන ලියා එකී කුවිතාන්සිය සහ ඒ ගවයාගේ පථම ගනුදෙනු ගැන තිබෙන අනිකුත් සෑම කුවිතාන්සිත් ඊට අමුනාදෙන්ට ඕනෑය.

No. / නො. } CATTLE VOUCHER. *Kurunégala District.*

හරක්කුයිතාන්සිය.

Issued to *Heratgama Kórála* on the *5th* day of *May*, 1875. { Original to be delivered to the purchaser. / මුදලට ගන්නාඅයට දෙන කුවිතාන්සිය.

1. Description of animal:— 1 Colour, 2 Age, 3 Kind, 4 Sex, 5 Peculiarity, 6 Brand-mark ... / හරකාගේ අන්දම ඒනම්, 1 පාට, 2 වයස, 3 මිහරකාද, එලහරකාදයනවග, 4 ගෑනුසතාද, පිරිමිසතාද යනවග, 5 ප්‍රධානලකුනු, 6 හන ...
2. The name and residence of the seller or donor ... / විකුනන අයගේ එක්කෝ දෙනඅයගේ නම ගම ..
3. The name and residence of the person receiving .. / ගන්නාඅයගේ නම ගම ...
4. Whether the animal was born under the seller or donor; if not, who gave him ... ... / හරකා විකුනන අයලඟ උපන් සතෙක්ද නැද්ද, නැතිනම් කාගෙන් ලැබුනාද ..
5. Description of previous Vouchers, if any ... / ඉහත කුයිතාන්සියක් තිබේ නවානම් එහි තොරතුරු
6. The village where the animal had been kept ... / හරකා හිටිය ගම ...
7. The place to which it is to be removed .. / හරකා ගෙනයන ස්ථානයේ නම ...
8. The date of this license, and the place where it is executed ... / මෙම කුයිතාන්සිය ලියදුන් දවස සහ ස්ථානය ...
9. Signature of the seller or donor ... ... / විකුනන්නාගේ එක්කෝ දෙනඅයගේ අතහන ..
10. Signature of the person receiving ... / ගන්නාඅයගේ අතහන ...
11. Signature and name of attesting Headman ... / කුයිතාන්සිය ලියාදෙන මුලාදැනියාගේ අතහන සහ නම
12. Names and signatures of the two witnesses ... / සාක්ෂිකාරයෝ දෙන්නාගේ නම් සහ අත්සන් ...

N.B.—No subsequent sale of the animal referred to herein shall be the subject of endorsement on this certificate, but such sale must be on a fresh certificate, to which all former ones must be attached.

මෙම කුවිතාන්සියේ සඳහන්වෙන ගවයා මින් පසු මුදලට නොහොත් වෙන අනුමකට ගනුදෙනුකරන්ඩ යෙදෙන විටක ඒ බව මේ කුවිතාන්සියේ පිට සටහන් නොකර අමුතුඒකක් ඒ ගැන ලියා එකී කුවිතාන්සිය සහ ඒ ගවයාගේ පථම ගනුදෙනු ගැන තිබෙන අනිකුත් සෑම කුවිතාන්සිත් ඊට අමුනාදෙන්ට ඕනෑය.

G.

STATEMENT of Stolen Cattle during the first Four Months of 1874 and 1875.

Name of Hatpattu.	Number of Cattle stolen.		Number recovered.		Number killed for Beef.		Number recovered on payment to thieves.		Number recovered on payment to other informant except thieves.		Number unrecovered.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Wé-uda Willi Hatpattu	179	156	2	7	48	93	26	4	29	5	74	47
Kaṭugampola do.	482	81	79	26	39	5	61	1	31	2	200	47
Déwamédi do.	296	86	81	6	4	11	63	3	30	2	118	64
Hiriyála do.	346	25	28	3	30	1	165	2	33	—	99	19
Wanni do.	1,061	60	160	5	16	12	328	5	35	—	522	38
Total—	2,364	408	350	47	137	122	633	15	158	9	1,013	215

I.

STATEMENT of Process other than Writs received by the Fiscal in the Office at Kurunégala for service during the year 1874.

	Number.
Civil Process.	
Other than attachments:—	
Served	7,142
Not served	2,313
Attachments:—	
Executed	7
Not executed	10
Criminal Process.	
Other than Warrants:—	
Served	4,897
Not served	1,697
Warrants:—	
Executed	143
Not executed	437

J.

RETURN of Schools in the North-Western Province.

No. of Schools.	Schools where situated.	No. of Scholars. Male.	Female.	Mode of Instruction.	Remarks.
	Seven Kóralés.				
1	Kurunégala	44	—	Read and write English	Government School.
1	Do.	89	—	do.	Roman Catholic.
1	Do.	—	25	do.	do
1	Do.	74	—	Sinhalese	do.
1	Do.	—	31	do.	do.
1	Réligala	15	—	do.	Wesleyan
1	Polgahawela	18	—	do.	do.
	Puttalam District.				
1	Puttalam	24	—	English and Sinhalese	Government School.
1	Do.	14	—	English and Tamil	Voluntary contributions.
3	Kalpiṭiya	25	5	English, Tamil, and Arabic	Voluntary contributions.
3	Akkáraippattu	32	—	Do. do.	Voluntary contributions.
1	Pomparippupattu	7	—	Do. do.	Voluntary contributions.
10	A'navulandam	212	26	Read and write English	By voluntary contribution, of which three are supported by Roman Catholic Mission.
6	Munassarem	23	2	Tamil and Sinhalese	By voluntary contribution, of which three are supported by Roman Catholic Mission.
9	Yágampattu	53	—	English and Sinhalese	Voluntary contributions.
4	Yaṭakalampattu	51	—	Do. do.	Voluntary contributions.
9	Médapaláta	88	2	Do. do.	Voluntary contributions.
11	O'tarapaláta	161	—	Do. do.	Voluntary contributions.

R. MORRIS,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1874.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Report.

Weather and Crops.

As the year 1872 was remarkable for its disastrous floods, so the past year will be remembered for the severe drought which prevailed, not only in the Puttalam District, but in many other parts of the Island.

In his Report for 1873 my predecessor remarked on the deficient rainfall of the last quarter—the rainy season—of that year, and anticipated a short harvest in consequence. Later in the year the Government Agent, in a letter to the Government, thus recorded the result of personal observation in the District:—

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the deplorable state of the Puttalam District generally from drought, or to convey any idea of the desiccation of the country. In many cases I observed even cocoanut trees dying from want of water."

This letter was written in August; and matters only grew worse, for there was no rain until the middle of October. I annex an extract from a report made by me in October, after visiting those parts of the District which had felt the drought most severely:—

"The paddy crops suffered much, the Maha harvest rent sales realizing less than one-third of the average of five years, and the Yala rents a sum of 56 rupees only. The fine grain crops, on the other hand, were above the average, and, though they did not make up for the deficiency in the paddy harvest, they supplied, at a critical time, food for several months. * * * Not only did the crops suffer: the drought was so severe that cattle died from want of pasture and water, and large numbers of cocoanut and other useful trees were destroyed."

The following is a statement of the casualties:—

	Cattle.	Cocoanut trees.	Other trees.
Puttalam, &c.	1,220	9,995	47
Akkáraippattu	2,204	11,950	136
Pitigal Kóralé North	3,713	35,726	774
Pitigal Kóralé South	2,611	46,621	7,592
Total —	9,748	104,292	8,549

A statement of the paddy and fine grain rent sales for 1873 and 1874 will be found in the Appendix.

A few figures will shew how deficient the rainfall was up to the end of September last. During the last quarter of 1873, 16·47 inches were registered at Puttalam, and 12·87 inches at Horakelé Estate near Chilaw; the average for the same period for four years being 21·64 inches and 21·79 inches respectively. During the first nine months of 1874, 9·86 inches of rain fell at Puttalam, and 13·90 inches at Chilaw; the average being 92·64 inches. It will be seen, therefore, that during the twelve months which ended with September, this District had 43·23 inches less than the average. I append a statement shewing the monthly rainfall both here and at Chilaw for a period of five years.

Public Health.

Notwithstanding the failure of the crops and the consequent scarcity of good food, there was no epidemic disease, and though the District was not so healthy as could have been wished, there was no extraordinary mortality.

Cattle.

As I have noticed above, many cattle died from the effects of the drought. Murrain was also reported from some of the divisions, but it did not spread.

C. Expenditure.

The usual statements of revenue* and expenditure are annexed. The latter does not seem to call for any remark, except that the item for "deepening the Nedumkulam tank," 2,000 rupees, was a special vote allowed for the improvement of a tank near the town of Puttalam. The people contributed 1,000 rupees for the same purpose.

The revenue was 21,000 rupees less than that of 1873. There was a decrease in the amount collected on account of "Arrears of revenue of former years." A great many of those arrears are now irrecoverable. There was, on the other hand, an increase under the head "Arrears of immediately preceding year," as prompt measures were taken for the recovery of what was due. There was an increase under the head of "Land Sales," as several villages in Pitigal Kóralé South were surveyed, and the Crown lands put up for sale without delay. The cause of the decrease in "Land Revenue" has been already explained.

* For Revenue Statement see Government Agent's Report (Appendix B.) p. 131.

Tolls shew a decrease, as the rents did not realize so much as in 1873, and because a ferry toll (Mí-oya) was abolished, and a road toll (Kotukachchi) was transferred to the North-Central Province.

There was an increase in the sale of salt "wholesale," but a decrease in the sale for "export to released districts." Very few dhonies came to Kalpitiya for salt in 1874. It is said that these vessels were employed, and more profitably, in the import rice trade. I annex a statement (D.) shewing the quantity of salt sold last year, and the balance remaining in store on the 31st December.

"Royalty on Timber" shews a large decrease, the Government having decided that no licenses should be given to cut wood for the purposes of trade. The increase in the amount of survey fees collected ("Reimbursement") was consequent on the increase in "Land Sales."

Public Works.

The new jail at Puttalam was completed last year, and a new Court-house was erected at Kalpitiya. Five miles of the Coast road, from the 15th to the 20th mile-post, were gravelled, and a vote is to be allowed annually for the further improvement of the road between Battulu-oya and Puttalam. It is to be hoped that when this section is completed, the portion between Battulu-oya and Chilaw will be taken up. The latter is in very bad order, almost impassable in wet weather. The principal roads in the District were in fair order, and the minor roads were kept up as well as the means of the District Road Committee would permit; but last year the funds were especially small, as numbers of men who had elected to commute were unable, owing to the failure of the crops, to pay their dues.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of the Paddy and Fine Grain Rent Sales of the Puttalam District for 1873 and 1874.

	Maha Harvest.											
	Paddy.						Fine Grain.					
	1873.		1874.		Total.		1873.		1874.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Akkárai Pattu ...	729	0	446	0	1175	0	1	0	13	0	14	0
Ponparippu Pattu ...	211	0	—		211	0	—		—		—	
Puttalam Pattu ...	215	0	114	0	329	0	—		—			
Kumárawanni Pattu	155	0	—		155	0	56	0	100	0	156	0
Rájawanni Pattu ...	53	0	—		53	0	—		—		—	
Munnéseram Pattu...	1115	0	38	0	1153	0	150	0	292	0	442	0
A'navulundam Pattu	2526	0	135	0	2661	0	165	0	166	0	331	0
Kammal Pattu ...	27	0	14	0	41	0	355	0	572	0	927	0
Méda Paláta ...	235	0	106	0	341	0	230	0	280	0	510	0
O'tara Paláta ...	74	0	42	0	116	0	580	0	829	0	1409	0
Yágam Pattu ...	298	0	734	0	1032	0	118	0	218	0	336	0
Yatikalam Pattu ...	2149	0	803	0	2952	0	65	0	182	0	247	0
Grand Total.—Rs.	7787	0	2432	0	16219	0	1720	0	2652	0	4372	0

	Yala Harvest.											
	Paddy.						Fine Grain.					
	1873.		1874.		Total.		1873.		1874.		Total.	
	Rs	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Akkârai Pattu ...	121	0	6	0	127	0	—		—		—	
Ponparippu Pattu ...	21	0	10	0	31	0	1	0	—		1	0
Puttalam Pattu ...	—		—		—		—		1	0	—	
Kumárawanni Pattu	—		—		—		5	0	35	50	40	50
Rájawanni Pattu ...	12	0	—		12	0	4	0	19	0	23	0
Munnéseram Pattu...	380	0	—		380	0	200	0	72	0	272	0
A'navulundam Pattu	248	0	—		248	0	84	0	20	0	104	0
Kammal Pattu ...	—		—		—		56	0	80	0	136	0
Méda Paláta ...	58	0	18	0	76	0	212	0	359	0	571	0
O'tara Paláta ...	21	0	10	0	31	0	461	0	756	0	1217	0
Yágam Pattu ...	49	0	4	0	53	0	127	0	94	0	221	0
Yatikalam Pattu ...	94	0	8	0	102	0	53	0	189	0	243	0
Total.—Rs.	1004	0	56	0	1060	0	1203	0	1625	50	2828	50

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

PUTTALAM.

Appendix

B.

STATEMENT of Rainfall in the Puttalam District for Five Years.

	PUTTALAM.					HORAKELÉ ESTATE.				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	4·05	8·56	0·45	0·36	1·70	5·54	3·51	0·33	0·03	0·92
February	0·98	1·57	1·44	3·05	2·02	1·00	0·55	0 37	0·98	1·49
March	2·75	4·12	0 76	4·24	0 59	2·14	1·50	1 50	1·96	0 73
April	1·42	11·57	11·96	6·50	1·11	1·00	13·37	5·66	6·25	2·64
May	0 18	1·26	1·50	5·80	3·70	2·59	1·70	1·69	10 25	3·86
June	0·52	0·38	0·24	0·82	0·19	1·84	0·55	1·55	3·78	2·68
July	...	...	0·11	0·05		0·45	0·80	1·04	3·00	0·45
August	3·12	0·02	0·08	0·60	0 53	6·26	1·04	0·61	0·25	1·13
September	0·13	...	1·74	...	0·02	1 80	0 40	2·34	0·25	...
October	11·53	4 03	1·99	2·61	3·80	22·72	7·65	4·95	5·05	11·91
November	9·05	10·06	14·97	8 84	11·86	6·72	5·85	10 70	4 75	7·49
December	4·84	4·84	8·78	5·02	8 02	5·27	3·60	6·85	3·07	3·91
TOTAL Inches ...	38·60	46·41	43·84	37·89	23·54	57·23	40·52	37·59	39·62	37·21

C.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Assistant Agent's Department, Puttalam, for 1873 and 1874.

	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Establishment Salaries	21,570	27½	...	22,136	9
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	11,446	71	...	11,308	26
Office Contingencies.					
Office Furniture	29	66	...	16	11
Weights and Measures	88	56	...	—	
Oil and petty expenses	50	43½	...	158	37
Publication of Ordinance, &c.	35	6½	...	11	75
Allowances.					
Allowance to Kalpitiya Mudaliyár for performing extra duties of the Salt Department	300	0	...	300	0
Revenue Service.					
Cost of manufacturing, &c., Salt	58,517	13½	...	56,714	78
Commission to Retailers	817	43	...	1,551	75
Pay of Assessors of Fine Grain Crops	531	87½	...	324	25
Cost of Cart and Boat Labels	206	0	...	223	37
Removal of confiscated Timber	—		...	20	0
Pensions and Retired Allowances.					
Civil Fixed Pensions	1,491	78	..	1,238	50
Charitable Allowances.					
Subsistence to Paupers	763	82	...	1,059	92
Donation to Puttalam Reading Room	—		...	150	0
Hospitals.					
Provisions and other necessaries	1,798	66	...	2,097	92
Clothing, Bedding, &c.	—		...	71	88
Wages of Attendants	402	0	...	990	0
Temporary Hospitals	99	83	...	—	
Petty Expenses	0	75	...	6	47
Chilaw Hospital Attendants	227	97	...	367	9
For Diet	237	85	...	1,267	72
Clothing, Bedding, &c.	—		..	34	11
Transport.					
Travelling Allowance of Assistant Agent	1,060	0	...	920	0
Do. Clerks, Mudaliyár, &c.	495	12	...	545	99
Do. Medical Officer	171	52½	...	175	42½
Conveyance of Treasure	469	75	...	454	10
Horse Allowance to Salt Superintendent	360	0	...	360	0
Carried over ...	101,167	20	...	102,503	85½

STATEMENT of Expenditure.—*continued.*

	1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.
[Brought forward...	101,167	20	102,503	85½
Police and Jails.				
Burying deceased Paupers	50	0	64	50
Erecting Latrines	100	0	99	30
Miscellaneous.				
Government moiety for building a wall round the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Chilaw	500	0	—	
Commission on exchange of Copper Coins	—		131	76
Reward for destroying Chetahs	142	50	202	50
Keep of the Government Bull	85	12	202	53
Deepening the Nedunkulam Tank			2,000	0
Fees for registering Kandyan Marriages	51	0	—	
Hire for writing applications of Crown Lands	29	0	159	50
Relief to the destitute and sick	—		250	0
Refund of Duties, &c.				
Refund of Royalty on Timber	50	0	59	20
TOTAL — Rs.	102,174	82	105,673	14½

D.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Salt stored, issued for Retail, Wholesale, and Export Coastwise, &c., during 1874, and the balance remaining at the end of the year in Store.

Particulars detailed.	Puttalam. Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Kalpitiya. Cwts. qrs. lbs.	Nachikkáli. Cwts. qrs. lbs.	TOTAL. Cwts. qrs. lbs.
Balance on the 1st January, 1874, in store	203,901 3 2 ...	43,484 2 0 ...	47,540 2 14 ...	294,926 3 16
Stored during the year ...	187,783 0 16 ...	48,014 0 0 ...	25,694 2 0 ...	261,491 2 16
Surplus in store	617 0 0 ..	— ..	116 1 26 ...	733 1 26
Total—Cwts.	392,301 3 18 ...	91,498 2 0 ..	73,351 2 12 ...	557,152 0 2
Issued for retail	3,450 0 0 ...	1,170 0 0 ...	— ...	4,620 0 0
Issued for wholesale ..	157,188 0 0 ...	14,939 0 0 ...	33,452 0 0 ...	205,579 0 0
Issued for export Coastwise	— ...	7,685 0 0 ...	— ...	7,685 0 0
Wastage struck off by authority of Government ...	1,780 2 2 ...	909 2 0 ...	119 3 25 ...	2,809 3 27
Balance in store on the 31st December, 1874 ...	229,883 1 16 ...	66,795 0 0 ...	39,779 2 15 ...	336,458 0 3
Total—Cwts.	392,301 3 18 ...	91,498 2 0 ...	73,351 2 12 ..	557,152 0 2

Estimated quantity of Salt unweighed on the platforms, Puttalam ... 0 0 0*
Do. do. Karaitivu ... 0 0 0
Do. do. Nachchikkáli .. 0 0 0
TOTAL— 0 0 0

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

* There was no manufacture in 1874.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

THE Eastern Province, as now constituted, is rather peculiar in its geographical conformation, being for the most part a narrow extent or strip of land along the eastern coast of Ceylon, 250 miles in length, between the 5th and 9th degrees of North latitude. For some ninety miles from the northern boundary, or the length of the Trincomalee District, the average width is about twenty miles; it then narrows to about six miles, where a point of the new North-Central Province, a part of Tamankaduwa, runs in at Katiraveli; then expands, and continues at its greatest width of perhaps ninety miles for about forty miles; again contracts for some distance to a width of about fifteen miles, and joins the Southern Province.

Population.

The population by the Census of 1871, amounting to 112,820, is chiefly located in the Batticaloa District, where it numbers 93,233, as against 19,587 in Trincomalee. An approximate statement of the different classes of the community is given in the Appendix.

The bulk of the inhabitants live on the immediate sea-bord; this is particularly the case from Valaichchenai, twenty miles north of Puliyantívu, to Tirukkóvil, fifty miles to the south, where the villages, with some 70,000 people, form an almost unbroken chain along or within a mile or two of the sea-shore.

Nearly all the people are more or less engaged in agriculture, either as proprietors or cultivators of paddy, the staple, and, with a few exceptions, the only marketable product of the Province. That paddy cultivation is highly profitable, must be concluded from the fact that advances are made on the crops at from five rupees to six rupees per amunam, repayable in kind within six months; the market price of paddy being generally from 7 rupees and 50 cents to 10 rupees the amunam.

It is an interesting sight during harvest time, from May to August, in the southern divisions, or what is called the Irrigation District, to see the crowds that flock along the high road morning and evening, going to and returning from work; often, in the latter case, bearing their gage for their day's labour with them in a small bag of paddy, the hire being paid in kind. Temporary boutiques are established along the road, and Moormen are ready to buy any superfluous grain which the labourers or others have to dispose of.

The only other cultivation in any way on a large scale is that of the cocoanut tree. The following is a list of the estates in this District:—

	Name.	Proprietor.	Acreage planted.
1.	Kiran	J. Crowther, Esq.	134
2.	Chantiveli Upper	Hon. Col. Spencer	125
3.	Chantiveli Lower	S. C. Munro, Esq.	300
4.	Rockwood	B. M. Treahy, Esq.	120
5.	Ajmeer	V. Kurunatapillai	105
6.	Nayanugger	S. Reho, Esq.	100
7.	Hyderabad	Col. Balmain	200
8.	Kalmunai	J. Crowther, Esq., and W. Nakappan	250
9.	Linsogoor	Col. Balmain	50
10.	Navalkeni	Dr. Orr	200
11.	Mayilampaveli	Mrs. Atherton	400
12.	Tannamunai	Dr. Sortain	600
13.	The Haven	B. M. Treahy, Esq.	120
14.	Mancholai	A. A. Akamatu levvai	75
15.	Springfield	Dr. Mackenzie	100
16.	Inverugie	John Carey, Esq.	200
17.	Kirankulam	Do.	100
18.	Tettaltívu	Dr. Covington and Katiramapodi Vanniya	70
19.	Kalutavalai	J. A. Cadenski and A. A. Akamatu-levvai	80
20.	Do.	John Carey, Esq.	250
21.	Roslin	Do.	120
22.	Easter-Seaton	J. Ouchterlong, Esq.	700
23.	Karaitívu	W. H. O'Grady, Esq.	330
24.	Vavvolodai	Do.	150
25.	Oluvil	Do.	100

The large consumption in the present day of mineral and African palm oil has lowered the price of, if it has not reduced the demand, for cocoanuts; copperah, or the dried kernel, fetching somewhere about 40 rupees the candy, as against 60 rupees when the cultivation was originally entered on. It is to be hoped that further uses for this valuable commodity may be discovered, and thus the planters may receive more encouragement and a share in the advantages which the more successful enterprise of coffee planting affords.

Very little oil is manufactured at present—I believe on only one estate, and to a small extent, chiefly for local consumption in Puliyantívu. The husk of the nut, elsewhere valuable, is here, for want of a convenient and ready market, turned to no account, unless for a small quantity made into coir fibre at the jail.

As an experiment and encouragement towards the improved cultivation of cotton, on the application of a gentleman, he received authority from Government to clear and occupy for four years, free of charge, fifty acres of land of his own selection; but from the late period in the season at which operations were commenced, and other causes, little progress was made, and the undertaking appears to have come to a termination.

The kind of cotton raised by the natives in their chenas is perennial, and grows freely; but the staple from it is inferior, and the supply so limited that imported cotton or thread from India is almost entirely used in the local manufacture of cloth. Experiments, and some on a considerable scale, have several times before been made with Sea Island and other cottons of the best description, but have never proved sufficiently successful to lead to further cultivation. The climate is too forcing; the plants have grown up weakly; and the stems, being unable to support the weight of the pods, the latter lie on the ground, exposed to depredation by rats and other vermin; the yield not having been more than some 300 lbs. to the acre. The Pernambuco variety is said to have answered best.

Tobacco is grown in small quantities in some places, but from the absence of some requisite ingredients in the soil, or other reasons, the quality is said to be inferior to that coming from Jaffna.

Rainfall.

The rainfall, as registered in Puliyantívu for the year, was a fair average, but a deficiency in the months of the first quarter was felt in the tank districts, where floods are necessary to make up the requisite storage, the want of which caused the failure of some paddy crops for the later or Kálavellanmai harvest. If the Public Works Department's returns are correct, the rainfall varies very considerably in the District; as, while in November last it was registered here at 8·83 inches, in their return it is given as having been 29 80 inches at Ampárai, a little over thirty miles from here; but I doubt if such a fall ever occurred in one month in this District. The temperature appears to have been much the same as in other years, though the range of the thermometer was perhaps less.

Health.

The health of the people was good, and no epidemic or extraordinary form of sickness prevailed. The number of deaths in the District was a fraction over twenty-two per 1,000 on a population of 95,000.

Marriages.

The number of marriages was at about the ordinary rate. I am in hopes this year will exhibit a considerable increase under this head. Several cases having come under my notice, in which women with one child or more had been abandoned by the men with whom they had been living, I found on inquiry, that in many cases not only the native headmen, but even registrars themselves, had failed in registering what they called their marriages. I directed all such at once to do so, and gave notice that in future I would not appoint, or recommend for appointment, any man professing to be a married man unless his marriage was registered; these orders have already caused all the registrars and headmen to register. The insufficient number of registrars, and the distance in some cases over five miles, between their offices and some of the villages, has been one obstacle to registration. I propose increasing the number very considerably, and, where the population requires it, having a registrar for each village or small adjoining group.

The number of marriages in the Province under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870, was seventy-seven, in a Sinhalese population of 4,153.

Cattle.

With the exception of hoof disease, which was reported as slightly prevailing in one Pattu in April and June, and a little mouth disease in another in the latter month, and a little of both in a third Pattu in November, there was no sickness amongst cattle in the District.

Revenue.

Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure in the Province and District for 1873 and 1874, in the usual form, are annexed.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

Arrears of Revenue.—The decrease under this head is due to a smaller balance outstanding at the commencement of the latter year.

Customs.—Decrease due to a falling-off of imports here, and warehouse rent at Trincomalee.

Port and Harbour Dues.—A small increase both here and at Trincomalee.

Land Sales.—The extent of land sold was less than in 1873, and it was generally not of so valuable a description; hence the decrease. The larger portion of the irrigable lands under the restored tanks having been sold, items under this head must diminish.

Land Revenue.—The decrease under this head is owing to a partial failure of crop, and to less collection in 1874 than in the preceding year (owing, as alleged, to a continued scarcity of money in the District) of the paddy tax, falling due in August and November of each year.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—The small increase is due to the slightly enhanced sale of a ferry toll, and rent for the full year of a Government building.

Licenses.—Increase due to an increase of 5,240 rupees in the price of the arrack farm over that of the preceding year.

Stamps.—Increase due to larger sale.

Taxes.—A slight increase in house assessment and regular collections.

Pearl Fishery at Tamblegam Bay, Trincomalee.—The term of rent expired at the end of the year.

Postage.—Decrease probably due to a larger use than before of postage stamps.

Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court.—The decrease here is principally under the head "Kachchéri," being a falling-off in sale of confiscated or illegally felled timber, of which little, if any, now remains.

Sale of Government Property.—There was a falling-off in the sale of salt owing to a reduction in the stock during the close months of the port. The increase, on the whole, is due to timber principally, cut under the supervision of the Forester, and which fetched over 10,000 rupees more than in the preceding year.

Special Receipts.—Decrease under this head due to less arrears.

To the total revenue of the Province thus shewn, of 339,972 rupees, has to be added Road Ordinance collections; thus:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Batticaloa, General Revenue.....	228,049	70
Road Ordinance collections ...	40,148	27
	268,197	97
Trincomalee Revenue	111,922	62½
Road Ordinance collections . .	11,769	42
Total—Rs.	391,890	1½

The export of paddy coastwise from this port amounted to 110,264 bushels, being an increase of 21,739 bushels over that of the preceding year. The quantity of rice reported by the headmen as transported to the Badulla District was only 8,944 bushels, or nearly 6,000 bushels less than in 1873.

The export of 4,780 bushels of coffee coastwise represents the despatch of Madulsíma coffee by steamer to Colombo. There is every probability of a large increase under this head in this year, as arrangements have been made for the British Indian Steam Navigation Company's steamers to touch here when cargoes are available, and a Badulla Firm is establishing an agency for receipt and despatch of coffee. I was informed by a gentleman owning estates within twenty miles of Kandy and in Madulsíma, that he had despatched and received coffee and other goods to and from the latter place by this route as cheaply and well as by rail and carts from the former; so that, for at least some years to come, and until the railway extension reaches Badulla town, there is every prospect of the continuance and increase of traffic and export to and from here.

Tanks.

The only tanks on which restoration or repair was commenced or continued within the year, were at Kantalái, twenty-five miles from Trincomalee on the Kandy road, and at Kadukkaimunai. The Kantalái works are principally for the repair of the sluices, of which there are two; one at either end of the bund, which latter is generally in good order, and one of the most substantial and finest in the Island, edged along the water with large stone boulders. It is estimated that some 15,000 acres of additional land will be rendered irrigable by the completion of this work; but as that already so under the tank is nearly, if not quite, as much as there are now people to cultivate, no very immediate benefit can be expected to follow. Should any attempts at colonization in the Island from India or elsewhere be made, no better locality than this could be found for an experiment, the lands being good and conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of a town and port, with every facility for export of grain or other produce.

In this District, Irakkámam and Ampárai, on which a large extent of paddy land is dependent, did not fill, and there was some failure, in consequence, of crop on lands under

them. Orders have been issued by Government for a survey of the Paṭṭipola-áru, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an anicut across it, to divert water into the former, can be constructed. This year, fortunately, although the rainfall here has not been high, heavy floods from up-country have so filled these two tanks that there is an abundance of water in them.

The first year's instalment of the cost of restoration of Rúkam was recovered, with the exception of a few doubtful items. The lands under Kaḍukkaimunai, and the Ampárai and Irakkámam extension works, were also assessed and recoveries commenced; the payment on the last amounting to a charge of 37 cents per acre for ten years on 24,000 acres of land, on an expenditure of some 100,000 rupees, the cost to Government, including the original works, having been about double that sum.

Unless for exceptional causes, the people generally have not made much objection to the payment of the rates, which are as often delayed for want of funds as other reasons, and further application for restoration of other tanks are from time to time made, shewing an appreciation of what has been done.

Roads.

Beyond the upkeep of the Badulla road, and an addition of one mile to the South Coast road, to the end of the fifteenth mile from Kalmunai, where the gravelled road commences; the gravelling of about two northwards, between the eleventh and fifteenth miles on the road to Trincomalee; and the clearing of the jungle along some twenty miles of the track beyond that, nothing was done on principal roads in this District. The gravelling of the twenty-five miles between this and Kalmunai continues to be an object of much desire and frequent application by the community, and hopes have been held out that this work may ere long be commenced.

The Kandy-Trincomalee road has been much improved, and when the alteration from below the base to the top of Kantalái tank bund is effected, the line in this Province will be a good carriage road.

Minor Roads.

The town roads have been kept in good order: 686 yards of the Uppodai gravelled road made, and another new road, the Urani road, commenced, affording additional useful means of communication, and opening up the town. An unsuccessful application was made by the Committee to Government to declare some four miles of these roads principal roads, as, should traffic to the Bar for transport of coffee and rice increase, the funds of the Committee will not enable it to keep them in good order.

The following statement shews what has been done on the minor roads generally. Every possible attention has been given to them, and improvements effected on the principal ones and some others; but, from their number and length, the funds available are necessarily very small, and can seldom, and only when mere clearing of jungle and rooting has to be effected, be devoted to the entire length of any road.

For example, the road from Kurinjamunai to Sammanturai, 26 miles.—This was commenced many years ago, and was thought likely to prove a most useful work. It crosses several tracts of paddy fields, very much cut up by water-courses, and several rivers and streams, and could not fairly be made a good road for under some thousands of rupees per mile. A good deal of it was raised and improved in last year, and several bridge abutments built.

Road from Karaitívu to Irakkámam, some twelve miles.—This road was considerably improved, but its utility is greatly impeded for want of a bridge over the Karukuruvi-áru, near the Karaitívu end, and for which an estimate has been submitted to Government.

Road.	Government Money.		Commutation Money.		Total.		Nature of Work executed.
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Roads in Puliyantívu	185	1	848	0	1,033	1	1,508 yards of surface repairs have been done, 335 yards by 12 feet of road re-gravelled, 357 yards by 6 feet by 1½ feet of road widened at Singalavadi, and sodding the slopes to a distance of 168 yards by 2½ feet. Permanent works: five arch-drains with parapets have been built of 2 feet and 3 feet span each, 126 yards by 3 feet by 1 foot of retaining-walls built at Kattakáḍu, a small cross-drain of 1½ feet span built, on the road opposite Chief Mudaliyar's house and boarded, side-drains have been deepened and cleared to a distance of 1,987 yards, 14 cross-drains have been repaired, also the jetty opposite the Custom House.
Carried over ...	185	1	848	0	1,033	1	

[*Continued over.*]

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Road.	Government Money.		Commutation Money.		Total.		Nature of Work executed.
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
[Brought forward...	185	1	848	0	1033	1	
The Koddaimunai lake shore road.	250	24	1291	51	1541	75	On this road 427 yards by 3 feet by 14 inches' retaining-walls built along the lake shore; 1,361 yards by 12 feet of road re-gravelled, and surface repairs done; one cross-drain of 2 feet span has been built and boarded, and hand-rails put; 2 arch-drains have been built of 2 feet span each; an abutment bridge at Kotchikaitívu of 14 feet span, with timber platforms, and hand-rails have been completed; the span of the bridge has also been paved, and the latrine roads have been widened to 8 feet, to a distance of 930 yards.
Pioneer road ...	96	0	278	37½	674	37½	Throughout the entire length of this road, which is 1¾ mile, surface repairs have been done, and the inclines of road sanded.
Vairavankóvil road ..	10	0	107	17½	117	17½	On this road two arch-drains of 2 feet span each have been built with parapets, approaches sanded, and surface of road gravelled; surface repairs have also been done to a distance of 292 yards.
Kanjuraiyadi road ...	—		44	9	44	9	One arch-drain of 2 feet span has been built, approaches sanded & surface of road gravelled; a distance of 105 yards of surface repairs have also been done.
Urani road ..	—		818	97½	818	97½	This is a new trace opened from causeway along the shore of the lake to join Trincomalee road; a distance of 105 chains by 16 feet by 2½ feet of this road has been raised by earth.
Uppodai road ...	110	0	1160	25	1270	25	This is entirely a new trace opened from Koddaimunai lake shore road to meet the Pioneer road; 686 yards by 16 feet by 2 feet of road formed and raised; two arch-drains have been built of 2 feet span each, a sand embankment of 70 yards by 16 feet by 5 feet (exclusive of slope) has been raised through the Odai; an abutment bridge over the embankment has been built of 6 feet span; timber platform and hand-rails have been put to it, and the span of the bridge paved; and the entire length of road, which is 756 yards, has been gravelled, at 15 bushels the yard.
Road from the village Valaiyiravu to Trincomalee road.	20	0	281	66½	301	66½	On this road two abutment bridges of 4 feet span have been built, with timber platform. A new trace has been completed to a distance of a-quarter mile from the road to Valaiyiravu village to meet the road opposite village Periyaturai; the side jungles have been cleared to a distance of one mile by 3 feet from Valaiyiravu village to Koṭṭukulam, and 400 yards by 14 feet by 2 feet of road raised between the latter place to the Trincomalee road.
Road from Murukkaddianchena to the sea.	—		121	91½	121	91½	This road starts from the village Murukkaddanchenai, on the Trincomalee road, to the sea-beach; the entire length of this road is three miles, the whole of which has been cleared of overhangings, and a distance of 351 yards by 8 feet by 4 feet to 2 feet of road raised with sand.
Road from Vavunatívu to Kúkam.	50	0	232	76	282	76	On this road ten miles have been cleared of side and overhangings; levelled four ant-hills; cut and cleared mana grass to a distance of three miles; and a few of the river's embankments have been sloped down.
Road to Ulundenai ...	—		120	0	120	0	This is entirely a new trace opened through jungle land; starts from the new Badulla road between the 97th and 98th mile posts, and takes a westerly direction towards Ulundenai fields; a distance of one mile has been opened, cleared, and rooted.
Carried over...	721	25	5304	71½	6025	96½	

Road.	Government Money.		Commutation Money.		Total.		Nature of Work executed.
	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	
[Brought forward ..	721	25′	5,304	71½	6,025	96½	
Road from Kurinjamunai to Sammanturai.	200	0	2,000	14½	2,200	14½	This road has been worked in three sections; the first between Kurinjamunai and Tevelamunái. Works done are: two bridge abutments have been built, 30 feet by 12 feet by 2 feet each wall, and approaches to bridge have been filled. At Kattakaddi 94 yards by 12 feet by 2 feet of road have been raised; 113 yards of surface repairs done at Eluppadichenai, renewing a few of the bridge boards at Kannankuda; filled approaches and sodded the slope.—No. 2 section, between the latter station and Nadanai: 482 yards by 12 feet by 1 foot of road raised at Pankulam, and side drains opened to the said length; permanent work was the building of two abutment-walls, 30 feet by 10 feet by 2 feet, at Nadanai, and filling up the approaches; the large pile-bridge over Nadanai-áru has been repaired by removing boards and six of the piles and hand rails to a length of 60 feet, and refixing them; and section No. 3 worked between Nadanai and Sammanturai. At Rambattankuda 850 yards by 16 feet by 2 feet of road raised, and 591 yards of overhangings have been cleared between Savalakkadai and Sorikkalmunai.
Road from Sammanturai to Navalár.	47	0	387	37½	434	37½	278 yards by 10 feet by 2 feet of road raised at Vattivutti, and 915 yards of surface repairs done; six miles of road have been cleared of overhangings; a new deviation on this road has been effected at Ampárái to a distance of 1¼ mile by 10 feet; throughout this length it has been cut, cleared, and rooted, and only five miles of the road from Ampárái to Irakkámam has been cleared of overhangings.
Road from Andimadu to Várippattanchenai.	—		69	87½	69	87½	This is a new opening; 1,000 yards by 10 yards of jungles cleared and rooted.
Road from Nondichenai to Mullikkulam.	—		463	21½	463	21½	On this road the portion from Viraiyadi-áru to Mullikkulam has been newly opened to 12 feet in width, and rooted to a length of 2 miles; also the section of the road opened during last year to a distance of 706 yards by 12 feet by 2 feet has been raised.
Road from Arasadi to Malkamputti.	—		179	53	179	53	2041 yards by 12 by 1 of road raised, and 359 yards of surface repairs done, and approaches to bridges repaired.
Road from Karaitívu to Irakkámam.	280	62	1,645	34	1,925	96	3,802 yards of road widened and raised, 2,985 yards of surface repairs done, 800 yards of side-drains opened, 210 yards of over-hangings cleared between Malkamputti and Senkatpadai, repaired approaches to several bridges on this road, fixed hand-rails to the bridge at Madukkanar, 250 feet in length, and the bridge over Mavadippalli-áru 180 feet in length
Road to Oluvil village.	—		111	28	111	28	On this road 870 yards have been newly opened to 12 feet in width; raised 756 yards by 12 feet by 1½ foot of road; raised approaches to a bridge and levelled 570 yards of road.
Road from Akkaraimadu to Kurinjamunai road.	103	50	588	76	692	26	On this road 2,362 yards by 12 feet by 3 feet of road raised, 798 yards by 2 feet to 1 foot of side-drains opened, and 472 yards of jungle cleared and rooted.
Village roads. ...	140	25	938	22½	1,078	47½	The pile bridge at Sanjamarudu village has been completely renewed and widened to 10 feet, sanded approaches 62 yards, and road raised 36 yards by 10 feet by 2 feet. A new trace from Pangudaveli village to the new Badulla road, a distance of 3¼ miles, has been opened and rooted. The road from Vavunatívu to Karadippuval, a distance of 1½ mile, has been cleared on the sides of overhanging jungle. A deviation of 400 yards on the path from Tewalamunai to Pulukamavi tank has been effected by cutting, opening, and rooting. A new trace through the Island of Mantívu, to a distance of 500 yards, has been opened and rooted, and the entire length of the road from Nadanai to Divilané tank has been slightly cleared of overhanging jungle. Road from village Mudalaikúda to Kurinjamunai road, a distance of 500 yards by 10 feet by 2½ feet, has been raised through the swamp, and two temporary bridges (wooden) have been made, and their surface sanded.
Total ...	1,492	62	11,688	46	13,181	08	

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Report.

Forests.

The preservation of the forests was carefully attended to. The Forester travelled extensively all over the Province, and his presence, or the knowledge that he might at any time visit a locality, has put a stop to all fraud, and no timber appears to have been anywhere illegally felled. The demand for timber continues to be great, and a fair revenue may be derived by cutting, for export to India, of Palai or Ironwood, (but little used locally), of which there is a very large quantity all over the Province. The proceeds of the sale of timber gave a fair return, some 15,000 rupees' worth having been sold in this District, part of which was cut and removed to the market on contract under the supervision of the Forester, and the remainder being chiefly on sale of royalty, at thirty-three per cent., levied in kind on dead, half dead, and matured trees, standing for the most part in the Talawas or open plains, which have been nearly all formed by the cutting of the original forest for chenas. Comparatively little timber was given on payment of royalty in money; this only for local, agricultural, or industrial purposes, such as well-pipes, which are absolutely necessary in a sandy country, where in many parts no stone is procurable, and for canoes, which supply the only means of transport over a large part of the District, as well as of support by fishing to a very large section of the population. The trees used for the latter purpose are almost always Marudu or Kumbuka and wild Mango, both of which are here seldom turned to any other purpose, although the former is elsewhere considered valuable in many ways, and the latter gives good planking for temporary use. There are many kinds of trees in the forests here which, under the present system, and the being no longer able to obtain the best kinds for less than their market value, will come to be availed of. There is one, the Margosa, which affords a good and handsome ornamental wood, but is not often found of sufficient size, which grows in considerable abundance in several parts of the Province, and which has been extravagantly dealt with in being cut for knees and small timbers for boats.

Game.

Only three licenses to shoot game were issued here during the year, and judging by what one sees or hears, it might be concluded that the slaughter of it had very much diminished or nearly ceased; but this is not, I fear, the case; and although it is I believe pretty generally done legitimately – that is, in the open season and in the Pattu of the shooter — yet where natives are living in or near the forests at remote paddy fields, chenas, or cutting timber, it is not likely they at any time resist the temptation of supplying themselves with meat easily obtained. Only one case of illegal killing during the close season came to my notice, which was referred to the Deputy Queen's Advocate for prosecution. But little game is to be had for sale in the market here (Puliyantívu); but at Trincomalee, I am told, it can almost always be obtained during the open season at about six cents per lb.

The omission of throwing the onus of legal possession on the person or persons with whom venison is found, in the same way as required under the Butchers' Ordinance in regard to beef, is a defect in the Game Ordinance. I fear that while this remains, and the number of guns in the country continues as large as it is, efforts to preserve the game will be rather fruitless. Sixteen hundred and twelve in all new and transfer licenses for guns were issued at this Kachchéri in the year.

Elephants.

Six licenses to catch, and one to shoot elephants were granted; under the former only three were secured. A single elephant, or rogue, killed a Veddáh near Divilané, and is still about the same neighbourhood, although efforts have several times been made to compass his destruction.

Chetahs.

Rewards were paid here at 7 rupees and 50 cents each for the destruction of fifty-eight chetahs. The skins which are produced here are now sold, and realized on an average perhaps one-third of the amount of the reward.

Carts and Boats.

Four hundred and sixty-three cart, and one hundred and forty-two boat licenses were granted, shewing a continued and steady increase of the former, and decrease of the latter (412 and 155, respectively, in 1873), which has been going on for some years, being a strong argument in favour of the opening up of the District by addition to and improvement of the roads; the seventeen miles of gravelled road to the south from Kiḍḍánki being the chief, and the Badulla road comparatively a minor, source of the increase, many of the carts on the latter being from Badulla driven by Sinhalese. I have even seen some with Ratnapura licenses.

Public Buildings.

Ordinary repairs were effected on some of these. The Custom House was improved by the removal of some of the roof timbers and other repairs; the new jail was not

completed. Some progress was made in the erection of a new hospital and medical officer's house. The Police are still quartered in an indifferent but well-situated private building, and there appears no immediate prospect of barracks being provided for them. An estimate for the improvement of the salt store here was sanctioned, and the work is now in progress; an estimate was also sanctioned for a small store at Valaichchenai, twenty miles from here, on the Trincomalee road.

Village Tribunals.

One thousand nine hundred and thirteen pending and new civil cases (see Appendix) came before the Village Tribunals, of which 1,142 were decided, and 771 left pending; criminal, pending, and new cases, 533, of which 414 were decided. The absence of the President at the Supreme Court twice caused interruptions in his work, which would otherwise have been more. The Village Tribunal rules are reported as having been strictly enforced and carried out, and some improvements effected in opening out village lanes. The tribunals have now had a fair trial here, and may be considered successful and satisfactory; their extension will be, I believe, a boon to the people.

Village Councils.—Three hundred and twenty-two Village Councils were held, being forty-three in excess of the number in the preceding year, indicative of greater attention to cultivation, as, in the division where they are most frequent, it is attributable to activity and attention on the part of the headmen, and cultivation benefits; while elsewhere the people consult their individual interests, and the community suffers. Over 2,000 rupees of fines were recovered to meet awards, expenses, and for apportionment in aid of any necessary minor irrigation works.

Postal.

Except for some little improvement in the carriage and delivery of the mails, the postal arrangements continue unaltered, and the circuitous route from Kandy viâ Nuwara Eliya and Badulla is still adhered to, lengthening the distance from Kandy, over that by the direct route, by eighty-three miles, and causing a delay in delivery of from twenty-four to thirty hours.

The entire cost of the Postal Establishment in this Province amounts to 14,131 rupees, while the revenue on postage, including letters and parcels "on service," roughly calculated, is about 24,000 rupees per annum. It would, I think, be of advantage if official stamps with "H. M. S." on them, similar to those in use in India, were introduced, and this would afford an easy way of ascertaining what the postage on official despatches comes to.

Telegraphs.

The telegraph extension has proceeded but slowly. It has now reached Badulla, and posts for the line here have been cut in this District; but when the wire is likely to be continued to this, I have been unable to learn.

Education.

The school returns shew the total number who attended in the year as 3,243 boys and 322 girls, being a reduction on the numbers of the previous year by sixty-two and eighty-five, respectively. The decrease in the number of boys is, however, nearly all due to the less number, by 451, returned as having attended private schools, or those entirely native. There is an increase of 405 in the numbers at Government, Gospel Propagation Society, and Wesleyan Mission Schools; while the decline in the number of girls is nearly all in the Gospel Propagation Society Schools. The last, as far as this District is concerned, gives little but its name towards schools.

Fiscal's Office.

Statements of writs of execution against property for 1874, and recoveries under such writs, and of numbers of originals of personal processes for 1873-74, are given in the Appendix.

The work of the Department was, on the whole, satisfactory. Delays in service of process or carrying out writs here, as elsewhere, are from time to time complained of, but are often attributable to other causes than remissness on the part of Fiscal's officers. I hope that the inquiry which has been going on on these establishments throughout the Island may lead to the appointment of paid Marshalls under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, who should be provided for, not strictly according to the recoveries of each District, but on the general earnings of all, as the distances and nature of the country often enhance the difficulties of carrying out processes under the smaller and less important Courts.

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Casualties.

The following list of casualties, which I believe is imperfect, is taken from the principal headmen's reports:—

By fall of cocoanuts	... 2	Burnt by fire	... 1
Drowned in lake	... 4	Killed by an elephant	.. 1
Do. in wells	... 2	Killed by a buffalo	... 1
Do. in river	... 1	Suicide by hanging	... 1
Fall from a tamarind tree	... 1	Sudden deaths	... 5
		TOTAL ..	19

No cases of death from hydrophobia are given, although there were said to have been several. In one instance, as currently reported, four persons, of whom two died, were bitten by one dog. Dogs form one of the plagues - not a few—with which Puliyantívu is afflicted. The place swarms with them; the destruction of a paltry couple of hundred yearly by the Police does not suffice to keep under the stock of a prolific race. While the dog-killing lasts, owners who at other times bestow little or no care on their canine belongings, keep the animals strictly secluded, to appear again, when the penal days are past, with renewed vigour as disturbers of the public peace. A tax on such objects of danger and annoyance would be very beneficial.

A remarkable occurrence of a woman's having had four live children at a birth, two of whom died almost immediately, the other two living for a few days, was reported as having taken place at Arappattai, a few miles from here.

The Report of the Assistant Agent of Trincomalee on his District accompanies this. It is necessarily brief on account of, as he states, his short tenure of office, which commenced within this year.

The frequent changes of my Assistants at Trincomalee have not been without detriment to the District. I have had four different ones within two years, three of whom had no previous acquaintance with the country or people, and which could not be tolerably acquired by each under a year.

It is very desirable that a second judicial officer should be appointed. At present there is not even a second Justice of the Peace in the District. An Assistant Collector of Customs, to be also Justice of the Peace and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, would relieve the Assistant Agent, for although, as stated by Mr. Templer in his Report for 1873, none of the duties of the Assistant Government Agent in his various offices are singly onerous, the multiplicity of them prevents his giving full time and attention to any.

W. W. HUME,
Batticaloa Kachchéri, 4th June, 1875. Government Agent.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the Eastern Province for 1873-1874.

	In 1873.		In 1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue	33,387	23½	31,822	89	—		1,564	34½
Customs	39,719	5	36,105	77	—		3,613	28
Port and Warehouse Dues	1,113	28	1,482	38	369	10	—	
Land Sales	56,808	47½	42,755	19	—		14,053	28½
Land Revenue	47,733	5½	37,071	17½	—		10,661	88
Rents, exclusive of Land	2,010	1	2,080	0	69	99	—	
Licenses	56,750	4	59,889	98	3,139	94	—	
Stamps	36,841	77	38,836	94½	1,995	17½	—	
Taxes	3,526	11	3,620	86	94	75	—	
Pearl Fishery	427	68	388	80	—		38	88
Postage	419	18	300	77	—		118	41
Fines and Forfeitures	9,813	92	6,571	91½	—		3,242	0½
Sale of Government Property ...	52,379	44½	56,192	83½	3,813	39	—	
Reimbursements	10,401	66½	19,063	62	8,661	95½	—	
Interest	344	85	501	3½	156.	18½	—	
Miscellaneous	2,079	33½	1,530	12½	—		549	21
Special Receipts	3,933	28	1,758	3½	—		2,175	24½
Total—Rs.	357,698	37½	339,972	32½	18,300	49	36,016	54
							18,300	49
				Nett Decrease—Rs.			17,716	5

B.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province for 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.					
Arrears of immediately preceding year	27,474	28½	...	30,160	1½
Arrears of former years	374	42	...	358	78½
Customs.					
Imports	9,355	1	...	6,922	76
Warehouse rent	14	58	...	29	80
Port and Harbour Dues.					
Port Clearances	285	76	...	492	32
Land Sales					
Lands	52,643	2½	...	38,827	57½
Land Revenue.					
Paddy rehted	16,363	0	...	17,806	47
Paddy commuted	22,717	87½	...	10,016	0
Fine Grain and Indian Corn rented	814	93	...	1,430	90
Rents, exclusive of Land.					
Ferry Tolls	1,060	0	...	1,080	0
Government Buildings and Houses	599	96	..	600	0
Licenses.					
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy rent	31,541	69	...	31,600	0
Opium and Bang	40	0	...	40	0
Stamps.					
General Stamps	24,860	80½	...	25,766	82½
Postage Stamps	1,901	72½	...	1,877	5
Taxes.					
Assessment on Houses	1,275	55	...	1,283	78
Postage					
On Private Letters	181	52	...	100	30
Fines and Forfeitures.					
District Court	408	75	...	56	50
Police Court	2,215	45	...	2,706	19½
Kachchéri	1,280	98	...	742	36
Deputy Queen's Advocate	87	58	...	—	
Court of Requests	4	25	..	—	
Fiscal	10	75	...	—	
Deputy Postmaster-General	11	25	...	—	
Collector of Customs	280	0	...	—	
Justice of the Peace	—		...	3	0
Sale of Government Property.					
Salt for retail	20,308	98	...	18,573	20
Salt for wholesale	13,527	52	...	10,237	68
Salt short delivered	—		...	16	52
Weights and Measures	17	72	...	56	40
Timber	4,714	85¼	...	12,280	88¼
Unserviceable Stores	20	5	...	5	93
Reimbursements.					
Government *Gazette*	63	50	...	80	50
School Fees	75	26	...	78	23
Sale of School Books	278	79	...	152	20
Sale of School Stationery	47	83	...	19	35½
Maintenance of Prisoners	122	44	...	271	96
Prisoners' earnings	20	0	...	73	15
Survey Fees	7,152	75	...	5,387	75
Maintenance of Patients in Hospital	69	16	...	32	11
Cost of Irrigation Works	470	99¼	...	5,650	81½
Interest.					
On Arrears of Revenue	94	16	...	418	18¾
Miscellaneous.					
Over-payments	876	65½	...	540	31
Small receipts	880	29½	...	713	99
Special Receipts.					
Fees on Title Deeds	3,581	74	...	1,559	89½
Rs...	248,125	84	...	228,049	70

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C.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Batticaloa District, Eastern Province, for 1873 and 1874.

PARTICULARS.	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment	46,868	28	...	49,739	99
Do. Provisional Establishment	7,478	72¾	...	4,257	42
Office Contingencies	1,560	28	...	1,638	11¼
Pensions	737	33	...	1,289	15
Revenue Services	9,011	57	...	20,266	3½
Administration of Justice	221	25	..	2,146	12½
Charitable Allowance	2,156	75	...	1,979	87½
Hospitals	1,586	30	...	1,191	99
Police and Jails	3,491	85¾	...	3,665	42½
Rent	495	0	...	475	0
Transport	3,924	97½	...	3,245	34
Conveyance of Mails	7,171	66	...	7,500	0
Miscellaneous Services	2,437	41½	.	2,936	58½
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.	—		...	0	57
Lands taken for Government purposes	715	0	...	—	
Total—Rs.	87,852	39½		100,331	61¾

D.

AN ACCOUNT of the Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported beyond Seas and Coastwise in the two years ended 31st December, 1873 and 1874.

Description of Articles.	1873. Coastwise. Quantity.	Value. Rs. Cts.	Beyond Seas. Quantity	Value. Rs. Cts.	1874. Coastwise. Quantity.	Value. Rs. Cts.	Beyond Seas. Quantity.	Value. Rs. Cts.
Arecanuts	cwts. 881 0 0 and 16 bags	3063 0	cwts. 47 2 0	419 0	cwts. 161 0 0	1423 0	cwts. 1 1 0	2 0
Beeswax	cwts. 30 0 11 and 11 bags	3849 50	—	—	cwts. 33 3 23	949 0	—	—
Cocoanuts	No. 188125	5327 0	No. 3100	83 0	No. 66914	1134 0	No. 1650	54 50
Cod Fish Shells	—	—	—	—	31 packages	242 0	cwts. 0 2 0	10 0
Coffee	cwts. 136 2 0	1938 0	cwts. 75 2 14	3021 0	4786½ bushels	26823 0	147½ bushels	2538 75
Coir Rope	cwts. 66 0 0 8 bundles	784 0	—	—	cwts. 76 1 0	855 0	—	—
Copperah	cwts 6735 1 20 and 424 bags	57042 0	cwts 6395 0 0	41220 0	cwts. 10496 3 26	64784 0	cwts. 3864 0 0	24912 0
Cotton Goods	—	—	—	—	96 packages	9928 0	2 bundles	60 0
Dried Fish	cwts. 1660 1 23 70 bundles and 2 hhds.	19509 0	—	—	cwts. 544 2 1	3187 0	—	—
Fish Fins	—	—	—	—	cwts. 3 2 0	45 0	cwts. 0 3 0	60 0
Gall-nuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	cwts. 2772 0	7741 0
Grain, Paddy	88525 bushels	88696 0	—	—	110264½ bushels	111527 0	—	—
Hides and Skins	37 packages	734 0	1 bundle	20 0	8 packages	94 0	1 bundle	1 50
Timber.								
Chimil Panicha	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 logs	60 0
Ebony	930 logs	23433 0	—	—	7 logs	73 0	—	—
Golayambala	1 log	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halmillilla	1308 logs	10666 0	519 logs	4220 0	535 logs	5042 0	1490 logs	9510 0
Ironwood	5 logs	50 0	172 „	1141 0	143 „	1045 0	1840 „	16708 0
Kanjura	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 „	2 0
Kattuthankai	—	—	3 logs	9 0	—	—	—	—
Kokatty	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 log	4 0
Millilla	8 logs and 12 pieces	45 0	36 logs	243 0	150 logs	1581 0	96 „	797 0
Pasari	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 „	45 0
Rana	87 logs	1360 0	29 logs	265 0	21 logs	212 0	27 „	199 0
Sadavaku	—	—	—	—	3 „	9 0	29 „	175 0
Satinwood	733 logs and 26 planks	16763 0	179 logs	2106 0	230 „	5333 0	165 ogs and 15 planks	2380 0
Salampa	—	—	—	—	17 „	162 0	93 logs and 15 planks	754 50
Surapona	66 logs and 20 planks	197 0	7 logs	28 0	1 „	4 0	20 logs	188 0
Tanning Bark	cwts. 3280 and 700 bags	6070 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirukkondai	—	—	4 logs	21 0	5 logs	23 0	3 logs	18 0
Thumpalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	433 „	4038 0

E.

STATEMENT of Increase and Decrease on Imports, Port Dues, and Warehouse Rent, during the years 1873 and 1874.

Heads of Receipt.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	9,355 1 ...	6,922 76 ...	— ...	2,432 25
Port Dues	285 76 ...	492 32 ...	206 56 ...	—
Warehouse Rent....	14 58 ...	29 80 ...	15 42 ...	—
Total Rs.—	9,655 35	7,444 88	—	2,210 27

F.

STATEMENT shewing the Road Commutation Collections, including Arrears, for 1873 and 1874.

Year.	In Money.	In Labour.	Total.
1873 ...	39,804 29½ ...	— ...	39,804 29½
1874 ...	40,148 27 ...	— ...	40,148 27

Number of Defaulters arrested in 1873 ... 468 = Rs. 1,404
Do. do. 1874 ... 354 = 1,062

G.

STATEMENT of Paddy Rent Sales of the Batticaloa District for 1873 and 1874.

Pattu.	1873. Rs. Cts.	1874. Rs. Cts.
Koralai ...	1,898 75 ...	1,516 50
Rúkam ...	357 0 ...	279 0
Eravúr ...	1,366 0 ...	767 50
Manmunai ...	6,202 75 ...	4,319 50
Eruvil ...	413 50 ...	825 25
Poratívu ...	1,817 0 ...	2,806 7
Karaváku ...	679 50 ...	3,330 75
Chammanturai ...	1,463 75 ...	2,619 40
Nadukádu ...	543 75 ...	1,274 75
Nintavúr ...	720 50 ...	523 50
Akkarai ...	712 0 ...	781 0
Panáwa ..	248 50 ...	120 0
Bintenna ...	28 25 ...	27 50
Total,—Rs.	16,451 25 ...	19,190 72

H.

STATEMENT of Dry Grain Rent Sales of the Batticaloa District for 1873 and 1874.

Pattu.	1873. Rs. Cts.	1874. Rs. Cts.
Koralai ...	81 62 ...	128 25
Rúkam ...	— ...	149 75
Eravúr ...	34 50 ...	37 75
Manmunai ...	36 75 ...	153 90
Eruvil ...	1 0 ...	—
Poratívu ...	67 75 ...	142 0
Karaváku ...	3 25 ...	110 0
Chammanturai ...	8 75 ...	10 75
Nadukádu ...	81 50 ...	103 75
Nintavúr ...	1 0 ...	—
Akkarai ...	68 31 ...	192 0
Panáwa ...	107 0 ...	109 25
Bintenna ...	412 75 ...	355 50
Total – Rs	904 18 ...	1,432 90

J.

STATEMENT of Land granted and sold in the Batticaloa District for 1873 and 1874.

	1873. A. R. P.	1874. A. R. P.
Extent of Land given on Certificate of No Claim ..	— ...	1,113 3 37
Do. do. payment of half value ...	199 1 23 ...	430 0 39
Do. do. sold by Auction	3,043 3 2 ...	2,723 1 26
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Amount of half value recovered	740 50 ...	1,136 50
Do. realized by sale of Land on irrigation conditions ...	39,941 47½ ...	31,625 97½
Do. do. on ordinary terms ...	11,961 5 ...	6,065 10
Do. of Survey Fees credited at Batticaloa... ...	7,152 75 ...	5,387 75

K.

RETURN of Salt sold in the Batticaloa District for 1873 and 1874.

Year.	Retail. Cwts. lbs.	Rs. Cts.	Wholesale. Cwts. lbs.	Rs. Cts.
1873 ...	8,605 56 ...	20,308 98	5,732 0 ...	13,527 52
1874 ...	7,870 0 ...	18,573 20	4,338 0 ...	10,237 68

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Appendix.

L.

POPULATION Return of the Batticaloa District, Eastern Province, for 1874.

PAITU.	Europeans.		European Descendants.		Tamils.		Sinhalese.		Others.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kóralai ...	1	—	—	—	1,033	1,013	6	—	1,438	1,119	2,478	2,162
Eravúr and Pukam	3	5	1	—	2,766	2,342	12	6	1,371	1,259	4,153	3,612
Manmunai ...	16	9	126	103	9,193	8,441	35	5	8,610	6,388	17,980	14,946
Eruvil ...	1	—	1	—	2,687	2,671	—	—	2	—	2,691	2,671
Póratívu ...	—	—	—	—	2,030	1,816	216	212	—	—	2,246	2 028
Karaiváku ...	1	2	18	12	4,740	4,808	10	1	4,452	4,181	9,221	9,004
Chammanturai ...	—	—	2	3	1,194	1,102	1	—	1,311	1,249	2,511	2,354
Nauukádu ...	1	—	—	—	246	197	393	378	365	382	1,005	957
Nintavúr ...	—	—	—	—	305	280	—	—	1,178	1,185	1,483	1,465
Akkarai ...	1	1	4	—	1,195	1,155	315	220	2,380	2,275	3,895	3,651
Pintcama ...	—	—	—	—	56	20	683	825	—	—	739	845
Panáwa ...	—	—	—	—	337	224	485	350	539	530	1,361	1,104
TOTAL ...	24	17	152	118	25,782	24,069	2,156	1,997	21,649	18,598	49,763	44,799

M.

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

Cases pending on 31st December, 1873	493
Institutions	1420
Total —	1913
1. Decided on admission	98
2. Decided by default	11
3. Decided by amicable settlement	227
4. Withdrawn by plaintiff	611
5. Decided on evidence	186
6. Struck off as being beyond the jurisdiction	3
7. Struck off as having prescribed	1
8. Appeals	5
9. Of which judgment confirmed	4
10. Of which remission in judgment	1
11. Total cases decided	1142
12. Cases pending on 31st December, 1874	771

Criminal.

Pending on 31st December, 1873	66
Institutions in 1874	467
Total —	533
1. Decided on admission	28
2. Struck off	333
2. Decided on evidence	44
4 Struck off as being beyond the jurisdiction	2
5. Appeals	7
6. Of which confirmed	2
7. Of which fines reduced	4
8. Of which set aside	1
9. Total cases decided	414
10. Pending on 31st December 1874	119

Of the Village Tribunal Rules, the following clauses have been strictly enforced and carried out, and are appreciated by the people, viz. :—

No. 3, about village paths.
„ 14, „ cattle list.
„ 16, „ cattle branding.
„ 28, „ pasturage.
No. 31, about compounds and fences.
„ 32, „ obscene language.
„ 37, „ prohibition to fish at Kallár Bay.

IMPROVEMENTS made in the last year under Rules framed subject to the Ordinance of 1871:—

1st Division.—Kaluthavalai to Kodda Kallar.

	Number.	Estimated Cost. Rs.	Cts.
Lanes newly opened	4	40	0
Lanes widened	3.	30	0
Clearing compounds, &c.	—	50	0

2nd Division.—Periya Kallár to Pandirupu and Naipadimoni.

	Number.		Estimated Cost. Rs.	Cts.
Lanes newly opened	8		80	0
Lanes widened	10		60	0
Clearing compounds, &c.	—		110	0

3rd Division.—Kalmunai to Karaitivu.

Lanes newly opened	6		10	0
Lanes widened	4		40	0
Clearing compounds, &c.	—		60	0

4th Division.—Palukámam to Mandúr.

Lanes newly opened	5		40	0
Lanes widened	3		25	0
Clearing compounds, &c.	—		90	0

Total expenses incurred in improving the Lanes, &c., in the four Divisions, estimated at 715 rupees.

N.

VILLAGE COUNCILS under the Irrigation Ordinance for 1874.

Presidents.	Number of Councils held.
Kóralái Udaiyár	3
Eravúr Vanniyá	46
Erávúr Udaiyár	0
Manmunai Vanniyá	21
Porativu Udaiyár	10
Karavaku Vanniyá	22
Chammanturai Vanniyá	34
Akkarai Vanniyá	23
Panáwa Rutémahatmayá	5
Irrigation Vanniyá	158
Total ...	322

		Number.
Number of Divisions	... ...	10
Number of Councils held	... ...	322

		Rs.	Cts.
Fines imposed	... ...	2,473	25
Fines recovered	... .	849	82
Fines arrears of former years	...	1,171	68

	Number.
Appeals from Village Councils ...	9
Of which decision confirmed ...	1
dismissed ...	3
finding confirmed, but fine reduced	3
remanded for further hearing	2

O.

STATEMENT of Letters, &c., despatched and received in the Eastern Province during 1874.

Despatched.	*Number.*	*Received.*	*Number.*
Letters on Service ...	23,296	Letters on Service ...	21,676
Letters post paid ...	52,845	Letters post paid ...	52,888
Letters post not paid ...	2,358	Letters post not paid ...	2,677
Parcels on Service ...	2,112	Parcels on Service ...	898
Parcels, private ...	745	Parcels, private ...	1,983
Letters registered ...	2,755	Letters registered ...	1,925
Newspapers ...	4,836	Newspapers ...	23,814
Post Cards ...	61	Post Cards ...	112

P.

RETURN of Schools in the Batticaloa District.

By whom established.	Number of Schools teaching				Number of Pupils.	
	English.	English and Tamil.	Tamil	Kóran.	Boys.	Girls.
Government	—	—	4	—	220	—
Gospel Propagation Society ..	2	—	17	—	778	54
Wesleyan Mission	1	7	20	—	1,151	268
Roman Catholic Mission ..	1	—	1	—	164	—
Private parties	—	—	23	30	930	—
Total—	4	7	65	30	3,243	322

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Appendix.

Q.

STATEMENT of Writs of Execution against Property for 1874.

	Not received.	Number of Sales fixed.		No. of Sales held.	No. of Sales not held.	Prevailing reasons for not holding.
		Immoveable.	Moveable.			
District Court ...	443	419	46	195	290	Sale stayed by plaintiff for want of bidders.
Court of Requests ...	970	361	148	168	341	
Warrants of Distress ..	608	—	—	—	—	Recoveries without sale. Jail maintenance.
Village Tribunals ...	361	24	7	9	22	
Do. Distress Warrants	34	—	—	—	—	
Police Court ...	71	13	6	11	8	Settled by parties.

STATEMENT of Recoveries under Writs of Execution against Property for 1873 and 1874.

1873.	Amount recovered by Sale.		Amount recovered without Sale.		Settled between Parties.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
District Court	31,348	79½	1,872	39½	7,902	45	41,123	64
Court of Requests	6,048	68	2,812	18	5,181	97½	14,042	83½
Village Tribunal	252	59½	45	87	943	5½	1,241	52
1874.								
District Court	33,821	24	3,079	5½	10,130	56	47,030	85½
Court of Requests	3,644	63	3,064	64	4,630	24¾	11,338	95½
Village Tribunal	91	79¾	182	65	131	33	405	77¾

STATEMENT of Originals of Personal Process for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.		1874.	
	Served.	Not Served.	Served.	Not served.
District Court	2,147	86	1,850	260
Court of Requests	1,683	455	3,041	561
Justice of the Peace ...	111	42	816	230
Total—	3,941	583	5,707	1,051

R.

WRITS of Distress for Prisoners' Maintenance for 1874.

		Rs.	Cts.
Amount due	...	3,808	14
Amount recovered	...	220	62
Amount outstanding	Rs.	3,587	52

WRITS of Distress received from the Village Tribunal for 1874.

		Rs.	Cts.
Amount of fines ...	...	140	50
Amount recovered	...	103	0
Reported no property	...	16	50
Amount outstanding	...	21	0
Total—Rs.		140	50

W. W. HUME,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1874.

APPOINTED here only on the 9th January of this year, I am unable to give more than the statistics of the past year, with a few remarks of what I have noticed since my short tenure of office.

Revenue.

The total revenue of the year was 111,922 rupees and 62½ cents, shewing but a slight increase over the preceding, of 2,360 rupees and 9 cents; but it is only over the quinquennial average by 495 rupees and 11 cents, as follows:—

	Rs.	Cts.
1869	116,672	70
1870	95,189	87
1871	113,620	90
1872	117,091	56
1873	109,562	53
Total—Rs.	552,137	56
Average—Rs.	110,427	51

In fact, were it not for the recoveries, for the first time collected this year, of the Government instalment on account of irrigation, there would have been a decrease.

The principal sources of increase have been from:—

Customs, chiefly owing to a large number of vessels bringing rice.

Licenses.—The arrack rent has steadily increased since 1868.

Stamps.—This is also a heading which shews a gradual increase, of which the former may have something to do.

Assessment on Houses, which has doubled since 1870, when it was not half that for the former year (1869.)

Postage, if we add the revenue collected under the head "Stamps," shews a slight increase.

Sale of Government property shews an increase, because a large sum of royalty on timber, which was in deposit, was brought to account; it would otherwise shew a decrease, chiefly in the sale of salt, which is unsatisfactory.

Reimbursement.—Entirely owing to the collection on account of irrigation—first year collected.

There has been a decrease under the following heads:—"Arrears of Revenue," "Land Sales," "Land Revenue," "Pearl Fishery, rent of," "Fines and Forfeitures," "Interest," and "Special Receipts."

I will deal, as far as I am able to gather information, with each:—

Arrears of Revenue.—There is very little outstanding under this head.

Land Sales.—There is not apparently so much demand for land as in former years.

Land Revenue.—A small decrease, which is casual.

Pearl Fishery.—The system of renting this source of revenue is the most pernicious that could be imagined; no restrictions are placed on the renter, and he can and has fished every oyster he can get hold of, whatever their size or age. The consequence is that every year the rent becomes less and less, and for the current year there is actually no bid whatever. Thinking perhaps that there might be some dodging about this, I recently went to the bay, which is about fifteen miles by sea from Trincomalee. I took about twenty divers in four boats, and explored nearly every part of the bay, but found only three full-growr oysters, in one of which only were two badly-shaped pearls, though of a good colour; they were valued at 50 cents. It was quite clear to me that the last renter had not left an oyster unturned, and even then he is said to have been a loser. This bivalve arrives at maturity in three years; there should no fishery, therefore, be allowed for at least three years. That they will again be found, if left undisturbed, is pretty sure, for we found numerous seedlings, or "chicken," as the natives technically call them. All that can be done at present is to set a guard to prevent any illicit fishing, and this has been done.

Fines and Forfeitures.—This is casual and fluctuating.

Interest.—This is the lowest amount collected for the last thirteen years.

Special Receipts.—Casual. Appendix A. shews the various items detailed.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

TRINCOMALEE.

Report.

Expenditure.

There was a slight increase of expenditure over that of 1873, but considerably less than that of former years. I annex a statement (Appendix C.) for the last two years.

Elephants.

Elephants in this District are very numerous, and in some places very troublesome, and, from being left alone for some time, have become in many places very bold and dangerous. They are very destructive to the forests, being particularly fond of the leaf of the ironwood tree; they do not simply browse, but wrench the limbs right off, and generally they select a line of road and cause obstructions in many places. In passing through the northern part of the District lately on circuit, I saw numerous instances of this, and I heard elephants "breaking," as it is termed, in every direction. When it is considered what a quantity of food one elephant requires daily, the destructive habits of this beast are really more serious than at first sight it would appear. The restriction of shooting has been much aided by the scarcity of gunpowder, and game is consequently more frequently met with, and that continuous popping of guns in forests near outlying villages is seldom now heard. Scarcity of powder has much enhanced its price, and the natives of this District are too poor to buy at its present price. I should like to see the duty on gunpowder very much raised, for I believe it would act as the best gamekeeper. To real sportsmen who do not go in for pot-hunting, the increased price of powder would little matter.

Bridging North Coast Road.

In some places this is absolutely necessary, as during rainy weather whole villages are literally cut off from all communication. Palmyrah pile bridges would be cheapest and answer the purpose well.

Registering Bullock Carts.

The number of carts registered for the last five years has been—

1870	.....	93
1871	.....	98
1872	.....	81
1873	.....	101
1874	.....	180

This small quantity, though increasing, is very unsatisfactory. I am afraid that the requirements of the Ordinance are evaded in every way. A list is being made of all owners of carts, and those that do not register will be watched.

Irrigation.

I have been here too short a time to venture an opinion on this very important subject. A great deal has been done for so small a District, and an appreciable benefit has already shewn itself; the greatest work of all—that of restoring Kantálai, or Gantaláwa, is fast verging completion, and must prove a success, were there a population to utilise the immense quantity of water that this tank is capable of containing.

I annex the usual annual statistics of

Revenue and Expenditure;
Lands;
Salt;
Paddy;
Fine Grain Rent Sales;
Letters received and despatched;
Road Committee returns;
Return of Marriages, Births and Deaths;
Return of Irrigation Works.

Village Tribunals.

The Village Tribunals which were introduced into the Kaḍḍukkulam Pattu in 1873 have been very successfully worked. Out of 623 cases, there were only four appeals, all of which were confirmed by the Assistant Government Agent. I annex a statement shewing the classification of the various cases. The Ordinance has been extended this year to the Koḍḍiyár Pattu, and I see no reason why it should not also be introduced into the Tampalakámam Pattu, excluding the town and gravets of Trincomalee, which, it is well to note, contains more than half the population of the District.

Trincomalee Kachchéri,
27th May, 1875.

R. C. POLE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

APPENDIX.

A.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Trincomalee District for the years 1873 and 1874.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.
Arrears of Revenue.				
Arrears of immediately preceding year	5,202	17	1,170	15
Arrears of former years	336	36	133	94
Customs.				
Imports	26,447	14	29,136	15
Warehouse Rent	3,860	74	17	6
Sundries	41	58	—	
Port and Harbour Dues.				
Port Clearances	760	2	900	6
Pilotage	67	50	90	0
Land Sales.				
Lands	4,165	45	3,927	61½
Land Revenue.				
Paddy rented	6,670	0	7,464	25
Paddy unrented	1,054	89	154	93
Fine Grain rented	26	36	135	0
Fine Grain unrented	65	50	3	0
Indian Corn rented	16	0	14	0
Indian Corn unrented	4	50	11	62
Rent of Lands	—		35	0
Rents, exclusive of Lands.				
Government Buildings and Houses	350	1	400	0
Licenses.				
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Rents	25,088	35	28,179	98
Opium and Bang	80	0	70	0
Stamps.				
Printed	7,864	14	8,702	93½
Postage	2,256	25	2,490	13½
Pearl Fishery.				
Sale of Rent	427	68	388	80
Taxes.				
Assessment on Houses	2,250	56	2,337	8
Postage.				
On Private Letters	237	66	200	47
Fines and Forfeitures.				
Assistant Government Agent	3,949	40	1,827	67½
Requests Court	—		14	0
District Court	699	96	61	12
Police Court	863	5	1,102	61½
Deputy Fiscal	—		68	55
Master Attendant	2	50	—	
Sale of Government Property.				
Salt for Retail	5,515	32	7,516	60
Salt for Wholesale	7,241	28	4,484	0
Weights and Measures	23	15	13	43
Timber Duty	248	47	2,853	19
Proceeds Sale of Unserviceable Stores	42	10	155	0
Sale of Government Bull	70	0	—	
Sale of site of Salt Store	650	0	—	
Reimbursements.				
"Government Gazette"	15	50	—	
School Fees	138	95½	129	3
School Books	162	4	84	22
School Stationery	17	28½	16	96
Maintenance of Prisoners	395	91½	246	82
Prisoners' earnings	—		5	75
Survey Fees	1,151	74½	2,745	75
Maintenance of Coolies in Hospital	—		28	78
Recoveries on account of Irrigation	—		4,060	24
Interest.				
On Arrears of Revenue	250	69	82	85
Miscellaneous.				
Small Receipts	655	64½	275	82½
Special Receipts.				
Fees on Title Deeds	196	67	198	14
TOTAL — Rs.	109,562	53½	111,922	62½

B.

RETURN of all Local Revenues raised and appropriated under the authority of any Municipal authority, not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony, for 1874.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
EASTERN PROVINCE.				
Trincomalee.				
Balance in hand of the Trincomalee District Road Committee on the 31st December, 1873 ...	3,561	92		
Recovered arrears of 1873 ...	134	50		
Recovered arrears of previous years	48	75		
Unexpended balance on two-thirds of Commutation Money apportioned on account of principal works for 1873 ...	0	69		
Rest-house collections ...	547	39		
			4,293	25
Recovered Commutation of 1874.				
Trincomalee ...	2,569	50		
Tamil villages in Kaddukkulam ...	738	25		
Sinhalese do. do. ...	243	75		
Tampalakámam Pattu	1,177	0		
Koddiyár Pattu	1,145	50		
			5,874	0
Recovered from defaulters of 1874, at Rs. 3·25 ...			1,091	5
Fines levied			61	37
Government contributions on account of the Rest-house Keepers' salaries			440	0
Value of Articles lost			9	75
TOTAL — Rs.			11,769	42

EXPENDITURE.	In Money. Rs.	Cts.	Total. Rs.	Cts.
Cost of carrying out provisions of the Ordinance.				
Establishment	519	96		
Per-centage to the Division Officers	575	8		
Commission to Collectors ...	157	35		
Office Contingencies	105	94		
			1,358	33
Principal Works.				
Town roads	2,000	0		
Coast road	1,358	67		
Kandy road	173	0		
Repair of Rest-houses ...	580	4		
Furnishing Rest-houses ...	316	89		
Salaries of Rest-house Keepers ...	881	76		
			5,210	36
Minor Works.				
Minor Roads	1,533	25		
Salaries of Ferrymen ...	536	50		
Purchase of Ferry Boats ...	126	50		
Purchase of materials ...	89	11		
Purchase of new tools ...	52	62		
			2,337	98
			8,906	67
Balance in hand on the 31st December, 1874.			2,862	75
TOTAL —Rs.			11,769	42

C.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Trincomalee District, for 1873 and 1874.

PARTICULARS.	1873. Rs.	Cts.		1874. Rs.	Cts.
Salaries, Fixed Establishment	25,912	51	...	25,071	5
Salaries, Provisional	6,870	99	...	6,871	34
Office Contingencies	3,089	0	...	2,072	38
Pensions	2,879	41½	...	3,812	4½
Revenue Services	5,711	68	...	7,418	86
Administration of Justice	111	0	...	356	63
Charitable Allowance	2,050	62½	...	1,942	25
Hospitals	2,108	59½	...	2,058	29½
Police and Jails	935	33	...	998	24
Rent	—		...	—	
Transport	1,211	95	...	2,103	21
Miscellaneous	847	90	...	570	50
Refund of Duties, &c.	64	0	...	76	74
Conveyance of Mails	4,080	0	...	4,080	0
TOTAL.....Rs	55,872	99½	...	57,461	54

D.

STATEMENT of Paddy Rent Sales of the Trincomalee District, for 1873 and 1874.

DIVISIONS.	1873.			1874.	
Trincomalee ... Tampalakámam ...	1,905	50	.....	3,117	25
Koddiyár ...	2,322	0	.....	2,750	50
Kaddukulam ...	1,379	0	.....	1,678	75
Tamankaduwa ...	1,063	50	.....	—	
Total —Rs.	6,670	0		7,546	50

E.

STATEMENT of Letters, &c., dispatched and received at the Trincomalee Post Office during the year 1874.

DESCRIPTION.	1874. Despatched.	Received.
Letters on Service	9,195	7,819
Letters post paid	24,205	24,449
Letters post not paid	1,396	1,489
Parcels on Service	754	347
Parcels, private	271	844
Registered Letters	1,123	653
Newspapers	1,241	10,073
Post Cards	32	34
TOTAL ...	38,217	45,708

F.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain Rent Sales of the Trincomalee District for 1873 and 1874.

DIVISIONS.	1873. Rs. Cts.	1874. Rs. Cts.
Trincomalee..... Tampalakámam	3 50	17 0
Keddiyár	—	3 50
Kaddukulam..	22 50	113 50
Tamankaduwa.....	—	—
TOTAL—Rs.	26 0	134 0

G.

RETURN of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, registered in the Trincomalee District from 1868 to 1873.

Years.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1868	76	713	656
1869	136	586	513
1870	157	646	467
1871	116	675	459
1872	133	818	576
1873	141	717	633
1874	92	619	502

H.

STATEMENT of Number of Men liable to Labour, &c., for 1873 and 1874.

	1873.	1874.	Total.
Number of men liable to labour	5,935	4,978	10,913
Number orked	—	—	—
Number paid at Rs. 1 up to 1867, and Rs. 1·50 up to 1874	3,415	3,181	6,596
Number paid at Rs. 1·25 up to 1867, and Rs. 1·75 up to 1874	1,064	630	1,694
Number paid at Rs. 2 up to 1867, and Rs. 3 up to 1874	257	261	518
Number of exemptions, &c.	120	42	162
Number of defaulters to pay	691	454	1,145
Number of defaulters subsequently paid ...	218	98	316
Number of defaulters sent to jail	35	39	74

I.

RETURN of Cases instituted in the Village Tribunals of Kaḍḍukuḷam Pattu of the Trincomalee District during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.	1874.	Total.
INSTITUTIONS	366	257	623
DECISIONS:—			
Breaches of Village Committee Rules ...	46	34	80
Irrigation	34	15	49
Civil.			
Money	229	97	326
Land	7	6	13
Criminal.			
Assault	13	7	20
Theft	8	7	15
Malicious Injury	2	2	4
Cattle Trespass	2	1	3
Maintenance	3	1	4
Cases settled by consent	22	23	45
APPEALS:—			
To Assistant Government Agent.			
Confirmed	2	2	4
Set aside	—	—	—
To His Excellency the Governor.			
Confirmed	—	—	—
Set aside	—	—	—

62 Cases pending.

J.

RETURN of Salt sold in the Trincomalee District during 1873 and 1874.

	Retail.					Wholesale.				
Year.	Cwts.	lbs.		Rs.	Cts.	Cwts.	lbs.		Rs.	Cts.
1873 ...	2,337	0	...	5,515	32	3,068	0	...	7,241	28
1874 ...	3,185	0	...	7,516	60	1,900	0	...	4,484	0

K.

RETURN of Lands sold and granted in the Trincomalee District during 1873 and 1874.

	1873. A.	R.	P.		1874. A.	R.	P.
Extent of Land given on Certificate of no Claim ...	67	1	37·08	...	—		
Do. do. on payment of half value ...	38	1	35	...	53	3	17
Do. sold by Auction ...	250	2	2	...	347	0	8
	Rs.	Cts.			Rs.	Cts.	
Amount of half valuation recovered ...	133	50		...	404	0	
Amount realized by sale of land on irrigation conditions ...	2,605	70		...	3,361	61½	
Do. do. on ordinary terms. ...	1,426	25		...	162	0	
Amount of survey fees credited at Trincomalee ...	1,151	74½		...	2,745	75	

L.

RETURN of Irrigation Works undertaken in the Trincomalee District during 1874.

Name of Work.	Actual Expenditure.	Estimated Acreage capable of irrigation.	Extent of Government Land sold.	Extent of Land belonging to Government.	Amount realized by sale of Crown Land.	Increased by the anticipated.
	Rs. Cts.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Allai Tank ...	26,739 94					
Mútúr Channel ...	15,283 60	2,295 3 33	1,617 2 38	678 0 35	24,109 0	—
Branch Extension Channel ...	8,819 24					
	50,842 78					
Periyakulam Tank ...	15,795 0					
Low-level Channel ...	1,571 91	867 0 18	497 3 37	369 0 21	3,218 50	—
High-level do. ...	2,381 0					
	19,747 91					
Rs.	70,590 69					

R. C. POLE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, ANURÁDHAPURA, FOR THE YEAR 1874.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

Report.

THE North-Central Province, formed by the amalgamation of the Districts of Nuwarakaláwiya (a portion of the Northern Province), Tamankaḍuwa (a portion of the Eastern Province), and Demala Pattu (a portion of the North-Western Province), was created a separate Province by Proclamation dated 6th September, 1873. The Demala Pattu was, however, re-annexed to the North-Western Province by Proclamation dated 22nd December, 1874. For the present, therefore, the Province consists of Nuwarakaláwiya and Tamankaḍuwa. The area and population of these Districts are as follows, viz.: —

	Square Miles.		Population.
Nuwarakaláwiya	2,945	...	58,270
Tamankaḍuwa	1,027	...	4,768
Total...	3,972	...	63,038

In Nuwarakaláwiya the Tamil and Moorish inhabitants are but a small proportion of the population, the bulk of which is Kandyan Sinhalese; but in Tamankaḍuwa the numbers of each nationality are about equal.

The separation of Tamankaḍuwa from the Eastern Province has not found much favour amongst the people of that district, and, in the Egoḍa Pattu in particular, objections have been strongly urged against the measure; but this feeling will perhaps wear off. The distance from Anurádhapura is the main objection urged, and that possibly is really found to be an inconvenience. Excepting for a few months in 1870, when Egoḍa Pattu was attached to Batticaloa, Trincomalee has always been the head-quarters station of the District, and that town is no doubt more easy of access than Anurádhapura; but as I have taken care to explain to the people, they may be sure the change would not have been effected by Government without due consideration for their general interests.

In his Administration Report for 1873 my predecessor shewed that the chief wants of the Province were: 1st, the improvement of the means of communication; 2nd, the scientific storage and economical distribution of water for purposes of irrigation. Some progress was made during the year towards remedying these wants.

The following sums were voted by Government for various principal roads, viz.:—

Kandy-Trincomalee road, in the North-Central Province	Rs.	5,178	00*
Central road, in the North-Central Province		58,410	00†
Road from Puttaḷam to Trincomalee		4,331	25‡
Road towards Kurunégala		1,961	00§
Road from Galkuḷam to Anurádhapura		5,000	00
Road from Rambawe to Anurádhapura		1,200	00
	Rs.	76,080	00

Comparatively little work was executed on any of the roads, excepting on the Kandy-Trincomalee and Central roads. On the former the greater part of the improvement was effected immediately on either side of the new bridge across the Gal-oya, the erection of which was completed during the year under the able superintendence of Mr. F. Armstrong, commanding the 7th Division of Pioneers. On the latter, the road was improved to within

* In addition to this there were general votes for the improvement of the whole line of road from Dambulla to Trincomalee, amounting to 93,038 rupees, the proportion of which falling to this Province cannot be stated.

† This includes 7,080 rupees of road tax money, and is exclusive of 40,000 rupees voted for improvement of the line of road generally. It cannot be stated whether any part of this sum was to be spent in the North-Central Province.

‡ Including 2,948 rupees and 25 cents road tax money.

§ Including 966 rupees road tax money.

three miles of Elagamuwa. All the large bridges required on this line have now been completed. Liberal provision has been made for both these roads for 1875, and a Provincial Assistant having been appointed in October last, I have no doubt their improvement will be vigorously prosecuted by Mr. MacBride.

The sums allowed for the other principal roads were too small to allow of very much being done to improve them, but they are being more liberally dealt with in 1875. The improvement of the road and bridging of the streams on the line from Puttalam to Trincomalee, are of vital importance to this Province. Towards the end of 1874 nearly all the grain for consumption in the Province had to be imported from one or other of these towns, owing to the complete failure of cultivation in all the country about—the result of an unprecedented, continuous drought. The exceedingly bad state of the road offered great hindrances to the introduction of supplies, and led to their cost being much enhanced.

Besides the votes above-mentioned, a sum of 12,000 rupees was allowed for relief road works, it being found necessary to provide employment for the people who were driven to extremities from the want of food supplies. Of this sum, however, only 10,311 rupees and 20 cents were spent. A line of road was opened across the Demala Pattu from the Puttalam road to near Chilaw, and another across the eastern portion of Nuwarakaláwiya from Horowapotána, on the Anurádhapura-Trincomalee road, to Alut-oya, on the road from Kandy to Trincomalee, was partially opened.

It was proposed to Government to improve the Rágama route to Kurunégala, with the view of making that the most direct line of communication with the railway, but this proposal was not approved of.

The system adopted by Government, with the view of restoring the tanks of this Province, is fully explained in the last Administration Report. Of the larger tanks—those the restoration of which Government take into their own hands—two have been undertaken during the year, viz., Bassawakulam and Madawachchiya-Mahawewa.

Bassawakulam is a tank of about 255 acres in area, situated adjoining Anurádhapura, and capable, if it fills, of irrigating 800 acres. If it be found that a good supply of water is to be had, I do not doubt this land, nearly all of which is Crown property, will sell well. The estimated cost of restoring the tank and opening the irrigation channels needed is 39,165 rupees.

Madawachchi-Mahawewa is situated in the Central road, where the roads to Mannár and to Trincomalee, viâ Horowapotána diverge from it. The area is about 180 acres, and the estimated cost of repair 24,831 rupees and 67 cents. There is no doubt this tank will fill. It is capable of irrigating 300 acres, most of which belongs to the Crown. The proprietors of the land at present cultivated will not be able to purchase the whole of the irrigable area; but when the tank was undertaken, it was the impression, I believe, that either Jaffna or Indian immigrants would settle at the village, which is situated at a point where there is always a good demand for supplies.

In furtherance of the policy whereby a certain number of tanks of this class was to be restored in each year, for several successive years, the preliminary survey of two other tanks near the Central road—Elagamuwa and Korasagalla—was begun about August last.* The preliminary survey of Kelapanáwewa, a tank a short distance from the Puttalam road, ten or eleven miles from Anurádhapura, was also made; but the proprietors having strongly objected to the work being undertaken by Government, its repair has not been proceeded with. No other tanks of this class were surveyed during the year.

Before leaving the subject of these tanks, I take the opportunity of observing that the expense of making the preliminary surveys seems to me to be out of proportion to the cost of the works themselves. The following information was furnished to me lately by the Irrigation Assistant:—

STATEMENT of Expenditure incurred on the Preliminary Surveys of the following Tanks.

Name of Work.	Pay of Officers.	Travelling and Horse Allowance of Officers.	Labour.	TOTAL.	
Bassawakulam.....	5,774 13	... 160 0	... 1,382 54	... 7,316 67	
Madawachchiyawewa	3 043 27	... 318 79	... 575 59	... 3,937 65	
Kelapanáwewa.....	1,333 32	... 400 0	... 428 88	... 2,162 20	
Elagamuwawewa ... Korasagallawewa ...	2,999 97	... 190 0	... 1,190 29	... 4,380 26	To March, 1875.

This shews that Government have spent 6,542 rupees and 46 cents for surveying three tanks that they do not intend to undertake the restoration of. I cannot but think that the information needed to enable Government to decide whether a work ought to be undertaken or not, should be obtainable at less cost than that.

The village tanks next claim attention. I annex a list of those worked on by the proprietors during the year. Estimates were sanctioned for the construction of ten sluices,

* The survey was finished in 1875, and the project of restoring these tanks has been abandoned, as it was found Government would derive no sufficient return for the expenditure.

but none of them were completed during the year, and only two were commenced, viz., those at Alánkulam in Nuwaragam Kóralé, and Gurukandégama in Kadawat Kóralé. The result therefore, in so far as regards the Government share of work, has not been very satisfactory. Different arrangements have however been made for the supervision of the sluice-work undertaken in 1876, and it remains to be seen whether these will prove more successful or not.* The proprietors, on the other hand, have, as a rule, done their share of work well. A little hesitation was in some instances displayed at the outset, when labour was called for under the village rules, but the opposition originated only with a small minority of indolent proprietors, and was not actively persisted in after a few examples had been made, defaulters being punished by the Village Tribunal. The success with which the new rules were worked, and the good result obtained by the proper application of the united labour of the paṇgukárayó, must be attributed mainly, however, to the exertions of Mr. Cummins, the Superintendent of Village Tanks, who deserves the greatest credit for the untiring energy and the patience with which he pursued his duty of directing the villagers, in the face of many disheartening circumstances, originating in the apathy, suspicion, and passive resistance of an ignorant and superstitious people.

A great impediment to the general progress of work in village tanks is the seeming difficulty in finding competent superintendents. These officers must possess a knowledge of surveying and levelling; must be able to set out the earthwork to be done by the paṇgukárayó; and must speak Singhalese fluently. Mr. Cummins seems to be the only officer possessing these qualifications, whom it was found possible to spare from the Public Works Department; but there are other officers with the necessary qualifications in the Department. It is clear, however, that unless the number of superintendents be increased, and unless they be provided with two or three assistants each, the repair of these village tanks must make very slow progress.

Akin to the subject of village tanks is that of the village tribunals. It is in obedience to the rules framed under the Village Communities Ordinance that the paṇgukárayó labour on their bunds. The tribunals work satisfactorily: a statement of the business done by each is annexed. The right of appeal is taken full advantage of, but, as a rule, the appeals are of a very frivolous nature, and substantial justice seems to be meted out by the President and his councillors. The institution of these Gansabháwas has reduced the business of the Minor Courts most perceptibly, as shewn in the return annexed to this Report The satisfactory result of the introduction of the Ordinance may be attributed in a great measure to the intelligence and zeal brought to the discharge of their functions by the Presidents, who are all native gentlemen of good position and of undoubted integrity.

The past year was remarkable chiefly on account of the unprecedented drought that prevailed throughout it; it proved to be the driest of three successive dry years, and the distress occasioned all over the Province from the very general failure of all kinds of food supplies was most severely felt. The pressure was felt more vigorously perhaps in Demala Pattu than anywhere else. The public works—roads and tanks—in progress in different parts of Nuwarakaláwiya and Tamankaḍuwa afforded opportunities to the people of these districts of earning sufficient for their subsistence, but in Demala Pattu special relief works had to be organized. Happily, in no place did the distress amount to actual famine; the villagers were never, so far as I could learn, absolutely without any food. I did not, however, assume charge of the Province till late in October, and can say nothing on this subject from personal observation.

In this connexion I may remark, that even when all the village tanks are in proper repair, the Province must still occasionally be liable to such distress. The late scarcity arose, not from the deficient means of water-storage (though the storage is certainly sadly defective), but from the deficiency in the water-supply from the unusually short rainfall. The repair of tanks will not cure this. The advantage of restoring these irrigation works consists in this, that they will enable the proprietors to cultivate a larger extent of land in ordinary years than they can now do, and will ensure their reaping a crop where they sow, in so far as irrigation merely can do so; the water the tanks are capable of storing in their present condition is usually insufficient to ripen more than a portion of the crops of existing fields; but the peasantry must acquire more industrious and more thrifty habits than they can now boast of, and then the additional production of grain ensuing on the repair of these tanks will enable them to be better prepared to meet a succession of bad seasons than they could possibly have been on the occurrence of the late long-continued drought.

The cultivation of chenas has increased, I think; but this was perhaps scarcely to be avoided, owing to the impossibility, during the last few years, of cultivating muddy lands. The people of Tamankaḍuwa have been fortunate in being exempted from tax on chenas in their district, a privilege not accorded to them whilst attached to the Eastern Province; and as the payment for the paddy land leased to them by the Crown has been more than doubled, they will probably be only too ready to take advantage of this concession.

The number of resident Government officers having been considerably increased, owing to Anurádhapura becoming the head-quarters station of the North-Central Province,

* The two sluices begun in 1874 were lately finished; a third, at Balankulama has also been finished, and two others are in progress.

it was found necessary to build additional accommodation, and the following appropriations were made in the Supply and Supplementary Supply Bills for the year:—

APPROPRIATIONS for Buildings in Anurádhapura, 1874.

WORKS.	Voted in Supply Bill. Rs.	Cts.	Voted in Supplementary Supply Bill. Rs.	Cts.	TOTAL. Rs.	Cts.
Assistant Agent's residence ...	8,000	0	6,170	0	14,170	0
Telegraph Master's residence ...	4,400	0	2,238	0	6,638	0
Jailer's residence	—		2,666	0	2,666	0
Additions to the Kachchéri ...	3,000	0	—		3,000	0
Additions to the Government Agent's house ...	—		9,000	0	9,000	0
Additions to the Hospital ...	—		1,620	59	1,620	59
Purchase of Public Works Store ...	—		3,000	0	3,000	0
Alteration of ditto to suit it for temporary residence for Provincial Assistant	—		800	0	800	0
Total ... Rs.	15,400	0	24,694	59	37,894	59

The revenue yielded during 1874 was only 44,473 rupees and 93 cents; but in consequence of the drought interfering with the cultivation of grain, which is the chief source of revenue, this is an exceptionally low return. I cannot institute a comparison between 1874 and previous years, because the accounts include for the first time returns from Tamankaduwa and Demala Pattu.

It may be some years before the liberal policy sanctioned by Government for the improvement of this Province and its inhabitants bears fruit. The unwonted efforts the people are called upon to make, not merely in carrying out the work more immediately affecting themselves, but also in aiding the progress of public works generally, do not seem to afford them much satisfaction at present. But it was to be expected that after the repose they have enjoyed for so many generations was disturbed, some remonstrances would be made. I have little doubt, however, that mainly through the working of, and influence brought to bear on them through, their Village Tribunals, a more healthy feeling will eventually prevail; that when they become used to steady, industrious labour, such as their village rules, and the rules framed under the Paddy Lands Cultivation Ordinance make compulsory; when they can trace their material improvement to the work inaugurated by Government; and when the establishment of village schools (for which also their communal rules make provision) spreads a little more education amongst them, they will appreciate the results, and be able to shake off the slothful and quarrelsome habits that have mainly contributed to their present debased condition.

R. W. D. MOIR,
Acting Government Agent.

Anurádhapura, 29th June, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

List of Tanks on which Work was done by the Proprietors during the year 1874.

Name of Tank.	Pangu.					Pangukárayó.			Estimated duration of Repair.	Village Labour.		
	Rájakári.	Gan-wasam.	Elapat.	Pin.	Total.	Gan.	Pitagan.	Total.	Years.	Date on which called out.	No. of days from each Panguwa.	Particulars of Work done.
Kadawat Kóralé.										1874.		
1. Mahadiulwewa	26	2	4	—	32	24	2	26	5	July 1		1,398 cubic yards of earthwork put into bund, four minor breaches filled in, and bund generally strengthened all along its length.
2. Gurukandégama	15	2	4	—	21	4	9	13	6	,, 2		800 feet of bund up within one foot of finished level; each panguwa excavated forty-eight cubic yards.
3. Kóngollewa	20	2	8	—	30	5	1	6	6	,, 3		512 cubic yards of earthwork, bund generally strengthened, and small breaches filled in.
4. Ulpatwewa	6	—	2	—	8	—	6	6	6	,, 4		288 cubic yards done, raising and filling to bund.
5. Dáchchidamana	21	—	4	—	25	13	11	24	5	,, 6		1,100 feet of bund cleared of jungle by one man as his task; 1,008 cubic yards of earthwork filled in.
6. Isenbessawewa	20	2	4	2	28	9	6	15	3	,, 7		775 feet of bund completed, top width six feet, slopes half, one breach filled in, jungle cleared.
7. Nelugollákada	33	—	4	—	37	—	24	24	7	,, 8		Each man excavated forty-eight cubic yards in the thirty days = 1·6 yard per diem.
8. Pándiggama	9	1	4	1	15	8	—	8	5	August 1		Each panguwa executed forty-eight cubic yards earthwork.
9. Etákada	41	3	6	1	51	33	4	37	4 to 5	,, 1		Bund completed to full height for 1,600 feet, top width six feet, slopes half; jungle cleared for the same distance.
10. Galégama	25½	2	4	—	31½	14	3	17	4	,, 2	30	1,273 cubic yards of earthwork done, each panguwa doing a very fair portion of work.
11. Kóngollewa	18½	2	4	1½	26	15	7	22	7	,, 2		300 yards of bund cleared of jungle.
12. Lólugaswewa	20½	—	4	0½	25	12	3	15	6	,, 3		944 cubic yards earthwork done, 1,400 feet of bund cleared of jungle, spill also cleared.
13. Peddógama	25	2	2	—	29	7	8	15	5	—		Jungle cleared for 1,000 feet, and a portion raised two feet.
14. Kumbukgollewa	28½	2	4	—	34½	15	13	28	6	,, 4		A distance of 380 yards up to finished level, 3,000 jungle cleared, also a clearing of forty feet wide made from bed of tank through impenetrable jungle for the spill.
15. Etawiragollewa	28	2	4	—	34	33	5	38	6	,, 4		1,512 cubic yards of earthwork done. 200 feet fully raised, top width six feet, slopes half, bund cleared for 1,500 feet by one man as his task.
16. Tammannewa	24	2	2	—	28	7	3	10	6	,, 5		940 feet of bund raised, 640 of which is three feet wide at top.
17. Rambewa	20	2	2	—	24	12	6	18	—	,, 5		Six breaches filled in, and bund generally strengthened.
18. Paranchammillewa	41	3	3	1	48	17	3	20	5	,, 6		Bund raised four feet for 700 feet, six feet wide, slopes half, two breaches filled in.
19. Kudá Madawachchiya ..	24	—	4	1½	29½	—	24	24	4	,, 7		Bund and spill cleared of jungle, 776 cubic yards earthwork done, 100 feet to full width at top, and slopes half.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

Appendix.

B.

RETURN of Work done by Village Tribunals of the North-Central Province in 1874.

	Western Division.		Southern Division.		Eastern Division.
CASES INSTITUTED.					
Civil.....	642	.....	655	.....	416
Criminal	100	.....	167	.....	171
CASES DECIDED.					
Civil.....	618	.....	572	.....	308
Criminal	98	.....	154	.....	131
APPEALS.					
Civil.....	3	.....	6	.....	6
Criminal	3	.....	—	.....	1
Affirmed.					
Civil.....	3	.....	5	.....	5
Criminal	3	.....	0	.....	1
Set aside.					
Civil.....	—	.....	1	.....	—
Criminal	—	.....	—	.....	—
For re-hearing.					
Civil.....	—	.....	—	.....	1
Criminal	—	.....	—	.....	—

C.

RETURN of Institutions in the Police Court and Court of Requests, Anurádhapura, during Half-years ending 30th June, 1873, 31st December, 1873, 30th June, 1874, and 31st December, 1874.

	Police Court.		Court of Requests. Land.		Court of Requests. Money.		Total.
Half-year ending 30th June, 1873	148	...	35	...	185	...	220
Do. 31st December, 1873	162	...	56	...	164	...	220
Do. 30th June, 1874	105	...	14	...	86	...	100
Do. 31st December, 1874	91	...	10	...	81	...	91

R. W. D. MOIR,
Acting Government Agent.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS, ETC., FOR 1874.

FROM the annexed detailed returns of the Trade and Commerce of Ceylon for 1874, it will be observed that the

Value of Imports is	Rs	56,918,600
Do. Exports		46,873,887
Total ...	Rs	103,792,487

and Deducting Specie:—

Value of Imports	Rs	46,646,863
Do. Exports		44,868,358
Total ...	Rs	91,515,221

As a matter of comparison with the trade and commerce of the two preceding years, the result is not so satisfactory as it was anticipated in last year's report it would be. Thus:—

Imports less Specie.

Increase over 1873	Rs	151,192
Do. 1872		3,409,685

Exports less Specie.

Decrease 1873		8,602,592
Increase 1872		14,012,919

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition.—The increase of 57,909 rupees arises chiefly from the large importations of blasting powder.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, thread, twist, and waste, shew a total value of 8,707,963 rupees. Only a portion of the quantity represented by this amount has entered into home consumption, and therefore not more than 268,055 rupees were collected as duty; and it is to be noted that in all of these articles the trade has not been satisfactory as compared with 1873, though better than in 1872. The following figures represent the state of matters:—

	Value.		Duty.
In 1872 ...	Rs 8,565,482	...	Rs 273,700
„ 1873 ...	9,146,541	...	288,700

The decrease is from the United Kingdom, including Suez, at an amount of 134,553 rupees, and from the British and Foreign possessions in India of 324,931 rupees; while from France there has been an increase represented by a valuation of 20,617 rupees.

Candles.—There is, as in last year, an increase, but the amount is not more than 4,500 rupees.

Cement.—The large increase of 50,151 rupees in this article indicates its extended use by the general public for building purposes, as nearly all that is imported for the Breakwater and other Government purposes is classified under the heading of Government stores.

Coal and Coke.—Importations have decreased, the quantity being 88,311 tons against 88,499 tons in 1873. The distribution at the two principal ports was as follows:—

Colombo ...	tons 12,178
Galle ...	76,133

CUSTOMS.
—
MEMORANDUM.

Food Articles.—In all the European articles of diet there have been large increases as compared with 1873. In *beef* and *pork* 2,725 rupees; in *biscuits* 19,570 rupees; in *butter* 12,213 rupees; in *ham* and *bacon* 4,693 rupees; in *oilmanstores* 43,946. *Wheat flour* also shews an increase of 28,418 rupees. But there has been a large decrease in *sugar* of 61,912 rupees; and in *tea*, of 55,835 rupees. The only article imported from India shewing an increase is *curry stuffs*, 87,161 rupees; while *fish, dried* and *salted*, has decreased by 95,256 rupees: *grain of all sorts* by 25,343 rupees; and *potatoes* by 25,323 rupees. With regard to grain, it may be noted that the importation of rice was not only smaller than in 1873, but less came into consumption. Thus the quantity entered for duty in 1874 was 5,444,396 bushels, against in 1873, 5,718,160 bushels. The consumption was however in excess of the quantity entered in 1872, which was 5,319,482 bushels.

Manures continue to shew an increase, which on the quantity imported in 1873 amounts to 280,601 rupees.

Machinery gives an increase of 31,272 rupees;

Metals and metalware, of 148,326 rupees;

Poonac, of 21,822 rupees.

Live Stock.—There is a decrease of 110,118 rupees in the value of *live stock* of all kinds, though the importation of horses, sheep, and goats was in excess of last year's.

Malt Liquor.—There is a decrease of value amouting to 41,769 rupees. Of 68,967 gallons imported, only 62,211 gallons were entered for duty.

Opium also shews a large decrease in value, viz., 35,616 rupees, and of 3,561 lbs. in quantity.

Spirits.—There is also a large decrease of 70,275 rupees in the value, and of 9,371 gallons of the importations of this article. The decrease was principally in brandy: gin, and whiskey have apparently entered more into consumption.

Tobacco, used in its various forms as cigars, manufactured and unmanufactured, and snuff, shew an increased value of 37,943 rupees, and quantity of 35,465 lbs.

Wines of all kinds shew a large decrease of 6,549 gallons, and of 59,801 rupees in value.

Specie.—For 1874	...	Rs	10,271,737
1873	...		9,247,915
1872	...		8,458,065

the increase over 1873 being 1,023,821 rupees, which was contributed in the following manner:—

From United Kingdom	... ...	Rs	95,590
British India	... ...		822,466
Australia	... ...		86,784
Suez	... ...		23,867
France	... ..		5,900
French India	... ...		40
		Rs	1,034,047
Deducting decrease from Hong-kong			10,226
	Total Increase	Rs	1,023,821

In the return which shews the countries with which our import trade is carried on, the United Kingdom, including Suez, and the British and French possessions in India, figure pre-eminently. The trade from Australia and Hong-kong is fluctuating; and from the Cape of Good Hope it has suddenly fallen from 11,429 rupees to 215 rupees; and from Mauritius from 14,000 rupees to 459 rupees. The importations from the Maldives and Laccadives have decreased. It is said that some Bombay traders have established themselves in the first named group of Islands, and, bartering foreign goods for produce, ship the latter for various ports on the Continent of India; therefore, fewer Maldive dhonies come here than formerly. In this connection it may be noted that the yearly Embassy did not appear, owing, it has been alleged, to the Sultan's dhony, the "Weddarhody," in which the Ambassador had started, having met with unfavourable weather, and being obliged to put back to the Maldives.

EXPORTS.

Compared with 1873 there is a decrease of 9,316,794 rupees in the value of *Goods, Ceylon produce;* an increase of 714,202 rupees in the value of *Imports exported;* and an increase of 1,390,565 rupees in *Specie.* But as compared with 1872, each of these items shew an increase;—the first, of 12,917,424 rupees; the second, of 1,095,496 rupees; and the third of 1,470,368 rupees.

Coffee.—In consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, the average value has been fixed for this year's calculations at forty-five rupees per cwt. on plantation, and at thirty-

seven rupees and fifty cents per cwt. on native In 1873 the value on the latter was taken at forty rupees. But the diminished production of estates caused a decrease of 10,036,005 rupees, as compared with 1873. The quantities of both kinds shipped during the last three years may be thus summarized:—

	1872.			1873.			1874.	
	Plantation. Cwts.	Native. Cwts.		Plantation. Cwts.	Native. Cwts.		Plantation. Cwts.	Native. Cwts.
United Kingdom	530,363	100,726	...	748,844	81,641	...	552,071	58,234
British India	3,280	6,478	...	3,559	2,062	...	15,040	9,999
Australia	8,334	2,042	...	11,175	2,254	...	10,239	2,997
Hong-kong	26	12	...	1	—	...	4	—
Mauritius	22	869	..	25	1,795	...	—	1,988
France	8,887	4,946	...	15,720	4,537	...	26,234	11,971
French India	—	22	...	—	1,194	...	—	15
America	5,900	21,527	...	8,051	8,934	...	3,757	3,871
Trieste	23,348	3,590	...	34,007	13,332	...	22,155	6,152
Italy	838	375	...	7,966	5,686	...	4,675	1,526
China	—	—	...	5	20	...	—	—
Russia	250	—	...	281	—	...	—	—
Genoa	1,179	—	...	127	—	...	—	—
Maldives	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	1
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	...	—	115	...	—	—
Suez	—	—	...	—	1	...	—	—
Port Said	—	37	...	—	—	...	—	—

Cinnamon in quantity shews a decrease of cwts. 255 0 qrs. 3 lbs., or lbs. 28,563 ; and in value, of 14,222 rupees.

Plumbago.—Of the quantity shipped—viz., cwts. 149,938—a certain portion—viz., cwts. 94,419½—became liable to the royalty which by legislative enactment was levied at the Customs, instead of at the pits, from 1st April, 1874, and the amount so recovered was Rs 47,209·94. There was a small quantity—cwts. 300—imported from British India; but it would appear to have become absorbed with the production of the Island, as no official notice of its separate exportation was given. But altogether the quantity exported fell short of that of 1873 by cwts, 24,058.

Tea.—The quantity exported is 14 packages and 492 lbs., valued at 1,900 rupees, against 2 packages, valued at 58 rupees in 1873.

Timber.—The export generally is more than in 1873, but it is necessary to mention that ebony shews a marked diminution.

Cinchona bark.—The quantity exported was 10 packages and 40,352 lbs., valued at 25,278 rupees, as against 400 cwts., valued at 32,647 rupees, in 1873.

Of the *productions of the Cocoanut tree* more favourable mention may be made than was given in last year's returns, for increases in quantity and value have to be recorded in the following items:—

	Increase.	
	Quantity. cwts.	Value. Rs
Coir stuffs ...	15,637	115,927
Cocoanut oil ...	31,207	388,446

Arrack, of which 173,468 gallons were exported in the following proportions:—

From Colombo	gallons 11,339
„ Galle	„ 152,379
„ Béruwala	„ 6,750

shews an increase of 49,044 gallons over 1873, and of 15,527½ gallons over 1872.

But in *Copperah* there is a decrease of cwts. 5,099, value 2,451 rupees.

Citronella oil shews an increase of 9,464 rupees.

Unmanufactured tobacco shews a decrease in quantity of 998 cwts., as compared with 1873; but an increase, in its value, of 37,796 rupees.

Elephants.—The number exported was seventy-seven, valued at 41,230 rupees; of these, sixty-seven were sent from Jaffna to British India, two from Galle to America, and eight from Colombo to the United Kingdom.

Imports exported shew an increase in the principal items, as hereafter noted:—

Cotton Goods.—175,964 rupees as compared with 1873; and of 327,312 rupees with 1872.

Cotton and Cotton Wool.—219,320 rupees, over 1873; and 259,452 rupees, over 1872.

Rice.—334,919 rupees over 1873; and 393,023 rupees over 1872.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM.

Tonnage.

The voluminous returns of shipping which are framed in the Registrar's Department of the Customs House may be thus summarized in a comparative statement of the number and tonnage of all vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards.

Compared with 1872.

Years.	Inwards. Number.	Inwards. Tons.	Outwards. Number.	Outwards. Tons.
1874	3,861	1,018,590	3,901	996,568
1872	3,678	927,061	3,632	889,126
Increase	183	91,529	269	107,442

Compared with 1873.

Years.	Inwards. Number.	Inwards. Tons.	Outwards. Number.	Outwards. Tons.
1874	3,861	1,018,590	3,901	996,568
1873	3,780	969,787	3,831	1,024,607
Increase	81	48,803	70	
Decrease				28,039

W. D. WRIGHT,
Principal Collector.

Customs, Colombo,
May, 1875.

DECENNIAL RETURN OF EXPORTS OF COFFEE, CINNAMON, COCOANUT OIL, AND COIR, THE PRODUCE OF THE COLONY.

Year.	COFFEE.			CINNAMON.			COCOANUT OIL.			COIR.			Total amount of Customs Revenue from the foregoing Exports.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
	Cwts.	Rs	Rs	lbs.	Rs	Rs	Gallons.	Rs	Rs	Cwts.	Rs	Rs	Rs
1865 ...	927,440	23,435,320	463,730	850.973	425,490	8,520	1,176,784	1,206,780	29,550	41,378	316,370	5,160	506,960
1866 ...	897,624	22,868,800	448,820	890,484	445,240	8,900	1,042,853	1,044,000	26,190	46,687	330,350	5,940	489,850
1867 ...	943.592	24,305,360	471,800	1,017.750	508.870	10.180	1,345,485	1,345.480	33,790	49,675	344.460	6,210	521,980
1868 ...	1,007,338	25,639,990	503,670	2,056,509	1,028,250	20.570	1,423,853	1,423,850	35,760	68,804	466,070	8,610	568,610
1869 ...	919,065	23,919,800	459,540	2,684,367	1,342,690	26,850	1,292,065	1,292,060	32,440	64,998	430,150	8,120	526,950
1870 ...	1,054,029	27,530,040	Free	2,191,274	1,095,580	Free	1,688,199	1,688,190	Free	61,666	434,300	Free	Free
1871 ..	945,851	24,324,270	Free	1,368,174	684,100	Free	2,577,700	2,577,700	Free	65,424	454,480	Free	Free
1872 ...	723,055	18,537,138	Free	1,267,953	647,476	Free	3,462,245	3,462,245	Free	67,919	467,942	Free	Free
1873 ...	951,342	42,202,522	Free	1,160.754	580,377	Free	1,415,961	1,418,183	Free	65,048	453,627	Free	Free
1874 ...	730,937	32,166,517	Free	1,132,191	566,155	Free	1,805,415	1,806,629	Free	60,684	569,553	Free	Free
Total...	9,100,273	264,929,757	2,347,560	14,620,429	7,324,228	75,020	17,230,560	17,265,117	157,730	612,283	4,267,282	34,040	2,614,350

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

IMPORTS.

The following Statements (1 and 2) shew the Comparative Value of the Imports of Ceylon, and of the Duties collected on the Staple Articles.

No. 1.

Countries.	1872. Value.		1873. Value.		1874. Value.		Compared with 1872. Increase.		Compared with 1872. Decrease.		Compared with 1873. Increase.		Compared with 1873. Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts.
United Kingdom	14893588	52	15348522	44	15988863	36	1095274	84	—		640340	92	—	
British Colonies.														
Aden	1731	25	1235	0	1374	65	—		356	60	139	65	—	
Australia	1668526	11	1010337	1	1391376	45	—		277149	66	381039	44	—	
British Possessions in India	31759668	57	35563255	7	35240980	79	3481312	22	—		—		322274	28
Cape of Good Hope	1758	1	11129	46	215	25	—		1542	76	—		11214	21
Hongkong	223383	40	359898	97	145167	11	—		78216	29	—		214731	86
Mauritius	1823	31	13999	60	459	0	—		1364	31	—		13540	60
Seychelles	—		—		310	0	310	0	—		310	0	—	
Foreign Countries.														
Bassora	20	0	—		—		—		20	0	—		—	
Buenos Ayres	—		80	0	—		—		—		—		80	0
China	455	0	—		—		—		455	0	—		—	
France	145259	61	201099	57	222621	49	77361	88	—		21521	92	—	
Genoa	—		—		1130	0	1130	0	—		1130	0	—	
French Possessions in India	1609336	87	2039548	10	2920390	11	1311054	24	—		880842	1	—	
Laccadive Islands	5156	45	—		3752	71	—		1403	74	3752	71	—	
Maldive do.	404269	82	406658	97	377412	93	—		26826	89	—		29216	4
Portuguese Possessions in India	—		54	0	733	70	733	70	—		679	70	—	
Rio Janeiro	75	0	—		—		—		75	0	—		—	
Suez	980191	65	787434	30	623783	19	—		356408	46	—		163651	11
United States of America	—		30	0	—		—		—		—		30	0
Zanzibar	—		3	21	—		—		—		—		3	21
	51695243	57	55743385	70	56918600	74	5223357	17	—		1176015	4	—	
Deduct Specie.....	8458065	82	9247915	0	10271737	17	1813671	35	—		1023822	17	—	
Value of Goods ...Rs.	43237177	75	46495670	70	46646833	57	3409685	82	—		151192	87	—	

No. 2.

Description of Goods.	1872. Duties.		1873. Duties		1874. Duties.		Compared with 1872. Increase.		Compared with 1872. Decrease.		Compared with 1873. Increase.		Compared with 1873. Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Arms and Ammunition	18637	35	9633	40	19269	99	632	64	—		9636	59	—	
Cotton Manufactures	273760	98	288700	52	268053	68	—		5647	30	—		20646	84
Curry Stuffs	28657	92	33236	72	37946	18	9288	26	—		4709	46	—	
Earthenware	11226	51	7883	94	8781	8	—		2445	43	897	14	—	
Fish, dried and salted, &c.	44386	53	53855	2	49323	45	4936	92	—		—		4531	57
Grain	1723250	52	1863691	78	1781214	21	57963	69	—		—		82387	57
Gunnies and Twine	5741	89	7558	26	5169	30	—		572	59	—		2388	96
Haberdashery & Millinery	46384	53	47387	58	46953	72	569	19	—		—		433	86
Malt Liquors	28107	77	36221	5	32754	51	4646	74	—		—		3466	54
Hardware and Cutlery	23544	43	21387	73	21567	6	—		1977	37	179	33	—	
Metals, wrought and unwrought	30756	66	24002	62	23856	75	—		6899	91	—		145	87
Spirits and Cordials	206650	53	190490	13	170211	97	—		36438	56	—		20278	16
Sugar	24289	93	39416	95	34563	8	10273	15	—		—		4853	87
Tea	18670	57	17373	51	14867	14	—		3803	43	—		2506	37
Tobacco	26442	77	22247	21	25893	46	—		549	31	3646	25	—	
Wines	61356	28	53948	91	50689	11	—		10667	17	—		3259	80
Woolens	7767	97	8236	69	9598	33	1830	36	—		1361	64	—	
Other Goods not enumerated	181407	78	190061	46	203633	42	22225	64	—		13571	96	—	
Total.....Rs.	2760980	92	2915243	48	2804346	44	43365	52	—		—		110897	4

Account of the Quantities and the Value of Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods of all kinds exported from the United Kingdom to British India, in the years ended 31st December, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

		Quantities.			Declared Value.		
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1872	1873.	1874.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton Yarn.....	Bombay - - -	4165960	6660186	8222300	3365900	4722440	5754460
	Madras - - -	5728290	7325850	10783080	4162580	5659770	7841210
	Bengal - - -	12425280	11985900	16311460	9849910	8726970	11401820
	Straits Settlements - -	1863300	2126715	2385150	1506010	1537610	1902460
	Ceylon - - -	259050	194350	419400	181680	141180	295940
	Total...	24741880	28293001	38121390	19066110	20787970	27195890
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.			
Piece Goods	Bombay - - -	207956560	286686605	285990470	27423740	37188810	35137210
	Madras - - -	34465590	48072760	48962600	4861160	7027310	6619130
	Bengal - - -	619825395	654591733	783982300	80014800	85858760	94041390
	Straits Settlements - -	101143100	81325450	108280920	16134220	13407070	16578980
	Ceylon - - -	33234640	35784900	36393100	5445480	5582990	5633500
	Total ...	995625225	1110064448	1263609390	133879400	149064940	158010210

The foregoing is a Comparative Statement extracted from the Board of Trade Returns of the Exports from Great Britain of Cotton Yarn and Piece Goods of all kinds to British India.

TOTAL VALUE in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Island of Ceylon from and to each Country, in the year 1874.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
United Kingdom	15988863	36	31885192	8
British Colonies.				
Aden	1374	65	20	0
Australia	1391376	45	628213	30
British Possessions in India	35240980	79	9291902	16
Cape of Good Hope	215	25	—	
Hong-kong	145167	11	7724	15
Mauritius	459	0	391070	4
Seychelles	310	0	—	
Foreign Countries.				
China	—		44578	0
Dutch Possessions in India	—		100	0
France	222621	49	1654727	94
French Possessions in India	2920390	11	327160	14
Genoa	1130	0	—	
Italy	—		289580	85
Laccadive Islands	3752	71	—	
Maldive do.	377442	93	255838	19
Portuguese Possessions in India	733	70	—	
Suez	623783	19	5406	0
Trieste	—		1248018	29
United States of America	—		844356	77
Total.. ...Rs.	56918600	74	46878887	91

EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports of Ceylon Produce and Imports—exported in the years 1872,1873, *and* 1874.

COUNTRIES.	1872. Value.		1873. Value.		1874. Value.		Compared with 1872. Increase.		Compared with 1872. Decrease		Compared with 1873. Increase.		Compared with 1873. Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
United Kingdom	21396905	4	40561376	61	31885192	8	10488287	4	—		—		8676184	53
British Possessions in India	6325542	74	6665555	38	9291902	16	2966359	42	—		2626346	78	—	
Mauritius	56657	59	75050	74	391070	4	334412	45	—		316019	30	—	
Aden	4649	93	15	0	20	0	—		4629	93	5	0	—	
Hong kong	144478	35	24535	0	7724	15	—		136754	20	—		16810	85
Australia	292568	14	656703	66	628213	30	335645	16	—		—		28490	36
Cape of Good Hope	—		20775	94	—		—		—		—		20775	94
France	342205	20	924186	13	1654727	94	1312522	74	—		730541	81	—	
Suez	44520	75	115360	84	5406	0	—		39114	75	—		109954	84
French India	279740	15	316767	29	327160	14	47419	99	—		10392	85	—	
Maldive Islands	127762	84	158190	3	255838	19	128075	35	—		97648	16	—	
United States of America	1476614	78	1714006	18	844356	77	—		632288	1	—		869649	41
Dutch Possessions in India	9110	46	32415	0	100	0	—		9010	46	—		32315	0
China	11313	0	77947	0	44578	0	33265	0	—		—		33369	0
Humburg	7058	43	—		—		—		7058	43	—		—	
Trieste	747029	8	2067578	35	1248018	29	500989	21	—		—		819560.	6
Port Said	38192	7	—		—		—		38192	7	—		—	
Genoa	44999	99	5717	41	—		—		44999	99	—		5717	41
Italy	30137	33	638908	1	289580	85	259443	52	—		—		349327	16
Odessa (Russia)	6754	34	12676	74	—		—		6754	34	—		12676	74
Zanzibar	3252	50	—		—		—		3252	50	—		—	
Malta	1077	34	—		—		—		1077	34	—		—	
Jeddah	—		18000	0	—		—		—		—		18000	0
Spanish Possessions	—		150	0	—		—		—		—		150	0
Total	31390600	5	54085915	31	46873887	91	15489287	86	—		—		7212027	40
Deduct Value of Specie	535161	66	614964	52	2005529	69	1470368	3	—		1390565	17	—	
Value of Goods	30855438	39	53470950	79	44868358	22	14012919	83	—		—		8602592	57

	Rs.	Cts.
Value of Goods, Ceylon Produce	40,238,220	10
Do. Imports exported	4,630,138	12
Do. Specie	2,005,529	69
Total	Rs. 46,873,887	91

(Extracts from the Board of Trade Returns Nos. 1, 2, *and* 3.)

No. 1.

Quantities of Coffee exported from Great Britain during the years ended 31*st December,* 1872, 1873, *and* 1874.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Of British Possessions	157275216	153698272	119254240
Total.....	157275216	153698272	119254240

No. 2.

Value of Coffee imported into Great Britain during the years ended 31st December, 1872, 1873, 1874.

	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Ceylon	23254570	37303470	28968970
Other British Possessions ...	12352010	11441450	16298350
Brazil	5389890	5859260	9065540
Central America	5788630	10085240	7268120
Other Countries	5500980	8496450	9433170
Total.....	52286080	73185870	71034150

No. 3.

Quantities of Cocoanut and Palm Oils imported into, and exported from, Great Britain, during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	Quantity Imported.			Quantity Exported.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Cocoanut Oil - -	432,425	266,744	137,374	251,647	202,473	217,158
Palm Oil - -	995,006	963,926	1,045,143	477,932	427,597	410,194
Total Cwts...	1,427,431	1,230,670	1,182,517	729,579	630,070	627,352

Value of Imports and Exports, including Specie and Bullion, from each country, in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.						Exports.					
	1872.		1873.		1874.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
United Kingdom - -	14893588	52	15348522	44	15988863	36	21396905	4	40561376	61	31885192	8
British Colonies.												
Aden - - -	1731	25	1235	0	1374	65	4649	93	15	0	20	0
Australia - - -	1668526	11	1010337	1	1391376	45	292568	14	656703	66	628213	30
British possessions in India -	31759668	57	35563255	7	35240980	79	6325542	74	6665555	38	9291902	16
Cape of Good Hope - -	1758	1	11429	46	215	25	—		20775	94	—	
Hong-kong - - -	223383	40	359898	97	145167	11	144478	35	24535	0	7724	15
Mauritius - - -	1823	31	13999	60	459	0	56657	59	75050	74	391070	4
Seychelles - - -	—		—		310	0	—		—		—	
Foreign Countries.												
Bassora - - -	20	0	—		—		—		—		—	
Buenos Ayres - - -	—		80	0	—		—		—		—	
China - - -	455	0	—		—		11313	0	77947	0	44578	0
Dutch possessions in India -	—		—		—		9110	46	32415	0	100	0
France - - -	145259	61	201099	57	222621	49	342205	20	924186	13	1654727	94
French possessions in India -	1609336	87	2039548	10	2920390	11	279740	15	316767	29	327160	14
Genoa - - -	—		—		1130	0	44999	99	5717	41	—	
Hamburgh - - -	—		—		—		7058	43	—		—	
Italy - - - -	—		—		—		30137	33	638908	1	289580	85
Jeddah - - -	—		—		—		—		18000	0	—	
Laccadive Islands - -	5150	45	—		3752	71	—		—		—	
Maldive Islands - -	404269	82	406658	97	377442	93	127762	84	158190	3	255838	19
Malta - - -	—		—		—		1077	34	—		—	
Odessa (Russia) - -	—		—		—		6754	34	12676	74	—	
Port Said - - -	—		—		—		38192	7	—		—	
Portuguese possessions in India -	—		54	0	733	70	—		—		—	
Rio Janeiro - - -	75	0	—		—		—		—		—	
Spanish possessions - -	—		—		—		—		150	0	—	
Suez - - -	980191	65	787434	30	623783	19	44520	75	115360	84	5406	0
Trieste - - -	—		—		—		747029	8	2067578	35	1248018	29
United States of America -	—		30	0	—		1476644	78	1714006	18	844356	77
Zanzibar - - -	—		3	21	—		3252	50	—		—	
Total Rs...	51695243	57	55743585	70	56918600	74	31390600	5	54085915	31	46873887	91

Customs, Colombo,
29th April 1875.

W. D WRIGHT

PART II.

SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR 1874.

THE amount realized by the sale of Crown lands in 1874 was higher than in any previous year, while the actual expenses of the Department for such surveys were less by 24,602 rupees and 73 cents than in the year 1873. This result is chiefly attributable to the fact that a number of lots that were surveyed in previous years were sold in 1874.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown during the year was 5,940, comprising 41,427 A. 2 R. 13 P.; and the total sum realized by land sales exclusive of fees, amounted to 999,768 rupees. This sum exceeds by 41,622 rupees the highest limit before obtained, viz., that in 1873, when the sum of 958,146 rupees exclusive of fees was realized.

Of lands sold, &c., 3,979 lots, containing in extent 32,089 acres, were disposed of for 999,769 rupees and 7 cents, or, at an average rate of 31 rupees per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 67,328 rupees and 50 cents.

Certificates were given for 1,961 lots containing 9,338 A. 0 R. 4·50 P., the survey fees on which realized 17,738 rupees and 10 cents. (For detail see Appendix A.)

The fees recovered on account of Temple Land surveys amounted to 4,226 rupees and 50 cents. The fees due on Temple Land Title Plans sent to the Commissioner amounted to 4,060 rupees and 30 cents. The sum now in arrears for Temple Land Title Plans is 23,617 rupees and 65 cents. Preliminary plans have also been prepared, and some of them sent to the Commissioner for approval, the fees on which amount to 40,595 rupees and 7 cents. The total sum, therefore, to be recovered amounts to 64,212 rupees and 72 cents, of which about 50,000 rupees consists of arrears.

The fees for tracings prepared in the Office, on application, amounted to 3,884 rupees and 30 cents, which exceeds the amount recovered under this heading last year by 439 rupees and 53 cents.

The gross expenditure of the Department amounted to 275,562 rupees and 3¾ cents, but from the sum thus expended, the expenses on account of

	Rs.	Cts.
Chena Land surveys	23,368	70
Railway surveys, including part of that through Dimbula to Haputalé Pass, part of the trace from Colombo to Passara viâ Ratnapura and Horagona, and a complete survey of the line to Moratuwa	34,772	10
Waterworks	1,240	78
Meteorological observations and instruments	3,290	61½
Town and Temple Land surveys	9,069	79
Irrigation surveys, and other miscellaneous work	20,942	15½
Lithography	750	72
Total Rs.	93,434	86

should be deducted; thus leaving the expenses due to the ordinary work of the Department at 182,127 rupees and 18 cents.

As before stated, the

	Rs.	Cts.
Survey fees on lands sold amounted to	67,328	50
The fees on Certificates granted were	17,738	10
The fees on Temple land surveys	4,226	50
The fees due on Temple land Title Plans forwarded to the Commissioner	4,060	30
Fees received for tracings	3,884	30
Total Rs.	97,237	70

from which it appears that the ordinary expenditure exceeded the value of the survey fees by the sum of 84,889 rupees and 47 cents, which is about 8 11-20th per cent. of the amount realized by the land sales.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

During the year 1874 Europeans purchased 129 lots containing 10,[illegible]0 A. 3 R. 7·75 P. for 697,904 rupees and 50 cents, against 136 lots containing 10,884 A. 1 R. 1[illegible] P. for 628,177 rupees and 41 cents, in the previous year; and Natives purchased 5,617 lots, containing 19,835 A. 0 R. 7·80 P. for 378,986 rupees and 57 cents, against 4,692 lots containing 16,024 A 2 R. 26·27 P. for 390,159 rupees and 6 cents, in the year 1873.

The Europeans therefore purchased at about 30 per cent. and the Natives at about 27 per cent. cheaper than in the previous year. This unexpected result was caused by the Kukulu Kóralé and Nuwara Eliya forest lands having realized a less rate per acre than was paid for favourite lots in Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya during the previous year, and in consequence of no Cinnamon Garden lots having been sold to Natives during 1874.

The steady rise in the value of low-country lands now eagerly purchased by the natives whenever their applications can be attended to, marks an undoubted improvement in the condition of the inhabitants and in the amount of the savings resulting from their industry.

Of the lands sold to Europeans—

15	lots containing	3,444	acres	were situated in	Maskeliya
4	„ „	864	„	„	Dimbula
13	„ „	2,030	„	„	Dikoya
11	„ „	1,573	„	„	Nuwara Eliya
14	„ „	3,156	„	„	Kukul Kóralé
18	„ „	1,379	„	„	Badulla

In the Western Province the extent of lands sold to natives exceeded by 50 per cent. that sold to them in any other Province.

The details of lands disposed of are as follows:—

Western Province.

2,158 lots comprising 12,232 acres were sold for 195,977 rupees, or at an average rate of 16 rupees and 2 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 28,020 rupees and 50 cents.

Certificates were given for 1,668 lots, containing 3,137 A. 0 R. 24 P., on which the amount realized in fees was 8,991 rupees.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 3,826; the acreage, 15,369; and the sum realized including fees 232,988 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 2,401; the acreage, 8,269; and the sum realized 208,775 rupees. In 1872 the sum realized was 106,343 rupees.

Central Province.

In this Province 505 lots, containing 14,399 A. 1 R. 14·80 P., were sold for 672,162 rupees and 7 cents, or at the rate of 46 rupees and 68 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 23,140 rupees.

Certificates were given for 93 lots, including 311 A 3 R. 12·50 P., the fees on which amounted to 782 rupees and 50 cents; consequently, 598 lots were alienated from the Crown, comprising 14,711 acres, and the sum obtained was 696,084 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 928, the extent 12,618 acres, and the sum realized was 662,733 rupees. In 1872 the number of lots was 463, the extent 9,548 acres, and the sum realized 444,295 rupees and 56 cents.

Southern Province.

556 lots, containing 1,082 A. 1 R. 35·25 P. were disposed of for 28,723 rupees, or at the rate of 26 rupees and 54 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 3,364 rupees and 50 cents.

Certificates were given for 4 lots, containing 4 A. 0 R. 37 P., the fees on which amounted to 17 rupees and 50 cents. The number of lots alienated was consequently 560, the extent 1,087 acres, and the sum realized 32,105 rupees. In the previous year the sum realized by land sales, fees, &c., was 30,422 rupees and 50 cents.

Eastern Province.

449 lots, containing 3,070 A. 3 R. 38 P. were sold for 74,018 rupees, or at an average rate of 24 rupees and 10 cents per acre.

The survey fees on the lands sold amounted to 8,053 rupees, making a total of 82,071 rupees.

No certificates were given.

In the previous year 654 lots, containing 4,077 acres, were disposed of for 103,182 rupees, including fees.

North-Western Province.

154 lots, containing 888 A. 2 R. 36 P. were sold for 21,607 rupees and 50 cents, or at an average rate of 24 rupees and 32 cents per acre.

The survey fees on the lots sold amounted to 2,202 rupees and 50 cents.

A certificate was given for one lot containing 0 A. 0 R. 12 P., for a fee of 2 rupees and 50 cents.

The total sum realized including fees was therefore 23,812 rupees and 50 cents. In the previous year, 146 lots, containing 404 acres, realized 5,730 rupees and 50 cents.

Northern Province.

157 lots, containing 416 A. 0 R. 6 P. were sold for 7,281 rupees and 25 cents. or at an average rate of 17 rupees and 50 cents per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to 2,548 rupees, making the total sum realized 9,829 rupees and 25 cents. In the previous year 314 acres were sold for 6,465 rupees and 75 cents.

Preliminary Plans.

390 Preliminary plans in which were 7,693 lots, containing 51,258 A. 1 R. 4·49 P., were forwarded to the Government Agents during the year.

To the Temple Land Commissioner 633 plans, containing 29,081 A. 1 R. 25 P., were sent.

On the 31st of December, there were in the hands of the Temple Land Commissioner Preliminary Plans of 820 lots, containing 34,942 A. 1 R. 24 P., the moiety of survey fees recoverable on which amounts to 21,626 rupees and 80 cents.

Title Plans.

4,896 title plans, representing an area of 36,360 A. 3 R. 26·24 P, were prepared in triplicate, of which 187 plans, containing 5,881 A. 2 R. 37 P., were of Temple Lands.

With the object of securing expedition in the preparation of title plans which might occasionally be interfered with by the illness or unavoidable absence of individuals, the Title Plan branch has been consolidated and placed under one head, who will henceforth be held responsible that no delays arise from this cause.

Triangulation.

A few new points have been fixed during the year, and a great number of the old ones have been re-scored on the new system of 16-chain sheets, of which forty-five are now completed, representing an area of 5,385 square miles, or about one-fifth of the whole Island.

Appendix P. shews the work performed by each officer in this Department.

Fair progress has been made by most of the surveyors, but too many of them are young hands, who ought to be placed under the immediate superintendence of more experienced and competent men. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the majority work well, and endeavour to produce satisfactory results; but failures not unfrequently occur, from the want of sufficient supervision and of timely advice as to the proper manner of laying out the work.

Some of these men, who are working by themselves and on their own responsibility, have a fair knowledge of plain surveying, but have not sufficient experience to enable them to settle complicated questions, nor do they understand how to carry on the minor triangulation which is required to check the accuracy of their work, and to place it in the correct position on the general maps.

In all such cases efficient supervision would effect a considerable saving in the cost of the work, but I cannot hope to obtain this desirable result until the department has been increased by a considerable number of experienced men.

Railway Tracing.

As the railway tracing has been specially reported on, it is unnecessary to encumber this report with any remarks concerning it: the surveyors engaged on it have worked hard, and have done everything that was possible for such a small party to accomplish.

Colombo Breakwater.

The second survey of Colombo Harbour was commenced in November, 1873, and having been completed early in 1874, plans were forwarded to Sir John Coode.

Town Survey.

From want of hands I was forced to withdraw Mr. Martinus from this work, his services being required to mark out the reservations along the Nuwara Eliya road. Mr. Jayesinghe has consequently been working alone, but he has made some progress, and the work is now approaching completion.

Irrigation Surveys.

Having observed that the progress in irrigation surveys had been very unsatisfactory, in consequence of the inexperience of the temporary surveyors employed, none of whom were receiving a higher salary than 2 rupees and 50 cents per diem, I took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the completion of certain work in the North-Western Province, to collect several of these surveyors in the Mátara District, where extensive irrigation surveys for assessment purposes were urgently required. These men were

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT.

placed under the efficient supervision of Mr. Winzer, and a comprehensive plan was devised for the completion of the whole work, which composed an area of more than 9,800 acres.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the result of this experiment, which is sufficient to shew that great improvement and economy may be confidently anticipated when a similar system has been generally introduced.

Meteorological.

Records have been carefully kept by numerous gentlemen throughout the Island, as a rule regularly sent to me in time for insertion in the monthly abstract.

Many applications have been received for rain gauges from the coffee districts, which I have been unable to comply with for want of more instruments. Several new observatories have, however, been established at stations remote from any previously formed.

Chena Surveys.

Good progress has been made with the extensive chena surveys: all the surveyors engaged on it have been placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. D. G. Mantell, who has kept them together and at their work, which has consequently been well done, the men appointed to this branch having been properly trained by him.

J. G. JERVOIS, COLONEL,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 8th April, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT shewing the Number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Lots sold and granted at half value.								Lots settled on certificates, free grants, &c.					Total Receipts for each Province.	
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Purchase Amount.		Average rate per acre.		Fees.		No. of Lots.	Extent.			Fees.		
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Central	505	14399	1	14·80	672162	7	46	68	23140	0	93	311	3	12·50	782	50	696084 57
Western	2158	12231	3	38	195977	25	16	2	28020	50	1668	3137	0	24	8991	0	232988 75
Eastern	449	3070	3	38	74018	0	24	10	8053	0	—	—			—		82071 0
Southern.....	556	1082	1	35·25	28723	0	26	54	3364	50	4	4	0	37	17	50	32105 0
Northern.....	157	416	0	6	7281	25	17	50	2548	0	—	—			—		9829 25
North-Western.	154	888	2	36	21607	50	24	32	2202	50	1	0	0	12	2	50	23812 50
North-Central ..	—	—			—		—		—		1	3	0	2	—		—
	3979	32089	2	8·5	999769	7	31	0	67328	50	1767	3456	1	7·50	9793	50	1076891 7
Temple Lands ..	—	—			—		—		—		194	5881	2	37	4060	30	4060 30
Fees for Tracings, &c.....	—	—			—		—		—		—	—			3884	30	3884 30
Totals—	3979	32089	2	8·5	999769	7	31	0	67328	50	1961	9338	0	4·50	17738	10	1084835 67

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold to Europeans and Natives in 1874.

PROVINCES.	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts.	Lots.	A.	R.	P.	Rs. Cts
Central	95	11646	2	24·75	622202 0	503	3064	2	2·55	73882 57
Western	33	4061	0	21	75702 50	3793	11308	0	1	157286 25
Eastern	—		...		—	449	3070	3	38	82071 0
Southern	—		...		—	560	1086	2	32·25	32105 0
Northern	—		...		—	157	416	0	6	9829 25
North-Western	—		...		—	155	888	3	8	23812 50
North-Central	1	3	0	0	—	—		—		—
Total—	129	15710	3	7·75	697904 50	5617	19835	0	7·80	378986 57

C.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents and to the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Number of Plans.	Number of Lots.		Total Number of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		TOTAL.
		Crown.	Claims.		Crown.	Claims.	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Central	70	168	212	380	11047 3 15·87	2879 1 13·75	13927 0 29 62
Western	81	608	971	1579	3679 0 20	1432 0 25	5111 1 5
Eastern	55	797	1789	2586	3976 1 21·25	6348 2 38	10325 0 19·25
Southern	100	387	830	1217	1182 2 11	1465 3 4·12	2648 1 15·12
Northern	5	47	6	53	301 2 38	1 1 2	303 0 0
North-Western	79	414	1464	1878	3269 1 22	15673 3 33·50	18943 1 15·50
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temple Lands	633	—	633	633	—	29081 1 25	29081 1 25
Total—	1023	2421	5905	8326	23457 0 8·12	56882 2 21·37	80339 2 29·49

D.

RETURNS of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold, or given at a Valuation.				Granted at half value.				Old Grants, or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844.			Free Grants, or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year.				
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount including Fees.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	204	13554	641435	20732	234	7.0	24550	2043	67	115	6147	365	—	—	—	93	312	782	598	14711	672162	23922	696084
Western	1676	11515	180777	25607	—	—	—	—	482	718	15200	2413	8	100	—	1660	3036	8991	3826	15369	195977	37011	232988
Eastern	371	2951	70540	7621	75	95	2785	367	3	25	693	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	3071	74018	8053	82071
Southern	251	671	20276	1947	274	379	7616	1293	31	33	831	125	—	—	—	4	4	17	560	1087	28723	3382	32105
Northern	151	406	7179	2515	—	—	—	—	6	10	102	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	416	7281	2548	9829
North-Western ..	123	724	16154	1776	30	159	5308	411	1	5	145	15	—	—	—	1	1	3	155	889	21007	2205	23812
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	—	—	—
Temple Lands (194 lots, 5,881 acres). ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4061	4061
Fees for Tracings, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3885	3885
Total...	2776	29821	936361	60198	613	1363	40289	4114	590	906	23118	3015	8	100	—	1759	3356	9793	5746	35546	999768	85067	1084835

E.

RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents and the Temple Land Commissioner, during the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Sets of three.	Plans.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Central	599	1797	10563	2	29·04
Western	2291	6873	13782	0	5·70
Eastern	644	1932	2706	0	12
Southern	606	1818	1334	1	26·50
Northern	130	390	529	2	21
North-Western	438	1314	1560	1	13
North-Central	1	3	3	0	2
Temple Lands	187	561	5881	2	37
Total	4896	14688	36360	3	26·24

F.

PROGRESS Report of the Temple Land Survey up to the 31st December, 1874, shewing the extent of land surveyed, and Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner.

Particulars.	Previous to the year 1874. No. of Plans	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	During the year 1874. No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Total. No. of Plans.	No. of Lots	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Surveyed	—	—	379593	0	0	—	—	—			—	—	379593	0	0
Preliminary Plans forwarded	1631	2909	338258	3	26	633	633	29081	1	25	2264	3542	367340	1	11
Title Plans forwarded	1147	2378	119964	0	32	187	194	5881	2	37	1334	2572	125845	3	29

G.

RETURN of Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded to the Temple Land Commissioner during the year 1874.

	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.	Extent A.	R.	P.	Fees. Rs.	Cts.
Preliminary Plans	633	633	29081	1	25	18415	80
Title Plans	187	194	5881	2	37	4060	30
Fees recovered on Title Plans during the year 1874	—	—	—			4226	50

H.

ABSTRACT of Temple Lands surveyed from 1858 to 1874, inclusive, shewing the total amount of fees recovered and recoverable upon Title Plans issued, and Preliminary Plans forwarded to the Commissioner, and on Temple Lands surveyed by the Contractor, with the total cost of survey.

Years.	Plans.	Lots.	Acres.
1858 to 1860	70	375	8589
1861	76	324	1479
1862	41	201	2755
1863	7	20	1264
1864	89	275	33507
1865	43	221	7065
1866	—	—	90174
1867	—	—	223997
1868	—	—	10763
1869	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—
			379593

	Rs.	Cts.
Total fees recovered	35520	40
Total fees recoverable on Contract Survey at 75 cents per acre	243700	50
Total fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner	23617	65
Total fees recoverable on unapproved Preliminary Plans in the hands of the Commissioner	40595	7
Total cost of Survey	677085	70

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

I.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the year 1874.

				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Salaries	.....	.....	.....	56331	44		
Provisional Salaries	.....	.....	.....	134291	53		
Miscellaneous services	.....	.....	.....	62870	2¾		
Transport	.....	.....	.....	8550	48		
Contingencies, including Rs. 240 expenditure on account of the Town Clock	.....	.....	.....	13318	56		
						275562	3¾
Chena Land Surveys	.....	.....	.....	23368	70		
Moratuwa and Colombo Branch Railway	.....	.....	.....	1798	80		
Compensation, Dimbula and Haputalé trace	.....	.....	.....	4000	0		
Railway Extension Surveys	.....	.....	.....	28973	30		
Surveys for Waterworks at Colombo	.....	.....	.....	1240	78		
Meteorological Observations	.....	.....	.....	1950	48		
Do. Instruments	.....	.....	.....	1340	13½		
Town and Temple Land Surveys	.....	.....	.....	9069	79		
Irrigation Surveys and other miscellaneous work	.....	.....	.....	20942	15½		
Lithography	.....	.....	.....	750	72		
						93434	86
						Rs. 182127	17¾

J.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1874.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	19450	31480		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4533	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1695	3785	2090	—	108	1088
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	493	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14931
1860	3704	33660	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2438	30535
1862	3572	25302	45300	17883	—	27417	2540	21558
1863	1663	27990	72808	17606	—	55202	2053	31212
1864	3542	34122	76567	17458	—	59109	2670	42262
1865	4609	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	2002	28960
1866	8553	45546	72021	19307	—	52714	2473	46369
1867	7284	44019	45257	23094	—	22163	2779	26178
1868	5832	27358	38514	24974	—	13540	2999	23753
1869	6321	37369	57964	25820	—	32144	3043	22305
1870	6064	31781	57226	25146	—	32080	2771	22700
1871	5609	40853	70580	26099	—	44481	3555	32144
1872	5223	47445	69563	25916	—	43652	5854	59046
1873	4973	54541	103089	27438	—	75651	4760	55588
1874	5940	41429	108484	27556*	—	80928	4896	36361
Totals...	86526	961259	1367771	456126	11904	731448	60108	1059233

* Deduct £9,943 9s. 8½d., paid for Temple Land, Irrigation, and Town Surveys; for Lithographic and Meteorological purposes, Railway and Chena Surveys, and for Surveys in connection with the Colombo Waterworks.

K.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. FYERS, R.E., Surveyor-General, Rs. 6,000 (half salary).
On full pay for first three months of leave to England, from 19th July, 1874.

Colonel J. G. JERVOIS, R.E., (acting) Rs. 6,000 (half salary).

Assistants.	*Salaries per annum.*	
W. R. Noad, Esq.	... Rs. 7500	... Kandy.
J. Winzer, Esq.	... 6500	... Mátara
J. E. Daveran, Esq.	... 6000	... Kandy.
J. Stoddart, Esq.	... 5500	... Railway Extension Survey.
T. J. Reynolds, Esq.	... 5000	... Nuwara Eliya.
H. L. Still, Esq.	... 4500 (half salary)	... On full pay for first three months of leave to England, from 18th October, 1874.
W. Rutherford, Esq.	... 4000	... Batticaloa.
G. H. Symonds, Esq.	... 4000	... Colombo, acting Office Assistant and Provincial Assistant, Western, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.
D. G. Mantell, Esq.	... 4000	... Kégalla (Superintending Chena Surveys).
J. W. Robertson, Esq.	... 4000	... Colombo Office, Examining Title Plans, and attending to miscellaneous duties and surveys in and near Colombo.
J. Mantell, Esq.	... 3500	... Railway Extension Survey.
S. D. Thwaites, Esq.	... 3500	... Mátalé.
G. B. Capper, Esq.	... 3500	... Mátara.
W. Stoddart, Esq.	... 3500	... Railway Extension Survey.
W. A. M. Gordon, Esq.	... 1750 (half salary)	... On full pay for first three months of leave to England, from 24th November, 1874.
H. J. MacVicar, Esq.	... 1750 and 1750 (half salaries)	... Trigonometrical Computer. Colombo.
W. Coulter, Esq.	... 1750 and 1625 do.	... Badulla.
F. H. Grinlinton, Esq.	... 1625 and 1625 do.	... Panwila.
W. A. B. Fyers, Esq.	... 1625 per annum & Rs. 4·37½ per diem	... Pánaduré.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—FIELD.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	G. H. Symonds	Colombo, acting Office Assistant and Provincial Assistant, Western, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.
Do.	D. G. Mantell	Superintending Chena Land Surveys in Kégalla District.
Do.	J. W. Robertson	Colombo Office, examining Title Plans; also attending to miscellaneous duties and surveys in and near Colombo.
Do.	H. J. MacVicar	Colombo Office, Trigonometrical Computer.
Acting Do.	W. A. B. Fyers	Pánaduré District.
Sub-Assistant Surveyor	E. W. Franke	Ratnapura District.
Do.	E. F. Caldera	Kalutara District.
Do.	C. C. M. Fyers	Kukul Kóralé.
Do.	W. G. Jervois	Héwágam Kóralé.
Do.	J. Jayesinghe	Colombo Town Survey.
Town Inspector	G. E. Leembruggen	Do do.
Temporary Surveyor	T. M. Kavanagh	Temporarily employed in Chena Land Surveys.
Do.	F. J. Durnford	
Do.	T. A. White	
Do.	T. Ondatjie	
Do.	C. de Silva	

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	W. R. Noad	Kandy, in charge of surveys in the Central Province.
Do.	J. E. Daveran	Kandy, investigating claims for settlement, and defining reservations.
Do.	T. Reynolds	Nuwara Eliya.
Do.	S. D. Thwaites	Mátalé.
Do.	W. Coulter	Badulla.
Do.	F. H. Grinlinton	Panwila.
Sub-Assitant Surveyor	E. Creasy	Maskeliya District.
Do.	C. P. Martinus	Ramboda and Pusselláwa, defining reservations; Nuwara Eliya road.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor	J. Winzer	Mátara. In charge of surveys in the Southern Province.
Do.	G. B. Capper	Mátara.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor ...	R. B. Young ...	...	Galle District.	
Do. ...	H. P. Lovering ...	...	Mátara.	
Do. ...	J. H. Harris ...	...	Do.	
Temporary Surveyor ...	W. Simpkins ...	...	Do.	Temporarily employed on Irrigation surveys.
Do. ...	F. Foenander ...	...	Do.	do.
Do. ...	J. Sisouw ...	...	Do.	do.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Assistant Surveyor ...	W. Rutherford ...	...	Batticaloa.	In charge of surveys in the Eastern Province.
Do. ...	H. H. de Koning ...	...	Trincomalee.	
Do. ...	D. A. Godwin ...	...	Batticaloa.	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor ...	A. Fernando ...	...	Kurunégala.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Sub-Assistant Surveyor ...	X. S. Daniels ...	...	Anurádhapura.

RAILWAY EXTENSION SURVEY.

Assistant Surveyor ...	J. Stoddart ...	...	Office Assistant, Colombo.	In charge of surveys in the Western, Northern, and North-Central Provinces. Temporarily employed on Railway Extension survey.
Do. ...	J. Mantell ...	...	Temporarily employed on Railway Extension survey.	
Do. ...	W. Stoddart ...	..	Do.	do.

On leave to Europe.

Assistant Surveyor, H. L. Still.
Do. W. A. M. Gordon.

OFFICE.

ACCOUNTANTS, REGISTRARS, STOREKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

		Rs.	Cts.			
Mr. J. H. E Gomes	...	2500	0	per annum.	...	Accountant
„ J L. K. VanDort	...	1500	0	„	...	Clerk
„ R. G. Fernando	...	1400	0	„	...	Registrar of Title Plans.
„ E. Ohlmus	...	1277	50	„	...	Registrar of Field Plans.
„ J. S. de Silva	...	912	50	„	...	Storekeeper.
„ D. C. De Silva	...	730	0	„	...	Clerk
„ J. D. Jayasinha	...	547	50	„	...	do.
„ R. Gomes ...	...	547	50	„	...	Asst. Registrar of Title Plans.

COMPUTERS.

		Rs.	Cts.			
Mr. Juan de Silva	...	912	50	per annum.	...	Meteorological Computer.
„ C. VanCuylenberg	...	1000	0	„	...	Computer of areas.
„ E. Joseph ...	...	1000	0	„	...	do.
„ M. Rodrigo	...	900	0	„	...	do.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

		Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. F. Foenander	...	3193	75	per annum.
„ W. D. Dharmaratne	...	1100	0	„
„ M. D. Coorey	...	900	0	„
„ B. VanRooyen	...	912	50	„
„ J. H. Pieris	...	547	50	„
„ E. Rode	...	547	50	„
„ F. Perera	...	547	50	„
„ B. de Silva	...	547	50	„
„ W. Malleappah	...	547	50	„
„ A. Dias	...	547	50	„
„ D. Abraham	...	547	50	„

[C]ENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE PLANS.

	Rs.	Cts.	
[M]r. C. VanRooyen ...	2281	25	per annum.
J. Panditasekere ...	912	50	„
W. D. Fernando ...	730	0	„
D. J. Wanigasooriya	547	50	„
W. F. Wijesekere	547	50	„
J. R. de Silva ...	547	50	„
H. F. Perera ...	547	50	„
„ H. M. Perera ...	547	50	„

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

	Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. A. Perera ...	1825	0	per annum.
„ J. E. de Zilva ...	1277	50	„
„ G. L. A. Dharmaratne	730	0	„
„ E. Ludekens ...	730	0	„
„ B. Perera ...	547	50	„

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS.

	Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. J. W. de Waas ...	2000	0	per annum.
„ G. A. Rode ...	1277	50	„
„ E. de Run ...	1277	50	„
„ J. M. de Zilva ...	1277	50	„
„ C. E. Wallbeof ...	1277	50	„
„ R. B. Corner ...	912	50	„
„ M. Ekenayeke ...	547	50	„
„ H. R. Pieris ...	547	50	„
„ E. Bracker ...	547	50	„

PREPARATION OF TEMPLE LAND TITLE PLANS.

	Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. W. de Abrew ...	1000	0	per annum.
„ F. de Fonseka ...	912	50	„
„ A. de Silva ...	547	50	„

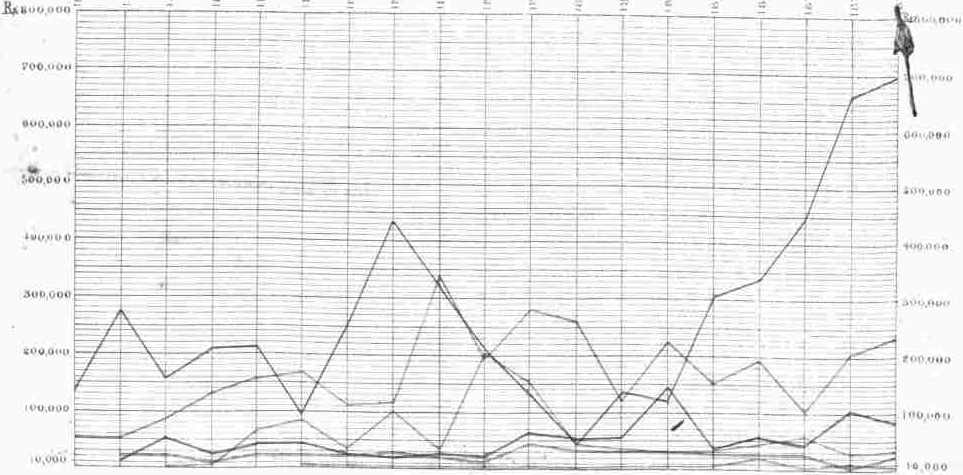
MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. J. P. de Fransz ...	1825	0	per annum.
„ J. G. VanLangenberg	1825	0	„
„ C. de Silva ...	912	50	„
„ E. Koelman ...	730	0	„
„ J. R. Franciscus	730	0	„
„ J. G. A. Perera ...	547	50	„
„ C. F. de Cuyper	547	50	„

TOWN INSPECTOR.

	Rs.	Cts.	
Mr. G. E. Leembruggen	1500	0	per annum.

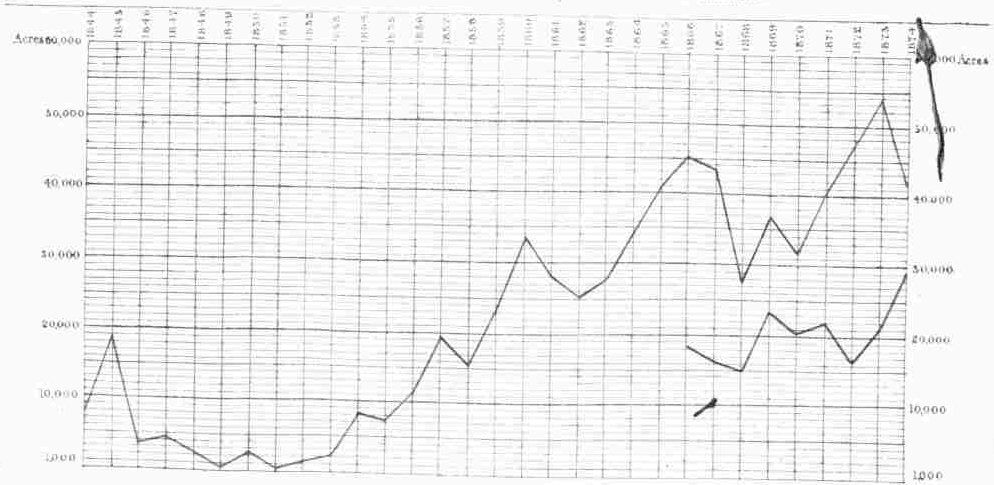
Diagram Shewing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Taxes in each Province from 1856 to 1874 Inclusive



Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 31st March 1875
J. G. Jervois, Colonel R.E.
Acty Surveyor General.

II.

Diagram shewing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each year from 1844 to 1874 inclusive



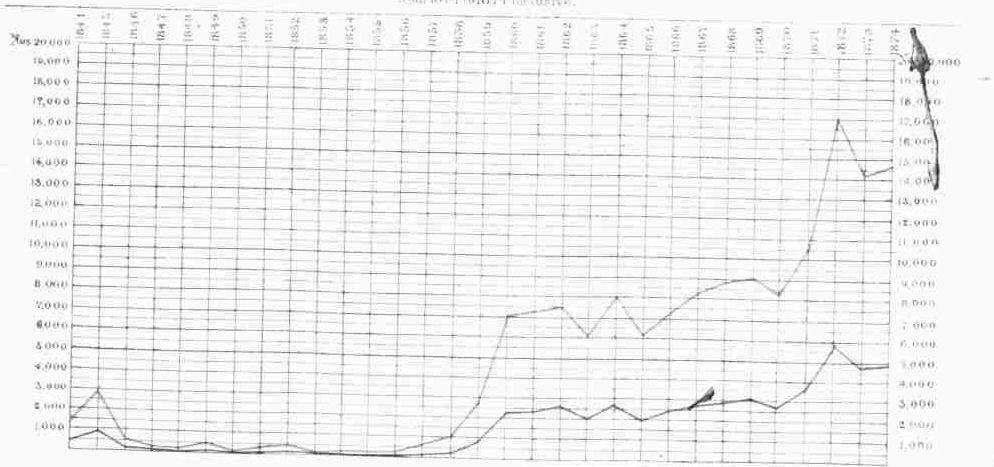
Sold and settled on Certificate

Sold

Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 31st March 1875
J.G. Jervois. Colonel R.E.

III.

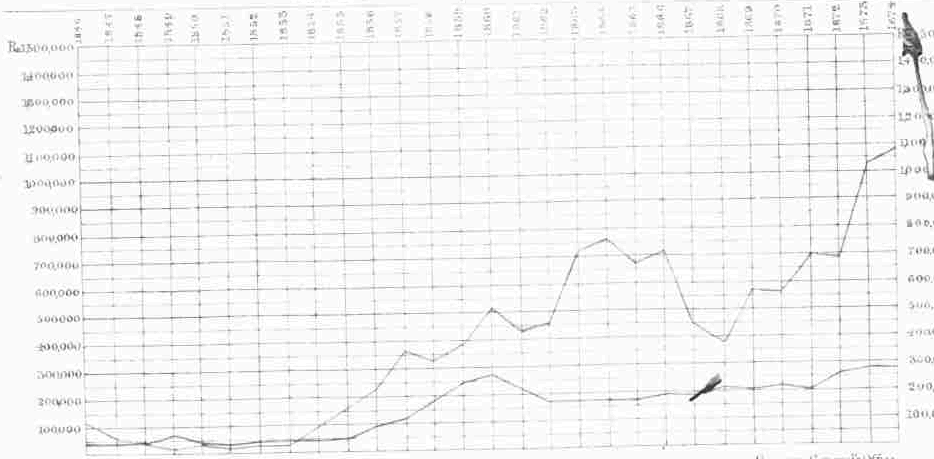
Diagram shewing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1844 to 1874 inclusive.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 31st March 1875
J.C. Jervois, Colonel R.E.

IV.

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including Fees and the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1846 to 1874 inclusive



Revenue

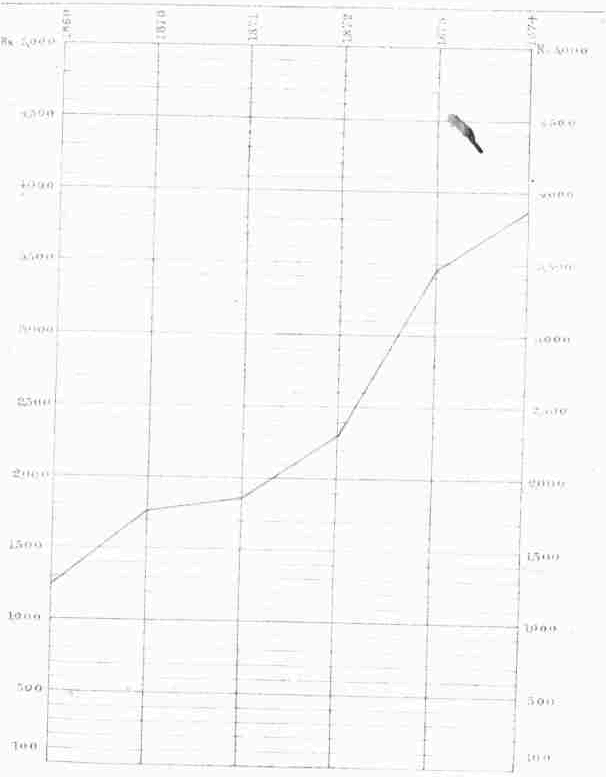
Expenditure

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 31st March 1875
J. G. Jervois Colonel R.E.
Actg Surveyor General

Lith. & Printed at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo

V.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized
for Miscellaneous Plans prepared and office
on application from 1869 to 1874



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 31st March 1875
J.G. Jervois Colonel R.E.
Actg Surveyor General

Photographed at the Surveyor General's Office Colombo

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

1. THE expenditure of the Department during the last year was 3,614,81[illegible] rupees and 86 cents, being 436,391 rupees and 67 cents in excess of that of the previous year, or an increase of 13·72 per cent.

2. The details of this expenditure may be classed as follows:—

	1874.		1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts	Rs.	Cts.
Establishment, including Transport, Rent, and Contingencies .	358,184	24	352,419	13	5,765	11	—	
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Irrigation Works ..	1,493 234	47	1,410,920	61	82,313	86	—	
Repair of Buildings	103,690	58	134,745	94	—		31,055	36
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous ..	177,851	27	90,616	0	87,235	27	—	
New Works and Buildings ...	351,897	41	303,455	52	48,441	89	—	
Alterations and Additions to Buildings	73,616	15	66,136	3	7,480	12	—	
New Roads and Additions to Roads	602,546	66	299,846	23	302,700	43	—	
New Bridges	210,694	85	209,061	34	1,633	51	—	
Irrigation Works	211,899	96	247,789	63	—		35,889	67
Inland Navigation	31,200	27	63,133	76	—		32 233	49
Rs.	3,614,815	86	3,178,424	19	535,570	19	99,178	52

3. The funds from which the expenditure has been met are the following:—

	1874.		1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Supply Bill	2,299,803	48	2,107,014	42	192,849	6	—	
1st Supplementary Supply Bill ...	224,801	81	197,883	81	26,918	0	—	
2nd do do.	824	80	151	18	673	62	—	
Unexpended Balances of previous years	449,782	54	323,260	28	126,522	26	—	
Road Ordinance Funds ...	226,403	15	240.198	14	—		13,794	99
Private Contribution ..	242,529	53	130.940	30	111,589	23	—	
Loan Board Funds	35,873	21	39,799	48	—		3,926	27
Surplus Funds, 1871 ..	—		21,469	52	—		21,469	52
Do. 1873 ...	134,737	34	117,707	6	17,030	28	—	
Rs.	3,614,815	86	3,178,424	19	475,582	45	39,190	78

4. The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment, divided proportionally over the Provinces, is approximately as follows:—

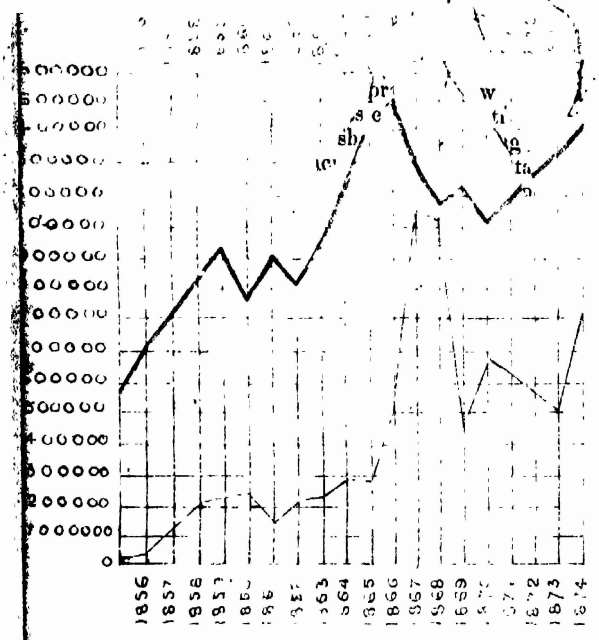
	1874.		1873.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province	1,089,118	91	811,628	30	277,490	61	—	
North-Western Province ...	191,198	23	257,410	30	—		66,212	7
Southern Province	454,525	21	447,566	58	6,958	63	—	
Eastern Province	279,641	11	354,835	53	—		75,194	42
Northern Province	293,607	40	231,378	80	62,228	60	—	
North-Central Province ...	91,178	84	—		91,178	84	—	
Central Province	1,215,546	16	1,075,604	68	139,941	48	—	
Rs.	3,614,815	86	3,178,424	19	577,798	16	141,406	49

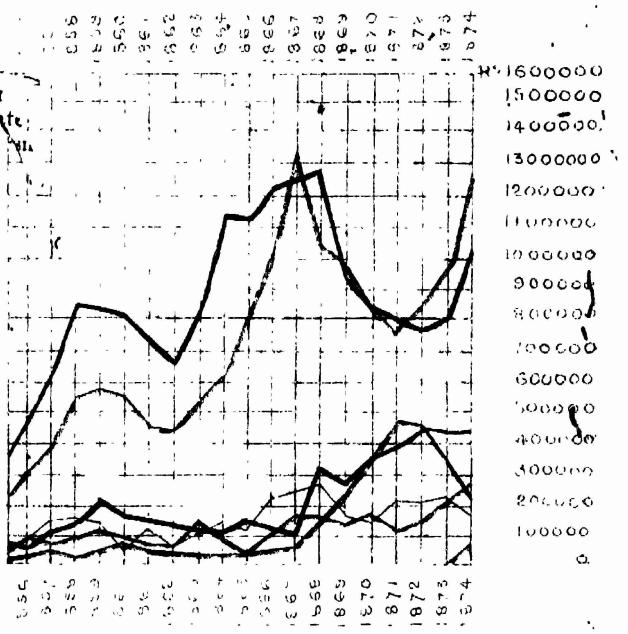
PUBLIC WORKS

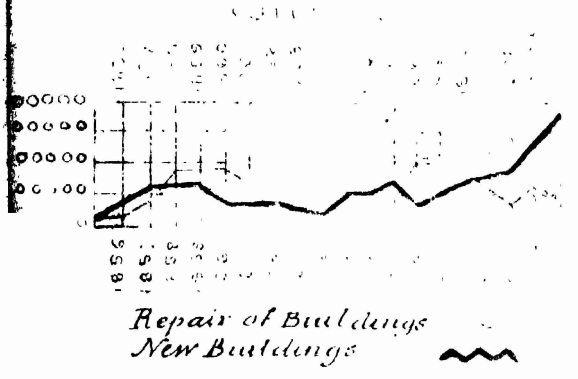
EXPENDITURE

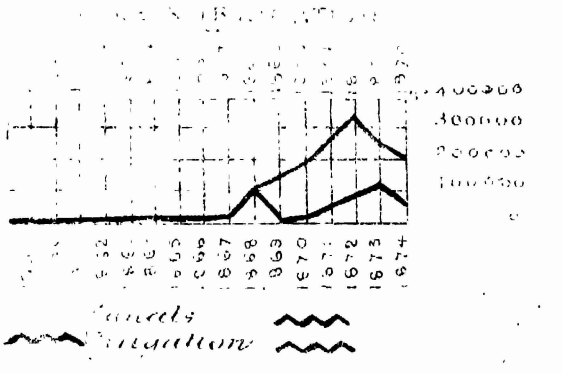
To accompany the Report for the

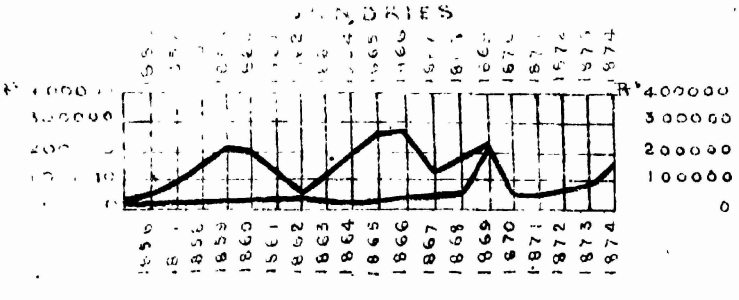
DIAGRAM
SHEWING
VARIATION OF EXPENDITURE
IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS









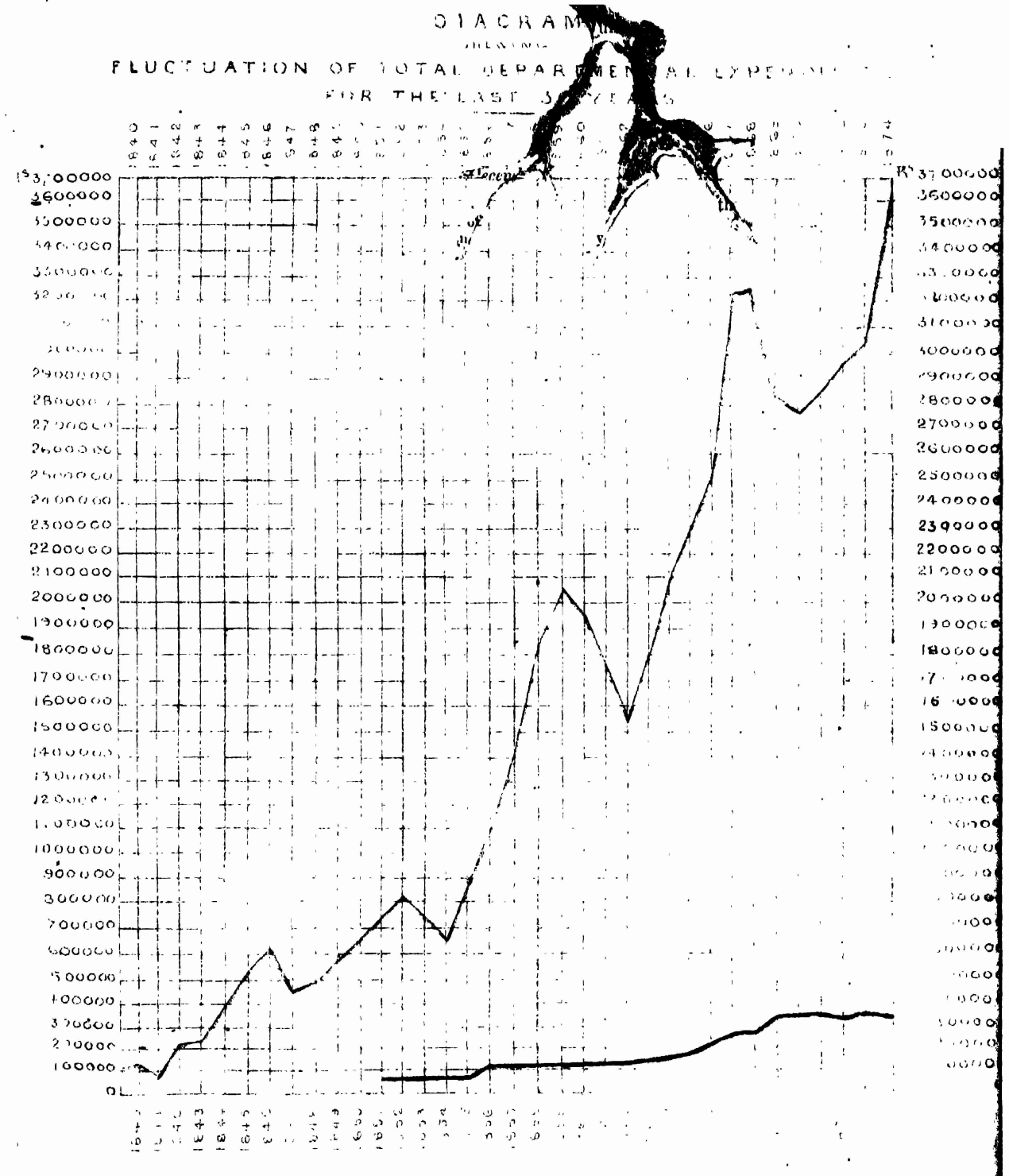


DEPARTMENT

DIACRAM

of the Director of Public Works

Year 1874



Total Expenditure ~~~

Establishment ~~~

Note The Establishment was combined with that of the Survey [illegible] until the year 1852, it cannot therefore be given before that date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

Retirement.

On 1st September last, the Provincial Assistant, Central Province, Mr. Evatt, retired on pension after a service of thirty-two years. The records of this Office bear testimony to the ability, zeal, and integrity with which during this long period Mr. Evatt served the Department, and shew that a more honorable, worthy man never entered the Public Service.

I allude with much regret to the following deaths:—

Mr. E. Fuller.—This officer, who was in England on sick leave, served as Superintending Officer from December, 1866, until June, 1874, and discharged his duties in a very satisfactory and zealous manner.

Mr. Horsfall.—This officer was a young man of much promise, well educated, and one likely to rise to the highest rank in the Department. For some months he had been in poor health, suffering from depression and fever, to the effects of which he finally succumbed.

Pioneers.

Return of Pioneer Force on 31st December, 1874.

	Number employed.	Nominal Strength of Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Divisions	10	10	—	—
Serjeant-Majors	8	10	2	—
Serjeants	26	25	—	1
Corporals	27	25	—	2
1st Class Artificers	89	100	11	—
2nd Class do.	125	150	25	—
3rd Class do.	497	750	253	—
Pioneers, Probationers, & Boys	312	625	313	—
	1,084	1,685	604	3

The actual deficiency was 601, or 35·66 per cent. on the nominal strength, and the following are the comparative numbers on 31st December, 1873 and 1874:—

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
Strength of Force	1,084	1,238	—	154	12·44
Enlisted and rejoined	42	38	4	—	—
Discharged	110	135	—	25	18·52
Deserted	36	109	—	73	67·00
Deaths	32	54	—	22	40·74
Pensioned	18	39	—	21	54·00

The yearly augmenting decrease in the Pioneer Force is a matter, not only of deep regret, but of serious apprehension.

The following shews the numbers of the Force at the end of the last four years:—

	Nominal Strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
31st December, 1870	2,844	1,888	956	33
31st December, 1871	2,844	1,716	1,128	39
31st December, 1872	2,844	1,537	1,307	46
31st December, 1873	1,685	1,238	447	26
31st December, 1874	1,685	1,084	601	36

From the above it appears that in four years the Force has actually decreased in number 804, say at an average of 200 per annum, and that, if the decrease continue at this rate the Force will not last more than five or six years longer.

The circumstances connected with the Pioneers have been in detail so frequently reported to Government and alluded to in the Administration Reports of this Department for the last *three* years, that I can add but little, if anything, to what has already been stated.

See Reports of 1867, and 1871 to 1873, inclusive.

The system of enlistment of Pioneers in the Island, introduced in 1873, has, I regret to say, not been successful;—the same difficulty as ever is still found in recruiting the Force;—the same necessity as ever for the existence and maintenance of the Force prevails still.

It is true that a few miles of new roads have recently been let on contract in the Central Province, arising in my opinion from local circumstances, but in the poorer and unhealthy districts of the Island the demand for Pioneers is as great as ever, for without them the works could not be undertaken.

Assuming it to be necessary to continue the irrigation and other works of improvement in the Colony generally, the Pioneer Force should, in my opinion, for the next few years, be maintained at any reasonable cost, as otherwise the works must be stopped.

I regard this not as a question of doubt, but as one of certainty; the contract system in Ceylon is not yet sufficiently advanced, nor does it yet work so satisfactorily that the Pioneer Force can be dispensed with; certain works may be contracted for occasionally, but for the more difficult works the Department must still depend upon the Pioneers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

Transport.

The following is the state of the Transport Establishment at the end of last year as compared with that at the end of 1873:—

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Elephants	13	16	—	3
Bullocks and Buffaloes	100	102	—	2
Sling Carts	90	100	—	10
Hand Carts	629	626	3	—
Water Carts	57	62	—	5
Wagons and Trucks	18	26	—	8
	907	932	3	28

I regret having again to allude to the death of three elephants belonging to the Department, and to the difficulty which is still found in replacing them. It appears that the class of large elephants which formerly were so valuable to the Department, no longer exist in Ceylon, and that they can only be replaced by a smaller class of animals, caught young and trained at great expense.

UPKEEP OF ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

Roads.

The following tabular statement shews the length of the roads and the expenditure on the upkeep for the years 1874 and 1873;—

	1874.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mileage of metalled road	905·92	831·67	74·25	—
Do. of gravelled road	529·22	536·23	—	7·01
Do of natural road	922·25	890·00	32·25	—
	2357·39	2257·90	106·50	7·01
Total expenditure on principal roads	Rs. Cts. 1,389,302 75	Rs. Cts. 1,318,441 71	Rs. Cts. —	Rs. Cts. —
Ditto on minor roads	29,567 50	25,528 02	—	—
	1,418,870 25	1,343,969 73	—	—
Average rate per mile on principal roads	589 34	583 89	5·45	—

The increase (99·49 miles) in the mileage of principal roads in 1874, as compared with that of 1873, is thus accounted for:—

	Increase, Miles.	
Welisara to Rágama	5·00	Taken over.
Grandpass to Wellawatta	7·25	
Borella to Customs Wharf	3·00	
Pádeniya to Anurádhapura	52·00	
Mátara to Hakmana	16·00	
Road in Puliyantívu from Kachchéri to Bridge	·41	
Dimbula road	1·88	New extension.
Gampola to Ginigathéna	·50	
Belgravia Bridge road	·27	New extension.
Maskeliya road	4·18	
Nuwara Eliya Bazaar road	1·00	Taken over.
Rambawa road	8·00	
	99·49	

It will be seen that the increase in the number of miles of metalled road maintained in 1874, as compared with 1873, was 74¼, and that the average expenditure per mile on principal roads was 589 rupees and 34 cents in 1874, as compared with 583 rupees and 89 cents in 1873; the increase being 5 rupees and 45 cents per mile.

During the past year the roads in the Colony generally have been kept in good repair, and no complaints, I believe, were made against them.

Every effort has been made to reduce, as far as is consistent with efficiency, the cost of upkeep; but with the increasing traffic on many of the roads no reduction is possible, and for the reasons given in the Administration Report for last year, the cost of upkeep will doubtless remain apparently high.

Upkeep of Canals.

	1874.	1873.
North-Western Province	63·5	63·5
Northern Province	50·0	40·0
Western Province	54·0	54·0
Total	167·5	157·5
Expenditure	Rs. 50,898·09	49,648·33

The increase of ten miles in the length is owing to the drainage channels in the town of Jaffna having been added.

Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

The comparative cost of upkeep of irrigation works is shewn in the following statement, the increase being caused by the larger number now thus maintained:—

	1874. Rs.	Cts.		1873. Rs.	Cts.		Increase. Rs.	Cts.
Western Province.....	686	20	...	647	3	...	39	17
North-Western Province..	1,621	29	...	809	51	...	811	78
Southern Province	8,974	3	...	6,629	50	...	2,344	53
Eastern Province	11,438	2	..	8,789	97	...	2,648	5
Central Province.....	746	59	...	426	54	...	320	5
	23,466	13	...	17,302	55	...	6,163	58

The expenditure on the upkeep of these works in 1874 was 2·16 per cent. of the cost of their construction, as compared with 2·19 per cent. in 1873.

For the following reasons I anticipate much more trouble and expense in the upkeep of these works than were foreseen when the earlier ones were commenced:—

1.—Because, in order to save expense in the first instance, many of the works were made of dimensions which left no large margin for contingencies, and hence they require very constant and careful upkeep.

2.—The climate is much against them, very heavy rains in some districts causing serious floods, and long-continued droughts in others cracking the embankments and subjecting the channels in them, when alternately wet and dry, to the most trying tests.

3.—The injury which some of the works receive from the trespass of cattle, and in some districts from that of wild animals, which hitherto it has been found impossible to prevent; much stronger fences than at present used should be placed along the irrigation works, but even these will scarcely keep out wild buffaloes, much less elephants, who of course injure, and sometimes destroy, any work they tread on.

4.—Much difficulty is found in getting a fair day's work from the men engaged on upkeep; the repairs themselves are usually of a character—clearing, trimming, or sodding—over which there can be but little check; the works are frequently so situated that the Superintending Officer cannot often visit them, and hence everything must be practically left to the overseers, over whom there can be but little control.

Summary.

	1874. Rs.	Cts.		1873. Rs.	Cts.		Increase. Rs.	Cts.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges..	1,418,870	25	...	1,343,969	73	...	74,900	52
Upkeep of Canals	50,898	9	...	49,648	33	...	1,249	76
Upkeep of Irrigation Works....	23,466	13	...	17,302	55	...	6,163	58
	1,493,234	47	...	1,410,920	61	...	82,313	86

UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during last year was 103,690 rupees and 58 cents, on the following:—

		Rs.	Cts.
Repairs of buildings under general vote		81,356	33
Repairing Supervisor's House, Arippu		3,919	63
Repairs of Customs Buildings.....		4,082	30
Repairs to Catholic Church, Kandy		3,500	0
Do.	Small-pox Hospital, Borella	4,793	0
Do.	Kachchéri at Mannár.....	2,077	36
Do	Queen's House, Colombo	1,973	62
Do.	Jails under Loan Board vote	1,988	34
		Rs. 103,690	58

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The items under this heading are the following:—

Departmental Charges.

		Rs.	Cts.
For surveying and tracing roads		8,662	85
For upkeep of sick bullocks		160	57
For Elephant Establishment		2,314	42
For purchase of Carts and Bullocks		2,689	86
For repair of Ferry Boats		897	87
	Carried over...	14,725	37

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

		Rs.	Cts.		
	Brought forward ...	14,725	37		
For construction of an iron pontoon		1,998	01		
For working of the Factory		4,998	74		
For implements		34,979	67		
For general service		13,597	98		
For stationery and books for Pioneer Schools ...		59	12		
For purchase of iron hand-carts		2,379	41		
For recruiting Pioneers...		60	00		
For drawing materials		500	00		
For surveying and drawing instruments ...		928	49		
For purchase of an elephant		675	00		
				74,901	79
Miscellaneous.					
For improvements to the Kandy Lake ...		9,183	27		
For forming lake at Nuwara Eliya		18,760	74		
For improving the Kiliaponé Canal		29,400	95		
For improvements to the Colombo Lake ...		19,489	57		
For plant in connection with Kalutara Bridge ...		11,006	16		
For Landing Pier, Custom House, Jaffna ...		3,506	02		
For Departmental Timber Depôt		4,658	92		
For timber received from New South Wales ...		1,022	46		
For providing mile-stones to the Northern and Trincomalee roads		561	05		
For relief work in the Northern Province ...		2,886	42		
For boat, Mahagantoṭa Ferry		1,685	10		
For compensation for land taken at Kotmalé ...		300	00		
For opening a new mouth, Kelani river ...		488	82		
				102,949	48
			Rs.	177,851	27

NEW WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The chief items under this heading are the following :—

For erecting a Museum, Colombo	83,470	53
For erecting Custom House, Colombo... ...	53,741	87
For erecting a house for the Assistant Agent, Badulla	21,148	25
For hospital buildings and Medical Officers' quarters in connection with cooly immigration ...	19,129	62
For new Jails at Badulla, Puttaḷam, Batticaloa, Nuwara Eliya, Lock-up at Haldummulla and Avisáwélla, Welikaḍa Block A.	35,270	74
For Jailers' quarters at Badulla, Batticaloa, and Anurádhapura	2,740	52
For Powder Magazine and Guard Room, Galle ...	11,030	85
For laying iron pipes for the water supply to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Pérádeniya	8,057	78
For buildings for the Police	10,356	90
For operations in connection with Galle Harbour ...	20,799	13
For hospitals at Batticaloa and Galle, and Medical Officers' quarters at Hambantoṭa, Kurunégala, Puttaḷam, Ratnapura, and Gallo	18,489	32
For hospital for suspected cases of insanity ...	5,000	00
For purchase of a house for the District Judge, Kégalla	2,500	00
For additional buildings, Kurunégala Hospital ...	3,253	00
For a school at Ratnapura	1,000	00
For a residence for the Assistant Agent, Anurádhapura	1,257	42
For boundary walls, Mahaiyáwa Cemetery; Burial Ground, Daḍella, Galle; and from the well at the Government Agent's house to steps leading to the Agent's Bungalow, Kandy	15,442	27
For erecting a Court-house, Kalpitiya... ...	2,390	00
For water-supply, Puttaḷam and Kurunégala ...	5,139	63
For public latrines, Ratnapura, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, and Galle	2,253	32
For beacons, Vaṇkalai, Pésálai, and Sillavaturai Bay	2,433	06
For second entrance, Galle Fort	612	74
For jetties at Galle	3,541	62
For Post and Registrar's Office, Trincomalee ...	1,382	49
For Superintendent's House, Convict Establishment, Welikaḍa	2,561	19
For hospital in Kalutara Jail	1,400	00
Carried over ...	334,402	25

	Rs	Cts.
Brought forward...	334,402	25
For boundary walls, Galle Jail, and Customs premises, Colombo	3,640	76
For cooly lines, Nuwara Eliya and Kandy road ...	1,537	90
For Post Offices at Haldummulla, Rakwána, and Madulkelé	1,547	19
For Post and Telegraph Offices, Gampola ...	2,100	00
For house for Postholder, Kankésanturai ...	626	63
For residence for Telegraph Master, Anurádhapura ...	3,373	99
For sundry minor works	4,668	69
Total...Rs.	351,897	41

Of the new buildings which have been in hand during the past year, the Museum and Custom House in Colombo alone call for any remark. These works, which are far advanced towards completion, are substantially and well built; the interior of the Museum is carefully finished, and both are creditable to the Department.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The alterations and additions to buildings are as follows:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Improvements, Kégalla Hospital	6,141	34
Additions to Agent's house, Anurádhapura ...	2,225	43
For a store-room to the Kachchéri, Kandy ...	2,050	00
Improvements to Court-house, Avisáwélla ...	2,153	69
Additions to Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri ...	6,960	00
Converting Royal Hotel into offices for the Department of Public Instruction	4,220	00
Additions to offices of the Public Works Department, Registrar-General, and Inspector-General of Prisons' Departments	1,985	52
Improvements, Queen's House, Colombo and Nuwara Eliya	5,393	86
Additions to Salt Store, Puliyantívu	1,082	42
Rebuilding Public Latrines, and for Export Warehouse, Galle	2,512	23
Additions to Mátara, Galle, Mátalé and Badulla Hospitals	3,387	15
For an embanked roadway and sea-wall, Customs, Colombo	3,483	77
For improving Police Station at Galle	2,483	98
For record rooms, Jaffna and Anurádhapura ...	3,367	15
Improvements, Mounted Orderlies' Stables, Colombo...	937	97
For additions and improvements to Jails under the Loan Board vote	21,184	59
For sundry small works	3,747	05
Total...Rs.	73,616	15

NEW ROADS AND ADDITIONS TO ROADS.

The following is the expenditure during 1874 on new roads and additions to roads:—

	Miles.		Rs.	Cts.
Dikoya and Maskeliya road from the Bridge at Ireby to Blair Athol Gap ...	4·18	...	48,848	38*
Dimbula road from Deyanellakandura to Caledonia Estate ...	1·87	...	31,591	33†
Dikoya road extension from Elbedda to Tientsin	4·93	...	32,008	76‡
Cinnamon Garden road ...	—	...	5,810	00
Causeway from Talady to Mannár ...	—	...	3,000	00
Dimbula road to Craigie Lea ...	2·07	...	891	81§
Dimbula extension from Deyanellakandura to Agra Patanas ...	3·60	...	13,209	35
Lorne road ...	5·85	...	43,724	01
Walaha road ...	1·91	...	23,924	00
Dikoya and Maskeliya road to Brownlow ...	2·75	...	18,378	14
Road from Oodumaden to Vellendi ...	0·73	...	10,663	89
Road from Kánkésanturai to Tondámannár	6·00	...	12,069	56
Approach road to Railway Station, Gampola	0·25	...	2,600	00
Minor roads in the Northern Province ...	—	...	11,222	56
Do. North-Western Province	—	...	2,725	65
Gravelling three miles, Maturankuli road	—	...	14,966	79
Metalling six miles, Badulla and Batticaloa road	—	...	27,670	03
Carried over ...			303,304	26

* Expenditure in 1873, Rs. 14,982·92.
† Do. do. Rs. 3,796·85.
‡ Expenditure in 1873, Rs. 3,357·09.
§ Previous expenditure, Rs. 36,156·88.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

		Rs.	Cts.
	Brought forward...	303,304	26
Improvements, Dambulla and Haburana road ...		10,484	31
Do.	Haburana and Trincomalee road ...	47,123	52
Do.	Central road	52,078	13
Do.	Galkulam and Anurádhapura road ...	1,990	33
Do.	Ratnapura and Pelmadulla road ...	4,871	80
Do.	Kurunégala and Beligamuwa road ...	4,399	64
Do.	Pelmadulla and Gurukandura road ...	5,957	97
Do.	Dikwella and Gurukandura ...	3,416	30
For completing widening of the Point Pedro road ...		2,995	16
For improvements, Dimbula road		7,921	55
Do.	Náwalapitiya road	4,999	15
Do.	Panwila road	9,426	52
Do.	Kotmalé road	4,745	15
Do.	Galle and Morowaka road ...	26,020	08
Do.	Nilawelli to Irrakakanda ...	2,582	19
Do.	Kurunégala to Giriulla ...	5,498	69
Do.	Mátara to Hakmana ...	5,000	00
Do.	new trace of the Central road ...	9,419	73
For building retaining-wall, new Batticaloa road ...		1,048	61
For re-opening an ela at Bandárawela ...		1,797	24
For improvements, Gampola and Nuwara Eliya road ...		2,512	59
Do.	Mátalé and Dambulla road ...	2,291	77
Do.	Lake road, Kandy	2,261	00
Do.	Nuwara Eliya and Badulla road ...	8,349	00
Do.	Dikwella road towards Haputalé ...	20,386	06
For restoring damages caused by accident to the Kotagala-Oya bridge approach		4,895	04
For works of additions and improvements to existing roads, and for sundry small works... ...		46,770	87
	Total...Rs.	602,546	66

Of the new roads undertaken in 1874, only the following call for special remark:—

Dikoya and Maskeliya road from Ireby Bridge to Blair Athol Gap, a work of much importance, was completed on the 31st December, 1874.

Dimbula road from Deyanella to Caledonia Estate was completed on the 31st October, 1874.

Dikoya road from Elbedda to Tientsin.—This work is well advanced, and will probably be completed by the end of 1875.

For the coffee interests the extension of the road from Blair Athol Gap to Brownlow Estate is of importance, and about 30 per cent. of its cost was expended during last year.

Similar remarks apply to the road from Belgravia to Lorne, and to the Walaha road, both of which have made good progress during 1874.

The gradual improvements of the Central and Trincomalee roads from Dambulla should not be omitted, nor the metalling of six miles of the road from Badulla to Batticaloa.

In the Southern Province the road from Galle to Morowaka has also been improved, at a cost of 26,020 rupees.

NEW BRIDGES.

The following is the expenditure under this heading:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Welimada and Moratota bridges on the Nuwara Eliya and Badulla road ...	7,248	31
Kahawatura Oya bridge on the Ambagamuwa road	1,876	59
Talakolahéna bridge	3,089	94
Bridges on the Kandy road on the 5th and 8th mile	19,938	98
Bridge on the 5th mile, Negombo road	14,893	04
Kalkandoméda, Malwatty Oya, and Manal Aru bridges on the Central road	40,545	90
Gal-oya and Alut-oya on the Kandy and Trincomalee road ...	52,209	32
Maha-oya bridge on the new Batticaloa road	4,144	47
Bridge over the river at Kananké on the Galle and Morowaka road ...	52,831	61
Bridge at Chilaw	4,107	70
Bridges in the town of Nuwara Eliya	8,161	29
Bridge over the river at Kalutara	1,648	40
Rs.	210,694	85

Of the new bridges, I need only allude to the following:—

Those on the 5th and 8th miles on the Kandy road, and on 5th mile on the Negombo road (two and four spans of 30 feet each, respectively,) are of brick abutments and piers, with five plate iron girders carrying the buckled plates which support the roadway. These bridges were recommended by the Flood Commission of 1872.

The bridges over the Kalkandumédu, Malwatty Oya, and Manal Aru are of substantial masonry, carrying wrought iron superstructures of about 60 feet span each.

The bridge over the Gal-oya on the Trincomalee road consists of two Brotherhood's iron bridges, 150 feet span each, resting on masonry abutments and pier. This masonry is remarkably good, and would be creditable in any country.

The Alut-oya bridge consists of masonry abutments with one span of 100 feet iron lattice girder.

The bridge over the Kananké river on the Galle and Morowaka road is of masonry abutments, carrying a Brotherhood iron bridge of 150 feet span.

All these bridges are substantial and creditable to the Department, the masonry in some cases being very superior.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following is the expenditure under this heading up to the end of 1874 :—

	Expenditure up to end of 1873.			Expenditure in 1874.			Total.	
Eastern Province.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Periyakulam	19,747	91	...	4,464	43	...	24,212	34
Sakamatukulam	52,005	98	...	436	56	...	52,442	54
Kantalai tank and channel ...	4,285	75	...	31,867	6	...	36,152	81
Mútúr channel and Allai tank ...	54,869	60	..	4,110	41	...	58,980	01
Chadayantaláwa tank ...	55,926	90	...	507	78	...	56,434	68
Kadukaymunai tank ...	24,778	92	...	758	18	..	25,537	10
Southern Province.								
Sapugoda head sluice and channel from Kirama	596	93	...	71	22	...	668	15
Batuwita and Uduwa channels ...	36,149	23	...	1,857	50	...	38,006	73
Ellavella tank	66,773	34	...	13,357	57	...	80,130	91
Tissamaharáma tank ...	43,158	95	...	21,783	35	...	64,942	30
Petre anicut	4,583	12	...	12,947	18	...	17,530	30
Channel from Hali Ela to Urápola ...	10,041	0	...	9,736	80	...	19,777	80
Erecting two aqueducts, Kongala Aru	200	0	...	399	84	...	599	84
Kekanadura tank	60,663	77	...	3,912	76	...	64,576	53
Denagama tank	68,275	57	...	1,758	25	..	70,033	82
Alawatugoda anicut ...	—		...	11,568	86	...	11,568	86
North-Western Province.								
Wenoruwewa tank including Bu-ela sluice	23,023	28	...	1,764	91	...	24,788	19
Tinipitiya-wewa tank ...	30,000	0	...	4,783	83	...	34,783	83
North-Central Province.								
Bassawakulam ...	—		...	19,591	14	...	19,591	14
Ten village sluices in the Nuwarakalá-wiya District	—		...	3,678	68	...	3,678	68
Maha Madawachchiya tank ...	—		...	11,762	53	...	11,762	53
Western Province.								
Outlet for letting off water from the Madakandana fields ...	—		...	1,207	47	...	1,207	47
Surveys of Irrigation works, and pay and travelling allowances of Superintending Officers	—		...	49,573	65	...	49,573	65
	Rs. 555,080	25	...	211,899	96	...	766,980	21

Several irrigation schemes, such as Sígri, Elagamuwa, Relapanáwa, which were surveyed during the year 1874, did not on investigation prove to be desirable.

The irrigation works in the Southern Province have in general progressed satisfactorily, and fair progress has been made at the tanks in the North-Central Province and at Kantalai.

During the past year the following irrigation works have been completed:—Tissamaharáma tank; extra works, Periyakulam; Ellavella tank and channel; Kongala Aru aqueducts; outlet for Nadakandura fields; spill-wall and sluice, Bu-ella, Wenoruwewa; inlet sluice, Tinipitiya-wewa.

Village Tanks.

During the year 1874 a system of repairing small village tanks by the free labour of the cultivators interested in them was organized, chiefly by the Government Agent of the North-Central Province, the Government providing the masonry and ironwork required for the sluices.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Report.

The system, as far as yet tried, has been fairly successful, the works being undertaken, as on the minor roads, by statute labour and not by this Department. An officer of much experience in such works, Mr. Cummins, has recently been appointed the Superintendent of Village Tanks.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The expenditure under this heading has been as follows:—

		Rs.	Cts.
For restoring banks of Hamilton Canal	...	6,503	51
For improvements, Kaymal Canal ...	...	22,823	05
For opening 850 feet of new cutting near Sirigampola	...	1,643	48
For improvement of northern line of inland navigation between Venneppo and Sirigampola	...	150	00
For certain repairs to the embankment at Kelani	...	80	23
	Rs.	31,200	27

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The experience of another year has confirmed the views expressed in my former Administration Reports on the following points:—

1.—The necessity for increased skilled supervision and for more officers to meet cases of illness and other emergencies.

2.—The necessity of obtaining professionally trained men, and of increasing the salary offered to the amount paid in India or in other tropical colonies.

3.—The necessity of maintaining, at any rate for a few years, and at any reasonable cost, the Pioneer Force.

4.—The advantage of undertaking the upkeep of roads and the repairs of all buildings departmentally, rather than by contract.

5.—The advantage of carrying out in general new works departmentally—that is, partly by small contracts, or by labour employed direct by the Department, or by both measures, rather than by letting the whole work to one contractor, whose profit frequently consists in sub-letting the works to others.

6.—The policy of granting a rate of travelling allowance which shall defray the actual expenses of officers travelling on duty, a subject which during the present year has received the consideration of the Government.

J. R. MOSSE,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, 3rd June, 1875.

PART III.

JUDICIAL.

PART III.

JUDICIAL.

REPORT ON THE JUDICIAL STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HON'BLE THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Ordinance affecting the Judicial Administration of the Island, was enacted during the Session of 1874–5:—

No. 7 of 1874, entitled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Administration of Justice Ordinance, 1868.'"

PART II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

District Courts and Courts of Requests.

Statistics of litigation. Appendices A. & B.

The returns of the administration of Civil Justice will be found in the Appendix. The subjoined statement will afford a view, as respects District Courts, of the number of suits instituted, the number of suits decided on their merits, and the arrears on the files of the different Courts at the close of the years 1873 and 1874.

COURTS.	Suits instituted.		Suits decided on their Merits.		Suits pending on the 31st December.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Colombo	2,001	2,552	253	294	2,503	2,558
Kandy	2,481	2,966	249	388	1,867	2,042
Galle	1,700	1,774	523	367	932	1,013
Jaffna	991	1,030	192	159	707	749
Badulla	419	623	64	71	410	565
Batticaloa	351	489	32	42	166	225
Chilaw	410	377	49	74	310	255
Kalutara	793	950	315	374	579	505
Kurunégala	675	704	345	242	719	712
Kégalla	277	296	89	62	261	310
Mátara	655	624	201	254	613	586
Negombo	570	642	133	131	759	508
Ratnapura	273	316	71	80	142	231
Tangalla	109	83	33	50	83	74
Trincomalee	128	113	26	28	63	43
Mannár	98	100	50	33	52	61
Mullaittívu	24	36	4	9	20	34
Nuwarakaláwiya	33	35	24	12	15	15

Increase in litigation.

There has been a general increase in litigation during the year in review, the gross number of suits instituted in the District Courts in 1874 having been 13,710, against 11,988 suits instituted in the preceding year, or 1,722 suits in excess. The Courts which may be mentioned as those in which a more prominent increase in litigation took place, are:—Colombo, which shews an increase of 551 suits; Kandy, an increase of 485 suits; Badulla, an increase of 204 suits; Kalutara, an increase of 157 suits; and Batticaloa, an increase of 138 suits.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

Trial Rolls.

In only four of the District Courts, viz., Chilaw, Mátara, Tangalla, and Trincomalee, is a decrease in litigation apparent, but that decrease is so trifling as hardly to merit special notice, the figures denoting it being, respectively, 33, 31, 26, and 15

The following table shews the operations on the Trial Rolls during the year.

COURTS.	Pending on the 1st January, 1874.	Cases entered on the Rolls during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on the 31st December, 1874.
Colombo	66	465	531	294	162	75
Kandy	410	902	1312	388	664	260
Galle	417	687	1104	367	244	493
Jaffna	29	222	251	159	49	43
Badulla	37	108	145	71	34	40
Batticaloa ...	16	91	107	42	48	17
Chilaw	4	112	116	74	39	3
Kalutara	133	605	738	374	92	272
Kurunégala ..	50	294	344	242	59	43
Kégalla	33	100	133	62	43	28
Mátara	181	267	448	254	60	134
Negombo	43	149	192	131	59	2
Ratnapura . .	48	101	149	80	8	61
Tangalla	14	51	65	50	4	11
Trincomalee ..	4	36	40	28	5	7
Mannár	14	36	50	33	8	9
Mullaittívu ..	5	9	14	9	3	2
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	5	15	20	12	7	1

Contested suits.

It will be seen from the above statement that the total number of cases pending on the rolls of the Courts on the 1st January, 1874, was 1,509; the total number of cases entered for trial during the year amounted to 4,250, making a gross total of 5,759 cases for adjudication. Of the four principal District Courts of the Island, the largest number of contested suits, or more than 20 per cent. of the gross number of such suits, came before the District Court of Kandy; Galle next follows with 687 suits; Colombo with 465 suits; and Jaffna with but 222 suits. It is noticeable, however, that the rolls of the Kalutara District Court shew as many as 605 contested suits out of 950 suits instituted.

Proportion of suits contested to suits instituted.

Comparing the number of suits contested with the number of suits instituted, it will be found that in the Kalutara District Court the proportion of suits contested was 63 per cent. of the institutions; in the Galle District Courts the proportion of suits contested was 38 per cent. of the institutions; in the Kandy District Court the proportion of suits contested was 30 per cent. of the institutions; in the Jaffna District Court the proportion of suits contested was 21 per cent. of the institutions; and in the Colombo District Court the proportion of suits contested was 18 per cent. of the institutions.

Of the total number of 5,759 cases contested, 2,670 cases, or 46 per cent., were decided on trial; 1,588 cases, or about 28 per cent., were settled or withdrawn by parties after being entered for trial, or were decided by default, etc.; leaving a balance of 1,501 cases unadjudicated at the close of the year.

Cases decided on their merits.

As respects cases decided on their merits, Kandy takes precedence with 388 such decisions; Kalutara shews 374 such decisions; Galle, 367 such decisions; Colombo, 294 such decisions; Mátara, 254 such decisions; Kurunégala, 242 such decisions; Jaffna, 159 such decisions; and Negombo, 131 such decisions.

Uncontested suits.

The total number of uncontested suits disposed of was 6,172. Of this number, 1,358 suits, or more than 50 per cent. of the institutions, were disposed of in the District Court of Colombo; 1,250 suits, or 42 per cent. of the institutions, were disposed of in the District Court of Kandy; 938 suits, or 52 per cent. of the institutions, were disposed of in the District Court of Galle; and 498 suits, or 48 per cent. of the institutions, were disposed of in the District Court of Jaffna.

Dormant cases.

The number of "dormant" cases struck off the lists of the different Courts during the past year amounted to 3,671, of which number 821 cases were struck off in the District Court of Colombo; 799 cases in the District Court of Kandy; 468 cases in the District Court of Negombo; 289 cases in the District Court of Jaffna; and 262 cases in the District Court of Galle.

Pending cases.

The total number of cases undisposed of in the District Courts on the 31st December, 1874, was 10,486 These figures, it will be observed, are less than the gross institutions of the year by 3,224; and bearing in mind the fact that District Judges cannot *ex mero motu* deal with cases other than those exceeding a year's duration, the satisfactory state of the rolls of the different Courts indicates that the Judges generally have striven well to meet the demands upon their exertions caused by the larger income of suits in the past year.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics

The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year amounted to 41,185, which figures shew an excess of 638 over the institutions of 1873. Of the number mentioned, 14,486 cases, or 35 per cent. were instituted in the Courts of the Western Province; 9,343 cases, or 22 per cent.. were instituted in the Courts of the Central Province; 5,704 cases, or 14 per cent., were instituted in the Courts of the Southern Province; 3,621 cases, or 9 per cent., were instituted in the Courts of the Northern Province; 5,012, or 12 per cent., were instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Province; 2,328 cases, or 7 per cent., were instituted in the Courts of the Eastern Province; and 191 cases, or 0·5 per cent., were instituted in the Courts of the North-Central Province.

Courts of Requests cases instituted. Appendix B.

The total disposals were 40,573, of which number 7,303 cases, or 18 per cent., were decided on evidence and on examination of parties; 21,409 cases, or 53 per cent., were decided on admission or by default of defendants; and 11,861 cases, or 29 per cent., were otherwise settled ex-judicially.

Disposals.

The number of cases pending on the 31st December, 1874, was 7,257, which figures shew an excess of 612 cases over the number of cases pending in the corresponding period of 1873. This increase has been contributed chiefly by the Courts of Colombo, Kandy, and Kalutara.

Pending cases.

The procedure of the Civil Courts of this Island is at present governed by Ordinances and Rules and Orders which sadly need consolidation and amendment, and I note with great satisfaction that this much needed improvement may be expected to be worked out before long.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Police Courts, District Courts, and Supreme Courts.

The total number of charges entertained by the Magistrates was 53,411: the total number of persons summoned before the Magistrates was 105,287, or more than 4 per cent. of the population of the whole Island, estimated at 2,406,262. Compared with the numbers for 1873, there is a decrease of 471 in the charges preferred, and of 3,403 in the persons accused or summoned.

Police Courts. Total offences and persons reported. Appendix D.

The following table shews the proportion of charges preferred, and persons accused, in each of the seven Provinces of the Island:—

	Number of Offences reported.	Proportion per cent. to Total Offences reported.	Number of Persons accused.	Estimated Population of each Province.	Proportion per cent of Persons accused to population.
Western Province ...	15,800	29·6	30,023	776,285	3·8
Central do. ...	12,578	23·5	27,316	495,340	5·5
Southern do. ...	8,303	15·5	16,254	399,755	4·0
Northern do. ..	11,031	20·7	19,353	281,788	6·8
North-Western Province ...	3,191	6·0	7,401	269,084	2·7
Eastern do. ...	2,312	4·3	4,385	113,290	3·8
North-Central do. ...	196	0·4	555	70,720	0·7
	53,411	100·0	105,287	2,406,262	4·3

The total number of persons proceeded against summarily, with the numbers convicted, acquitted after trial, and discharged without trial, are as follows: —

Result of proceedings.

	Persons.	Per-centage.
Total proceeded against.....	105,287	
Convicted.....	18,544	17·6
Acquitted.....	10,468	10·0
Discharged.....	74,264	70·5

The number of cases and persons summarily dealt with by the Magistrates is shewn in the following extracts from the tables compiled from the Magistrates' returns:—

Principal offences summarily determined. Appendix E.

Assaults.—The number of these charges amounted to 17,331, involving 36,320 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 32·5 and 34·5, respectively.

Thefts.—The number of these charges amounted to 9,032, involving 17,174 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 16·8 and 16·3, respectively.

Vagrancy Ordinance, No. 4 of 1841.—The number of charges under this Ordinance amounted to 4,677, involving 9,144 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 8·7 and 8·7, respectively.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

Police Ordinance, No. 16 of 1865.—The number of charges under this Ordinance amounted to 2,305, involving 4,358 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 4·3 and 4·1, respectively.

Malicious Injuries, No. 16 of 1846.—The number of charges under this Ordinance amounted to 1,315, involving 2,723 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 2·5 and 2·6, respectively.

Paddy and Dry Grain Tythe, No. 14 of 1840.—Of offences which are only *mala prohibita* and not *mala in se*, the following appear to have been instituted:—

The number of charges under this Ordinance amounted to 3,997, involving 4,588 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 7·4 and 4·3, respectively. The mass of these charges—viz., 2,998 was instituted in the Police Courts of the Northern Province, chiefly in the Mallákam Court, where their proportion to the total number of charges instituted was 61 per cent., or 27 per cent. of the cases instituted in *all* the Courts of the Northern Province.

Arrack Rum and Toddy, No. 10 of 1844.—The number of charges (distillation and sale of Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, without or contrary to the tenor of a license) under this Ordinance amounted to 2,569, involving 3,701 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 4·8 and 3·5, respectively. Here again the mass of these charges appear to have been instituted in the Courts of the Northern Province.

Cattle Trespass, No. 2 of 1835.—The number of these charges amounted to 2,132, involving 4,676 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 3·9 and 4·4, respectively.

Labour Ordinance, No 11 of 1865.—The number of charges under this Ordinance amounted to 1,972, involving 6,689 persons; the proportion per cent. to the total number of offences and persons reported being 3·7 and 6·3, respectively.

These charges, of course, preponderate in the Planting Districts of the Island, where a large number of coolies are charged with desertion of service before the Courts at Gampola and Mátalé.

Stamp duties levied under Ordinance 18 of 1871.

Appendix G.

The revenue from stamp duties levied on plaints and subpœnas under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1871, amounted to 12,124 rupees and 20 cents, or £1,212 8*s*. 5*d*.

The following table shews the proportion contributed by the Police Courts established in each Province of the Island:—

Provinces.	No of Stamped Plaints.	Amount of Duty paid.		Number of Stamped Subpœnas.	Amount of Duty paid.		Total Amount of Stamp Duty levied.	
		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western Province ...	11,976	1,796	40	36,641	1,832	5	3,628	45
Central Province ...	10,106	1,515	90	22,783	1,139	15	2,655	5
Southern Province ...	6,044	906	60	27,199	1,359	95	2,266	55
Northern Province ...	6,762	1,014	30	20,161	1,008	5	2,022	35
Eastern Province ...	1,869	280	35	10,067	503	35	783	70
North-Western Province ...	2,692	403	80	6,819	340	95	744	75
North-Central Province ...	95	14	25	182	9	10	23	35
	39,544	5,931	60	123,852	6,192	60	12,124	20

Influence of Gansabawas over litigation in the Minor Courts

Appendix II.

A statement has been prepared of the institutions in the Police Courts and Courts of Requests during the last quinquennial period. This statement is of especial interest with reference to the operation of the two Ordinances No. 18 of 1871 and the Village Communities' Ordinance, No. 26 of 1871, both of which Ordinances were intended to check petty and frivolous litigation. Taking the institutions of 1871 (the Ordinances in question did not come into operation till 1872) as representing the average institutions in a year in the Police Courts and Courts of Requests throughout the Island, it will be noticed that in the Police Courts there was a net decrease in 1872 of no less than 22,133 cases. That this decrease is mainly assignable to the operation of Ordinance No. 18 of 1871, is to be inferred from the fact that, although the Village Communities' Ordinance, 26 of 1871, was introduced into some of the Provinces in the early part of 1872, yet the Judicial portion of the system did not come into operation till late in the year. In the Police Courts of the Northern Province, in which Province alone the Village Communities' Ordinance has not been introduced, there was a decrease of 4,128 cases in 1872. In the year 1873, there was a net decrease of 14,951 cases in the Police Courts, and in the year 1874 a net decrease of 14,208 cases.

A reference to the figures for the Courts of Requests will shew that in 1872 there was a net decrease of only 230 cases. Against this slight decrease may be placed the return* (Q) appended to the report of the Government Agent for the Eastern Province, which shews that the number of civil cases instituted in 1872 before the Village Tribunal

* See Administration Report of the Government Agent of the Eastern Province, for 1872,—p. 206.

of Karaivaku alone was 1,470. In 1873 there was an increase of 1,630 cases in the Courts of Requests, and in 1874 a net increase of 3,267 cases. In 1874 *all* the Courts of Requests in the Western Province shew an increase in litigation, coincident with an increase of litigation in the District Courts.

I do not know what proportion of annual increase in Police Courts and Courts of Requests is assignable to increased population and the opening up of means of traffic and inter-communication; but the figures above quoted seem to indicate that the Ordinance 18 of 1871 has perceptibly lowered the number of Police Court cases, but the Village Communities' Ordinance has had no such effect as regards litigation in Courts of Requests.

Indictable offences. Total offences and persons reported. Appendix L

The total number of indictable offences reported to have been committed during the year 1874 was 10,171, involving 25,350 persons, or in the proportion of one per cent. to the population of the whole Island. The following table distributes the offences reported among the several Provinces of the Island, giving at the same time the number of persons accused in each Province, with the proportion per cent. to the total cases reported, and to the total population of the Island.

Provinces.	Total Offences.	Total Accused.	Proportion per cent. to Total Offences.	Proportion per cent to Population.
Western Province ...	3,141	7,334	30·9	0·9
Central Province ...	2,206	5,386	21·7	1·0
Southern Province ...	1,817	4,817	17·9	1·2
Northern Province ...	796	2,066	7·8	0·8
North-Western Province ...	1,723	4,781	17·0	1·8
Eastern Province ...	378	680	3·7	0·6
North-Central Province ...	110	286	1·0	0·4
	10,171	25,350	100·0	—

Disposals.

The disposals were as follows:—

		Cases.	Persons.
By J. P. Discharged	For want of evidence ...	3,088	7,359
	For want of prosecution ...	5,671	12,383
Committed for trial ...		949	1,807

Of the large numbers of cases and persons discharged for want of evidence or for want of prosecution, 2,085 cases, involving 4,714 persons accused, were cases of cattle thefts, and 1,345 cases, involving 2,596 persons accused, were cases of *threat* to commit a crime or offence against person or property. This latter class of offences are generally disposed of by the Justices binding over the party to keep the peace under the provisions of the 223rd clause of the Administration of Justice Ordinance, No. 11 of 1868.

District Court trials. Appendix C.

The total numbers of cases and persons committed for trial before the District Courts were 553 and 1021, respectively. The following table shews the class of offences prosecuted, and how the prosecutions ended.

Offences.	Cases.	Accused.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Acquitted.
I. Cattle Stealing ...	258	552	273	244
II. Offences against the person	129	217	135	65
III. Offences against property with violence	23	30	18	6
IV. Offences against property without violence ...	60	96	63	29
V. Malicious Injuries ...	2	6	5	1
VI. Miscellaneous ...	81	120	63	43
	553	1,021	557	388

Supreme Court trials. Appendix J.

The total numbers of cases and persons committed for trial before the Supreme Court at the several Sessions held during the year, were 396 and 786, respectively, as the following table shews:—

	Cases.	Persons.
Western Province ...	161	272
Central Province ...	97	189
Southern Province ...	71	155
Northern Province ...	25	62
North-Western Province ...	26	58
Eastern Province ...	11	39
North-Central Province ...	5	11
Total...	396	786

Of the 786 persons arraigned, 549 persons were convicted, and 234 persons were acquitted. Three persons were found to be insane.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

Offences classified. Appendix F.

The following table shews the description of offences tried; the offences being classed under:—(i), Offences against the person; (ii), Offences against property with violence; (iii), Offences against property without violence; (iv), Malicious offences against property; (v), Forgery and offences against the currency; (vi), Offences not included in the foregoing.

		Cases.	Persons.
Class I.	Offences against the Person	163 ...	311
II.	Offences against Property with violence ...	94 ...	188
III.	Offences against Property without violence ...	78 ...	144
IV.	Malicious Injuries to Property	8 ...	11
V.	Forgery and offences against the Currency ...	25 ...	43
IV.	Offences not included in above classes	28 ...	94
	Total ...	396	786

General Observations.

One of the principal obstacles to the true administration of justice in this Island is *delay*, and I think this is especially so with regard to Police Court and Justice of the Peace cases. The word "*postponement*" covers, in my opinion, one of the most inveterate curses of the country. The evil results of the incessant postponement of charges can scarcely be adequately described. Parties and witnesses endure the pains and expense of coming repeatedly to Court, perhaps from a long distance; and indeed it is almost surprising to find that complainants and witnesses in true cases are willing to come forward at all in the face of the contingency of having to dance attendance at Court for an indefinite period. I cannot doubt but that some of the reluctance to come forward and give evidence, which is constantly experienced when the story of a crime has to be unravelled, is due to the fear of being subjected to this inconvenience. If it were not that the natives are innately fond of litigation, and willing to make considerable sacrifices to get their fill of it, I think they would hardly care to face the prospect. Postponements work evilly in every way; they hamper and discourage the complainant, whose charge is true, and they afford opportunities for the tampering with witnesses, and for the concoction of false evidence. I am aware that Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates have great difficulties to contend with as regards postponements; but I am sure that if the number of postponements could be materially diminished, more good would be done than any legislation could effect.

One other matter which especially presses itself upon the notice of every one conversant with the administration of justice in Ceylon, is the unhappy prevalence among the Sinhalese, Tamil, and Moorish people, of annoying each other by means of false cases. I am not now alluding to the instance (unhappily, too numerous) in which an enemy or rival joint owner of land is deliberately accused, falsely, of crime in the hope of disgracing and crippling him by a conviction. I refer to the practice of annoying by making the person to be annoyed a defendant to some civil case in a distant Court, the case being utterly false, at any rate so far as concerns that defendant. Several cases of this kind have been detected lately. I do not, of course, wish to particularize in a public document like this the means to be resorted to in order to detect and punish those who offend in this manner, and will only say that the Public Prosecutors will very gladly co-operate with District Judges and Commissioners of Requests in the matter.

L. B. CLARENCE,
Acting Queen's Advocate.

APPENDIX.

A.

A STATEMENT shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts throughout the Island during the years 1873 and 1874.

COURTS.	1873.								1874.							
	Suits depending on 1st January.	Suits instituted in the year.	Total.	Suits decided on the Merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Dormant suits struck off.	Total number of suits disposed of.	Suits remaining on 31st December.	Suits depending on 1st January.	Suits instituted in the year.	Total.	Suits decided on the Merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Dormant suits struck off.	Total number of suits disposed of.	Pending on 31st December.
Badulla	320	419	739	64	138	127	329	410	410	623	1033	71	185	212	468	565
Batticaloa	129	351	480	32	240	42	314	166	166	489	655	42	348	40	430	225
Chilaw	284	410	694	40	266	129	384	310	310	577	687	74	220	118	432	255
Colombo	2092	2001	4093	253	964	361	1581	2503	2503	2552	5055	294	1382	821	2497	2558
Galle	999	1700	2699	523	769	475	1767	932	932	1774	2706	367	1064	262	1693	1013
Jaffna	678	991	1669	192	496	274	962	707	707	1030	1737	159	540	289	988	749
Kalutara	446	793	1239	315	316	29	660	579	579	950	1529	374	440	210	1024	505
Kandy	1436	2481	3917	249	1381	420	2050	1867	1867	2966	4833	388	1604	799	2791	2042
Kégalla	335	277	612	89	136	126	351	261	261	296	557	62	127	58	247	310
Kurunégala	671	675	1346	345	187	95	627	719	719	704	1423	242	266	203	711	712
Mannár	85	98	183	50	74	7	131	52	52	100	152	33	47	11	91	61
Mátara	615	655	1270	201	283	173	657	613	613	624	1237	254	288	109	651	586
Mullaittivu	20	24	44	4	16	4	24	20	20	36	56	9	13	—	22	34
Negombo	637	570	1207	133	210	105	448	759	759	642	1401	131	294	468	893	508
Nuwarakalawiya	36	33	69	24	14	16	54	15	15	35	50	12	21	2	35	15
Ratnapura	160	273	433	71	77	143	291	142	142	316	458	80	121	23	227	231
Tangalla	55	109	164	31	39	9	81	83	83	83	166	50	28	14	92	74
Trincomalee	52	128	180	26	76	15	117	63	63	113	176	28	93	12	133	43
Total	9050	11988	21038	2653	5622	2553	10828	10201	10201	13710	23911	2670	7084	3671	13425	10486

B.

A STATEMENT shewing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the years 1873 and 1874.

COURTS.	1873.							1874.						
	Depending on the 1st January.	Instituted in the year.	Total.	No. of Cases disposed of			Remaining on 31st December.	Depending on the 1st January.	Instituted in the year.	Total.	No. of Cases disposed of.			Remaining on 31st December.
				On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., on Admission, by Default, &c.	Total.					On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., on Admission, by Default, &c.	Total.	
Avisáwella ...	134	556	690	72	487	559	131	131	567	698	65	499	564	134
Badulla ..	91	680	771	84	554	638	133	133	936	1069	119	804	923	146
Balapitimódara ..	29	883	912	157	644	801	111	111	842	953	142	676	818	135
Batticaloa ..	88	1016	1104	56	937	993	111	111	1483	1594	54	1455	1509	185
Do. (on circuit) ..	35	319	354	56	251	307	47	47	463	510	33	390	423	87
Chavakachchéri ..	63	651	714	125	532	657	57	57	725	782	110	593	703	73
Chilaw ...	66	934	1000	119	825	944	56	56	908	964	144	793	937	27
Colombo ..	568	6567	7135	1410	4942	6352	783	783	6766	7549	1325	5110	6435	1114
Dambulla ..	22	140	162	54	...	54	*	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Dikoya ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	149	149	15	106	121	28
Dumbará (Upper) ..	78	478	556	63	...	63	†	...	...	...	...	.		..
Do. (Lower) ..	64	406	470	71	242	313	157	157	338	495	95	372	467	28
Galle ...	403	2048	2451	571	1503	2074	377	377	2127	2504	396	1769	2165	339
Gampola ...	133	972	1110	282	701	983	127	127	1031	1158	358	635	968	190
Hambantota ...	19	139	158	30	101	131	27	27	125	152	27	104	131	21
Haldummulla ..	21	371	392	51	275	326	66	66	333	399	65	288	353	46
Hárispattuwa ..	141	705	846	167	485	652	194	194	668	862	209	453	662	200
Jaffna ...	66	1108	1174	140	886	1026	148	148	1056	1204	194	872	1066	138
Kalpitiya .	47	519	566	73	406	479	87	87	661	748	106	560	666	82
Kalutara ..	435	1529	1964	391	1202	1595	369	369	1803	2172	193	1340	1533	639
Kandy ..	297	3196	3493	542	2697	3239	254	254	3118	3372	497	2396	2893	479
Kayts .	15	340	355	95	224	319	36	36	322	358	99	226	325	33
Kégalla .	158	1006	1164	196	777	973	191	191	1065	1256	149	850	999	257
Kurunégala ..	528	2851	3379	540	2209	2749	630	630	2618	3248	566	2263	2829	419
Mallákam .	55	352	407	97	258	355	52	52	456	508	121	309	430	75
Mannár .	35	255	290	35	206	241	49	49	249	298	48	223	251	47
Mátalé ..	333	1957	2290	242	1625	1867	423	423	1503	1926	206	1164	1370	556
Mátara ..	369	1974	2343	210	1521	1731	612	612	1672	2284	344	1377	1720	564
Maturatta .	56	264	320	49	232	281	39	39	199	238	48	169	217	21
Mullettivu ..	66	364	430	115	236	351	79	79	342	421	75	263	338	83
Náwalapitiya ..	26	221	247	24	114	138	109	109	428	537	56	396	452	85
Negombo ..	261	1691	1952	267	1446	1713	239	239	1593	1832	187	1500	1687	145
Nuwara Eliya ..	56	448	504	23	433	456	48	48	520	568	56	418	474	94
Nuwarakaláwiya .	124	440	564	134	371	505	59	59	191	250	68	160	228	22
Pánaduré ..	167	1298	1465	231	940	1171	294	294	1374	1668	357	1163	1520	148
Pasvála ...	41	238	279	32	185	217	62	62	399	461	48	324	372	89
Point Pedro .	45	432	477	101	353	457	20	20	471	491	67	376	443	48
Pusselláwa .	21	140	164	15	131	146	18	18	120	138	14	111	125	13
Puttalam ..	20	754	774	116	603	719	55	55	825	880	85	724	809	71
Ratnapura .	190	679	869	147	557	704	165	165	919	1084	190	775	965	119
Tangalla ...	66	846	912	252	505	757	155	155	938	1093	327	617	944	149
Trincomalee ...	80	780	860	65	720	785	75	75	882	957	82	747	829	128
TOTAL...	5634	40547	46067	7505	31316	38704	6645	6645	41185	47830	7303	33270	40573	7257

* Amalgamated with Mátalé Minor Courts.
† Court abolished.

C.

A STATEMENT of Criminal Cases committed for trial, and disposed of, in the District Courts throughout the Island, during the year 1874.

DISTRICT COURT OF	Cattle Stealing.				Offences against the Person.				Offences against property with violence.				Offences against property without violence.				Malicious Injuries.				Miscellaneous.				TOTAL.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Colombo	25	43	16	12	14	26	7	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	4	5	3	2	48	79	28	17
Kandy	26	54	30	24	9	16	10	6	1	1	1	..	17	26	13	13	...	...	...	..	15	17	5	12	68	114	59	55
Galle	15	37	12	25	10	24	16	8	1	1	..	1	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	9	17	7	10	39	86	39	46
Jaffna	2	3	1	2	15	27	19	8	..	...	...	..	6	13	11	2	...	...	..	...	5	5	1	4	28	48	32	16
Baduila	6	14	10	4	1	1	.	1	1	1	...	1	5	6	5	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	15	26	19	7
Batticaloa	3	7	6	1	12	27	16	11	12	16	14	2	3	3	3	...	..	...	..	.	2	2	2	...	32	55	41	14
Chilaw	5	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	2	3	3	...	7	14	7	7
Kalutara	24	51	15	36	11	20	15	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	15	12	3	47	89	43	46
Kurunégala	93	201	130	71	15	24	13	11	2	5	...	..	8	10	9	1	...	...	...	..	11	20	9	11	129	260	161	94
Kégalla	4	7	2	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	4	14	5	...	9	26	12	.
Mátara	5	11	...	11	16	24	18	6	...	..	...	...	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	30	46	23	19
Negombo	15	30	17	12	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	2	...	...	...	.	8	9	8	1	30	51	34	17
Ratnapura	5	9	5	4	11	12	9	3	2	2	1	1	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21	29	17	9
Tangalla	12	25	4	21	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	3	...	20	33	10	23
Trincomalee	...	..	..	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	3	3	...	4	5	5	...
Mannár	...	..	...	.	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	.	3	3	3	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	..	1	2	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	..
Nuwarakaláwiya	18	49	21	14	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	..	..	1	1	...	..	22	55	22	18
TOTAL	258	552	273	244	129	217	135	65	23	30	18	6	60	96	63	29	2	6	5	1	81	120	63	43	553	1021	557	388

D.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts throughout the Island during the years 1873 and 1874.

	1873.											1874.										
	Cases pending on the 1st January.	Instituted.		Total Number of Cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Dismissals, Withdrawals, &c		Total disposed of.		Cases pending on the 1st January, 1874.	Instituted.		Total Number of Cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Dismissals, Withdrawals, &c		Total disposed of.		Cases pending on the 31st December.
		Cases.	Persons accused.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons		Cases.	Persons accused.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	
Avisáwélla ...	168	750	1485	957	78	151	29	102	722	1548	829	1802	128	798	1535	926	83	196	37	122	645	1227	765	1545	161
Badulla ..	59	671	1298	730	170	287	51	107	455	887	628	1281	84	751	1439	835	184	286	45	70	530	1109	759	1465	76
Balapitimódara ...	15	1118	2608	1133	87	147	214	669	737	1564	1038	2380	115	1413	3223	1528	233	353	221	589	975	2164	1429	3136	99
Batticaloa ...	32	1216	2468	1248	179	249	36	78	953	1990	1165	2235	79	1251	2358	1330	179	263	34	112	1020	1976	1233	2351	97
Do. on Circuit...	87	565	1056	652	18	23	5	15	453	95	481	992	34	642	1265	676	58	82	16	53	560	1131	634	1266	42
Chávakachchéri ...	42	1466	2501	1508	172	209	109	191	1163	2180	1435	2460	43	1540	2562	1583	252	305	124	227	1133	1895	1509	2432	74
Chilaw ..	15	545	1294	560	84	141	46	109	457	929	587	1170	47	677	1528	724	102	178	84	349	540	1147	716	1674	8
Colombo ..	624	6617	10183	7241	2216	3557	547	1090	3362	7013	6099	11660	839	6431	11385	7270	2362	3600	654	1397	3827	7137	6343	12134	4 7
Dambulla ...	29	443	987	472	45	84	27	95	220	799	282	978	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Dumbara (Upper)	58	547	972	605	77	142	38	84	290	673	505	899	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Do. (Lower) .	180	580	1549	760	130	253	45	100	436	1057	611	1408	202	350	1024	552	100	207	61	200	318	1016	479	1413	73
Dikoya ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	874	225	49	81	12	18	65	147	124	249	101
Galle ...	442	3724	7487	4166	897	1550	525	1033	2608	3846	3430	6429	736	3771	6807	4507	950	1413	500	1090	2471	4543	3921	7046	586
Gampola ..	82	1296	3076	1378	637	1079	157	344	522	1475	1326	2898	74	1471	3317	1545	642	1095	220	485	666	1723	1468	3303	77
Hambantota ..	17	125	234	142	61	100	29	49	56	86	146	235	10	124	245	134	38	71	19	42	73	134	131	247	3
Haldummu la	47	435	897	482	95	113	56	143	255	497	405	753	268	437	1022	705	81	106	42	97	341	835	464	1038	241
Hárispattuwa ...	200	1116	2448	1316	213	341	146	358	754	1735	1113	2434	212	1210	2864	1422	220	328	133	327	777	1804	1130	2459	292
Jaffna ...	75	237	460	2454	301	438	46	115	1791	3625	2183	4178	248	2191	4101	2439	413	592	63	150	1853	3557	2329	4249	119
Kalpitiya ...	...	275	763	275	57	145	37	75	166	314	260	534	24	278	851	302	59	140	31	60	193	386	283	569	19
Kalutara ...	502	1561	3077	2063	238	84	149	434	1223	2215	1610	2993	427	1850	3728	2277	259	408	181	417	1443	2785	1883	3613	394
Kandy ...	190	3671	6202	3861	707	950	208	307	1622	2698	2607	3865	701	3766	5601	4467	1236	1615	293	497	2332	3197	3864	5119	603
Kayts ...	54	1538	3214	1592	122	225	134	411	1275	2556	1531	3223	48	1500	2905	1549	126	188	85	248	1300	2476	1511	2929	37
Kégalla ..	212	1317	2859	1529	151	296	129	298	970	2057	1270	2626	279	1859	4223	2138	173	281	99	198	1401	2498	1765	2977	373
Kurunégala ..	183	1752	3835	1935	243	360	122	293	1317	2878	1682	3540	268	1716	4049	1984	363	548	126	287	1221	3106	1710	3041	274
Mullákam ..	622	3939	6439	4623	62	126	77	180	4030	6036	4169	6 81	452	3699	5941	4141	108	191	92	213	3525	5408	3725	5812	416
Mullaitívu ...	2	314	75	316	53	70	40	84	230	634	323	790	18	252	605	270	40	50	19	51	196	485	255	584	15
Mannár ..	33	204	39	237	57	85	22	56	1 8	249	207	598	20	155	330	175	39	53	10	36	136	271	165	360	10
Mátalé ...	499	3062	6807	3561	379	7 8	2 6	572	2165	5398	2776	6599	704	2782	6858	3486	622	1436	292	673	2112	5195	30 6	7304	460
Mátara ..	278	1588	3404	1866	334	54	127	254	11 9	2291	158	3086	287	1363	2934	1650	405	543	133	337	819	1662	1387	2482	263
Maturata ...	47	210	525	257	49	8	8	22	175	411	229	530	14	149	330	163	42	81	14	24	88	207	144	315	19
Mullaitívu ...	2	314	75	316	53	70	40	84	230	634	323	790	18	252	605	270	40	50	19	51	196	485	255	584	15
Náwalapitiya ...	23	503	1274	526	229	400	42	78	196	617	470	1095	76	963	2675	1039	387	749	55	147	475	1269	917	2165	122
Negombo ...	226	2367	4359	2587	347	547	211	413	1639	3051	2197	4011	396	1803	3480	2199	264	365	118	239	1480	2925	1862	3509	337
Nuwara Eliya ..	30	303	919	333	101	185	19	10	221	724	341	1001	6	269	847	275	97	162	9	14	151	60	257	779	18
Nuwarakaláwiya ..	116	310	1164	426	71	204	49	165	271	937	389	1 160	53	196	555	229	99	219	36	99	89	297	264	655	5
Pánaduré ..	217	1786	4070	2003	345	647	159	463	1225	2576	1724	3685	279	1483	2794	1748	378	664	193	430	1098	2177	1669	3280	79
Pasyala	50	498	863	548	40	57	6	14	388	774	434	77	114	711	1385	825	52	96	19	39	643	1129	714	1264	111
Point Pedro .	68	1591	2949	1649	147	217	69	232	1493	2575	1709	2974	30	1704	2900	1734	158	219	66	193	1420	2371	1644	2785	90
Pusselláwa ...	11	200	402	211	67	105	24	36	85	210	176	374	23	205	405	228	81	132	24	39	111	265	216	436	12
Puttalam ...	16	551	1301	567	139	274	77	222	327	775	543	1275	26	520	971	545	129	258	65	145	334	659	529	1042	17
Ratnapura ...	154	679	1209	833	107	151	62	119	467	899	636	1169	141	879	1542	1020	242	419	158	347	459	806	909	1562	111
Tangálla ...	61	1554	3102	1615	182	252	165	385	1178	2415	1525	3 72	95	1632	3045	1727	274	377	154	339	1131	2212	1539	2925	188
Trincomalee ...	19	462	875	481	140	199	49	128	229	477	418	804	64	419	707	483	165	207	46	104	238	468	449	779	34
	5785	53881	108690	59666	9809	16033	4320	10034	36655	73838	50784	99895	7644	53411	105287	61055	11794	18544	4597	10483	38190	74264	54581	103276	6474

G.

A STATEMENT shewing the Revenue from Stamp duties levied on Plaints and Subpœnas, in the several Police Courts of the Island, during the year 1874.

COURTS.	Number of Plaints entertained.	Number of Plaints rejected.	Number of Stamped Plaints.	Number of Stamped Subpœnas. Issued by Complainant.	Number of Stamped Subpœnas. Issued by Defendant.	Value of Stamped Plaints.	Value of Subpœnas: Issued by Complainant.	Value of Subpœnas: Issued by Defendant.	Total Revenue from Stamped Plaints and Subpœnas.
Western Province.						Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Avisáwélla ...	798	...	529	1092	354	79 35	54 60	17 70	151 65
Colombo ...	6431	220	4310	10874	5375	646 50	543 70	268 75	1458 95
Kalutara ...	1850	33	1639	3054	599	245 85	152 70	29 95	428 50
Kégalla ...	1859	18	1539	1696	663	240 85	84 80	33 15	348 80
Negombo ...	1955	52	1518	3543	3476	227 70	177 15	123 80	528 65
Pánaduré ...	1469	17	1200	3787	794	180 0	189 35	39 70	409 5
Pasyála ...	711	...	646	807	225	96 90	15 35	11 25	123 50
Ratnapura ...	879	44	595	1291	511	89 25	64 55	25 55	179 35
	15952	384	11976	25644	10997	1796 40	1282 20	549 85	3628 45
Central Province.									
Badulla ...	751	44	605	1347	296	90 75	67 35	14 80	172 90
Dumbara ...	350	...	249	344	315	37 35	17 20	15 75	70 30
Gampola ...	1471	62	1048	1010	817	157 20	50 50	40 85	248 55
Haldummulla ...	437	..	379	985	606	56 85	49 25	30 30	136 40
Hárispattuwa ...	1210	64	1077	1276	445	161 55	63 80	22 25	247 60
Kandy ...	3716	33	2879	6210	2383	431 85	310 50	119 15	861 50
Mátalé ...	2782	20	2494	4287	1241	374 10	214 35	62 5	650 50
Maturata ...	149	21	133	495	94	19 95	24 75	4 70	49 40
Náwalapitiya ...	963	1	692	182	63	103 80	9 10	3 15	116 5
Nuwara Eliya ...	269	6	198	253	10	29 70	12 65	0 50	42 85
Pusselláwa ...	205	1	148	37	25	22 20	1 85	1 25	25 30
Dikoya ...	225	...	204	57	5	30 60	2 85	0 25	33 70
	12578	252	10106	16483	6300	1515 90	824 15	315 0	2655 5
Southern Province.									
Balapitiya ...	1413	21	1091	4423	2847	163 65	221 15	142 35	527 15
Galle ...	3771	...	2610	10695	3208	391 50	534 75	160 40	1086 65
Hambantota ...	124	...	79	203	45	11 85	10 15	2 25	24 25
Mátara ...	1363	162	1025	1923	722	153 75	96 15	36 15	286 0
Tangalla ...	1632	1	1239	2298	835	185 85	114 90	41 75	342 50
	8303	184	6044	19542	7657	906 60	977 10	382 85	2266 55
Northern Province.									
Chavakachchéri ...	1540	44	1239	2232	1979	185 85	111 60	98 95	396 40
Jaffna ...	2191	83	1828	2728	1147	274 20	136 40	57 35	467 95
Kayts ...	1500	22	1045	1994	465	156 75	99 70	23 25	279 70
Mallákam ...	3689	28	1157	2592	1129	173 55	129 60	56 45	359 60
Mannar ...	155	7	127	454	79	19 5	22 70	3 95	45 70
Mullaittívu ...	252	7	219	551	245	33 85	27 55	12 25	72 65
Point Pedro ...	1704	17	1147	3292	1274	172 5	164 60	63 70	400 35
	11031	208	6762	13843	6318	1014 30	692 15	315 90	2022 35
North Western Province									
Chilaw ...	677	61	664	1369	661	99 60	68 45	33 5	201 10
Kurunégala ...	1716	18	1295	1388	614	194 25	69 40	30 70	294 35
Kalpitiya ..	278	11	249	1040	441	37 35	52 0	22 5	111 40
Puttalam ...	520	33	484	1306	...	72 60	65 30	...	137 90
	3191	123	2692	5103	1716	403 80	255 15	85 80	744 75
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ...	1893	38	1627	5774	2859	244 5	288 70	142 95	675 70
Trincomalee ...	419	18	242	896	538	36 30	44 80	26 90	108 0
	2312	56	1869	6670	3397	280 35	333 50	169 85	783 70
North-Central Province.	196	3	95	149	33	14 25	7 45	1 65	23 35
TOTAL...	53563	1210	39544	87434	36418	5931 60	4371 70	1820 90	12124 20

H.

A Statement shewing the Number of Cases instituted in the Police Courts and Courts of Requests throughout the Island, during the five years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

Courts.	Police Courts.										Courts of Requests.									
	Instituted in					1872.		1873.		1874.	Instituted in					1872.		1873.		1874.	
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.	Increase over 1871.	Decrease from 1871.
Western Province.																					
Avisáwélla	1243	1385	798	789	798	...	587	...	596	...	587	517	506	466	556	567		40	50	...	61	...
Colombo	7820	8591	8458	6617	6431	...	3140	...	1981	...	2167	6398	6065	6085	6567	6766	20	...	502	...	701	...
Kalutara	1782	1987	1345	1561	1850	...	642	...	426	...	137	1650	1621	1455	1529	1803	...	166	...	92	182	...
Kégalla	1465	1868	1371	1317	1859	...	497	...	551	...	9	864	1031	943	1006	1065	...	88	...	25	34	...
Negombo	2689	2870	1955	2361	1803	..	915	...	509	...	915	1712	1575	1520	1691	1593	...	55	116	...	18	...
Pánaduré	2024	1610	1388	1786	1469	...	222	176	...	...	151	1227	1166	1031	1298	1374	...	135	132	...	208	...
Pasyála	674	607	435	498	711	...	172	..	109	104	...	330	236	333	238	399	97	...	2	..	163	...
Ratnapura	1287	1160	662	679	879	...	498	...	481	..	281	664	718	783	679	919	65	...	...	39	201	...
	18984	20085	13412	15608	15800	...	6673	176	4653	104	4247	13362	12918	12616	13564	14486	182	484	802	156	1568	...
Central Province.																						
Badulla	656	824	726	651	751	...	98	...	173	...	73	478	442	778	680	936	336	...	238	...	494	..
Dambulla	511	521	446	443	...	...	75	...	78	...	521	245	305	206	140	...	...	99	...	165	...	305
Dumbara	2547	1734	875	1127	350	...	859	...	607	..	1384	763	728	924	884	338	206	...	156	...	..	390
Dikoya	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	216	..	...	..	...	....	149	...	...	...	...	149	...
Gampola	1208	1585	1080	1296	1471	...	505	...	289	...	114	1062	1287	1006	972	1031	...	281	...	315	...	256
Haldummulla	387	366	196	435	437	...	170	69	...	71	...	124	107	121	377	333	14	...	254	...	226	...
Hárispattuwa	2121	1703	816	1116	1210	...	887	...	587	...	493	564	706	532	705	668	...	174	...	1	...	38
Kandy	4476	4645	3275	3671	3766	...	1368	...	972	...	877	2756	3202	3178	3196	3118	...	24	...	6	...	84
Mátalé	3916	3952	2742	3062	2782	...	1210	...	890	...	1170	1534	1639	1578	1957	1503	...	61	318	...	...	136
Maturata	464	219	299	210	149	80	...	...	9	...	70	156	83	223	264	199	140	...	181	...	116	...
Náwalapitiya	652	466	261	503	963	...	205	37	...	497	...	227	278	184	221	428	...	94	...	57	150	...
Nuwara Eliya	529	528	492	303	269	...	36	...	225	...	259	330	381	480	448	520	99	...	67	...	139	...
Pusselláwa	331	294	151	200	205	...	143	...	94	...	109	107	199	146	140	120	...	53	...	59	...	79
	17798	16835	11359	13017	12578	80	5556	106	3924	784	5070	8346	9357	9366	9978	9343	795	786	1224	603	1274	1288

Southern Province.																					
Balapitiya	...	2038	2072	876	1118	1413	...	1196	...	954	...	659	633	718	758	883	842	40	...	165	...	124	...
Galle	...	4718	4023	3826	3724	3771	...	197	...	299	...	252	2855	1931	1917	2048	2127	...	14	217	...	196	...
Hambantota	...	129	142	129	125	124	...	13	...	17	...	18	102	79	142	1 9	125	63	...	60	..	46	...
Mátara	...	3229	2450	1449	1588	1363	...	1001	...	862	...	1087	1982	2047	1914	1974	1672	...	133	...	73	...	375
Tangalla	...	1567	1540	1312	1554	1632	...	228	14	...	92	...	675	602	682	846	938	80	...	244	...	336	...
		11681	10227	7592	8109	8303	...	2635	14	2132	92	2016	6247	5377	5413	5890	5704	183	147	586	73	702	375
Northern Province.																							
Chavakachchéri ...	...	2020	1886	1097	1466	1540	..	789	...	420	...	346	642	573	560	651	725	...	13	78	...	152	...
Jaffna	...	2691	1873	1742	2379	2191	...	131	506	...	318	...	1094	1051	920	1108	1056	...	131	57	..	5	...
Kayts	...	1541	1357	898	1538	1500	...	459	181	...	143	...	243	156	184	340	322	28	...	184	...	166	...
Mallákam	...	5261	4805	3787	3999	3687	...	1018	...	806	...	1116	498	406	350	352	456	...	56	...	54	50	...
Mannár	...	449	393	161	204	155	...	232	...	189	...	238	235	241	221	253	249	...	20	14	...	8	...
Mullaittívu	...	306	429	237	314	252	...	192	...	115	...	177	195	259	265	364	342	6	...	105	...	83	...
Point Pedro	...	2745	2581	1274	1581	1704	...	1307	...	1000	...	877	544	514	3489	432	471	...	95	...	182	...	43
		15013	13324	9196	11481	11031	...	4128	687	2530	461	2754	3451	3200	2989	3502	3621	34	245	438	136	463	43
North-Western Province.																							
Chilaw	...	654	712	565	545	677	...	147	...	167	...	85	718	731	721	934	908	...	10	203	...	177	...
Kurunégala	...	2318	2579	1779	1752	1716	...	800	...	827	...	863	2163	2642	2857	2851	2618	215	...	209	...	...	24
Kalpitiya	...	301	261	194	275	278	...	67	14	...	17	...	498	503	529	519	661	26	...	16	...	158	...
Puttalam	...	505	481	443	551	520	...	38	70	...	39	...	560	479	650	754	825	171	..	275	...	346	...
		3778	4033	2981	3123	3191	...	1052	84	994	56	898	3939	4355	4757	5058	5012	412	10	703	...	681	24
Eastern Province.																							
Batticaloa	...	1461	1796	787	1206	1251	...	1009	...	596	...	545	850	1080	1065	1016	1483	...	15	...	64	403	...
Do. (Circuit) ...	..	1753	1396	462	565	642	...	934	..	831	..	754	553	447	306	319	463	..	41	...	128	16	...
Trincomalee	..	865	675	484	462	419	...	191	...	215	...	256	903	885	913	780	882	28	...	...	105	..	3
		4079	3867	1733	2233	2312	...	2134	...	1634	...	1555	2306	2412	2284	2115	2828	28	156	...	297	419	3
North-Central Province.																							
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	..	663	461	426	310	196	...	85	...	151	...	165	366	298	262	440	191	...	36	142	...	...	107
		71996	68832	46701	53881	53411	80	22213	1067	16018	1497	16705	38017	37917	37687	40547	41185	1634	1864	3895	1265	5107	1840

I.

A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT shewing the Number of Charges entertained

	Murders and Manslaughters		Rape.		Arson.		Highway Robbery.		Stabbing, Cutting & Wounding, Shooting.		Aggravated Assault, Assault, &c.		Burglary, Burglary and Robbery.		Cattle Stealing.		Conspiracy and Forgery, Forgery, &c.		Perjury, Conspiracy and Perjury.	
	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.
Western Province.																				
Avisáwélla	2	5	7	13	5	8	7	17	8	13	34	63	25	69	30	63	...	...	...	...
Colombo ... {	10	28	8	23	4	9	3	8	12	23	37	80	28	87	18	39	7	14	7	10
	3	4	14	22	13	23	20	62	17	26	48	140	34	81	111	264	...	...	1	1
Kalutara	4	7	9	11	3	6	2	2	4	4	59	160	63	195	165	434	7	22	2	7
Kégalla	6	26	3	6	13	21	...	...	18	33	6	19	56	167	122	326	5	9	...	...
Negombo	3	4	7	10	9	16	34	82	10	22	26	62	55	180	53	147	3	7	5	7
Pánaduré	6	10	2	3	5	11	20	52	5	5	30	70	58	105	91	166	5	15	9	11
Pasyála	..	...	3	7	2	11	4	11	3	6	11	36	10	30	15	42	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura	4	5	2	3	7	10	7	26	18	31	14	37	24	63	21	56	7	20	2	2
Total Cases	38	89	55	98	61	115	97	255	95	163	265	667	353	977	626	1537	34	97	26	38
Central Province.																				
Badulla	6	22	4	7	12	21	19	52	2	3	37	224	...	...	34	91	1	1	..	...
Dumbara	...		3	9	4	6	7	17	..	...	5	13	22	62	9	17	..	...	1	4
Gampola	1	1	6	12	5	6	23	94	4	10	21	89	24	66	27	49	1	1	3	6
Haldummulla ...	...	...	2	5	2	7	2	7	2	7	10	35	2	6	3	6	...	...	2	2
Hárispattuwa ...	3	15	4	6	6	10	3	10	14	21	7	19	24	82	38	108	1	3	2	6
Kandy	4	4	22	58	22	64	43	123	11	33	50	152	69	223	95	263	7	20	4	5
Mátalé	2	2	2	2	9	20	6	16	6	6	20	50	22	65	50	108	6	15	2	2
Maturata	1	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	8	3	8	...	...	2	2
Náwalaptiya ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	..	...	1	1	2	5	1	1	...	...	8	4	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	..
Pusselláwa	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total Cases	17	46	45	101	63	144	104	320	39	80	156	602	166	513	261	655	17	42	16	27
Southern Province.																				
Balapitimódara ...	4	9	4	5	4	9	13	41	11	19	76	285	27	74	154	459	11	42	13	23
Galle	3	12	5	8	3	7	14	54	1	2	29	89	39	117	131	351	12	26	4	4
Hambantota ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	8	...	...	...	...
Mátara	5	8	3	4	9	34	37	103	..	...	105	250	25	69	164	429	5	8	...	...
Tangalla	...	...	2	2	3	7	1	5	...	..	9	35	5	11	38	79	...	...	2	4
Total Cases...	12	29	14	19	19	57	65	203	12	21	219	659	97	272	490	1317	28	76	19	31
Northern Province.																				
Chavakachchéri ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	5	10	24	8	37	13	32	7	38	2	5
Jaffna	2	2	3	7	3	3	2	4	16	41	41	110	4	12	13	41	13	52	2	2
Kayts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	7	15	1	4	10	18	1	6	2	9
Mallákam	1	1	2	2	2	9	3	12	6	17	20	62	2	4	22	47	5	20	2	8
Mannár	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	6	16	5	9	1	6	1	1
Mullaittivu	1	2	1	1	2	4	...	...	.	...	6	45	...	...	11	17	2	9	..	...
Point Pedro ...	1	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	8	27	3	5	..	...	13	24	1	8	9	40
Total Cases .	7	19	7	11	11	20	6	17	33	91	89	263	21	73	87	188	30	139	18	65
North-Western Province.																				
Chilaw	..	...	1	1	3	11	4	8	1	2	15	40	2	11	40	88	1	3	1	3
Kurunégala ...	11	34	5	7	17	47	39	108	11	18	79	215	12	58	841	2246	6	14	5	5
Kalpitiya	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	2	3	11	2	15	9	22	1	1	...	...	1	4
Puttalam		..	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	4	38	3	13	17	40	1	2	5	16
Total Cases...	11	31	7	9	21	62	45	122	16	33	100	308	26	104	899	2345	8	19	12	28
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa	...	...	4	6	4	21	...	..	...	...	34	80	2	2	25	41	1	1	3	5
Trincomalee ...	2	2	..	...	2	5	...	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	6	12	2	4	...	...
Total Cases...	2	2	4	6	6	26	...	...	1	3	38	84	2	2	31	53	3	5	3	5
North-Central Province.																				
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	3	7	1	3	..	...	2	7	..	...	2	3	5	14	58	173	2	2	...	...
Total for the Island ...	90	226	133	247	181	421	319	924	196	391	869	2586	670	1955	2452	6298	122	380	94	194
Struck off after evidence ...	36	70	45	113	74	179	136	273	73	158	277	721	291	722	658	1734	49	140	42	71
„ for other reasons ..	1	3	53	88	80	183	187	460	74	158	444	1220	307	815	1427	2980	35	94	35	82

I.—*continued.*

by Justices of the Peace throughout the Island during the year 1874.

Theft.		Fraud.		Labour Ordinance.		Threat.		Malicious Injuries.		Coining and uttering counterfeit Coin		Miscellaneous offences.		Total.		Proportion per cent to Cases committed in each Province.	Proportion per cent to Cases committed in the whole Island.	Population.	Proportion per cent. of persons apprehended to Population.
Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.	Cases.	Accused.				
37	79	11	15	...	...	53	96	...	...	...	...	39	72	258	513	8·2			
169	337	36	49	1	1	67	147	1	1	1	4	77	224	486	1079	28·6			
37	97	6	12	...	...	76	155	9	14	...	...	27	113	416	1014				
46	86	11	18	...	...	110	265	21	54	1	1	39	61	546	1333	17·4			
17	51	8	10	..	..	75	159	5	16	2	5	68	182	404	1030	12·9			
65	141	9	12	...	...	34	72	4	8	1	4	57	124	372	908	11·8			
28	76	7	13	...	..	61	126	5	14	...	...	22	53	357	730	11·4			
15	34	4	8	..	...	25	43	4	16	..	...	9	32	165	276	3·4			
42	80	3	5	2	3	13	28	4	9	1	1	26	72	197	451	6·3			
456	981	95	142	3	4	517	1091	53	132	6	15	364	933	3141	7334	100·0	30·9	776,285	0·9
85	191	23	33	..	...	12	52	10	35	...	...	33	72	278	804	12·6			
28	79	...	...	5	6	1	1	4	13	1	1	5	22	95	250	4·3			
89	175	31	41	...	...	43	99	10	13	...	..	30	67	318	729	14·5			
20	52	2	3	...	...	1	1	3	9	...	...	7	8	58	148	2·6			
2	8	1	1	2	3	38	79	...	...	1	1	22	57	168	429	7·6			
309	797	34	53	3	10	51	124	18	64	1	1	45	83	791	2077	35·9			
92	211	11	26	5	8	99	209	2	3	2	2	13	39	349	784	15·8			
6	10	3	7	3	5	2	2	1	5	...	...	1	2	26	59	1·2			
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	71	...	2·2			
16	46	3	3	4	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	36	76	1·6			
3	6	8	8	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	16	30	0·7			
650	1575	116	175	22	38	252	569	49	143	5	5	357	351	2206	5386	100·0	21·7	495,340	1·0
162	497	37	63	...	..	35	117	33	89	1	1	42	131	627	1855	34·5			
43	93	3	5	..	...	16	31	2	4	2	5	53	152	360	963	19·8			
2	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	4	9	10	20	0·5			
71	107	12	16	...	.	228	455	1	2	.	...	17	144	682	1629	37·6			
20	62	...	..	...	...	54	140	2	3	..	...	2	2	138	350	7·6			
298	761	52	84	...	...	333	743	38	98	3	6	118	438	1817	4817	100·0	17·9	399,755	1·2
3	8	...	..	...	...	4	17	...	...	1	1	4	10	57	180	7·2			
72	146	25	50	...	...	55	86	..	...	...	...	44	111	295	667	37·1			
5	15	8	24	...	...	27	57	10	12	...	...	1	2	76	166	9·5			
28	106	15	31	.	..	54	153	19	43	...	...	24	70	205	585	25·7			
9	43	4	4	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	5	10	35	98	4·4			
19	37	2	5	..	...	5	6	3	3	..	..	10	30	62	159	7·8			
15	49	...	...	...	..	4	9	...	...	...	...	12	42	66	211	8·3			
151	404	54	114	...	..	149	328	32	58	1	1	100	275	796	2066	100·0	7·8	281,788	0·8
27	75	8	11	...	...	10	52	2	2	...	...	11	39	126	346	7·3			
270	858	4	6	1	1	129	336	7	11	1	1	48	112	1486	4077	86·3			
7	17	2	4	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	85	1·8			
21	77	...	...	...	...	16	57	1	1	1	1	7	17	80	273	4·6			
325	1027	14	21	1	1	159	453	10	14	2	2	67	169	1723	4781	100·0	17·0	269,084	1·8
84	170	3	21	..	...	41	137	5	8	...	...	47	92	263	584	86·5			
14	26	...	...	..	...	10	27	...	...	...	...	10	13	64	96	13·5			
98	196	13	21	...	...	51	164	5	8	...	...	57	105	378	680	100·0	3·7	113,290	0·6
22	57	5	6	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	9	13	110	286	...	1·0	70 720	0·4
2000	5001	349	563	26	43	1462	3349	187	453	17	29	872	2284	10171	25350	...	...	2,406,262	1·0
611	1400	128	207	11	15	300	670	58	157	9	12	290	715	3088	7359				
1231	2920	161	231	31	69	1045	1926	112	220	4	5	444	929	5671	12384				

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

J.

A STATEMENT shewing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon'ble the and the Result

OFFENCES.	WESTERN																							
	Colombo.				Negombo.				Kalutara				Pánaduré.				Ratnapura.				Kégalla.			
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Arson	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	
Abduction	..	...	..	..	1	4	1	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..
Abduction and Assault ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
Assault	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..
Assault and False Imprisonment ..	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	34	48	29	19	1	3	3	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	*	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault, Theft, & Arson	.	...	...		...	..	3		...	..	..		...	..	..		...	...	...		...	..	..	
Assault and Robbery	1	4	4		...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	2	2	1	1	4	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Theft	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bribery	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bigamy	..	...	..		..	..	..	.	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
Bestiality	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..
Breach of 22nd section of Ordinance 11 of 1865	.	..	...	..	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	11	17	16	1	5	7	3	4	1	3	...	3	1	1		1	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	...
Burglary and Theft	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..		..		...
Concealment of Birth	...	. .	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Stealing	1	1	1	...	1	2	..	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	2	4	4	..		...	.	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Conspiracy and False Personation ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy to resist the Police ...	...	...	.	..	1	5	4	1	..	...		...	.	...		...	..	..	...	...		...		...
Conspiracy to defraud	1	2	2	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..		..		...
Counterfeiting Coin, and uttering base Coin	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	.	..	..	.	...		...	...	...	..		...	...	...
Conspiracy and Fraud	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Conspiracy and Perjury ..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Conspiracy and Forgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Conspiracy, Forgery, and False Personation	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
Embezzlement	1	1	1	...	...	.	...		..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Escape	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False Personation	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...		..
Fraud	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	..
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	6	7	6	1	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	2	3	1	2
Forgery and Fraud	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery and False Personation ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway Robbery	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	6	4	2
Malicious Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Murder	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	.	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter	4	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	..	.	...	..	.	2	2	2	...
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Perjury	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poisoning and attempt to Poison ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
Riot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...
Riot and Assault	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	..
Robbery and Aggravated Assault ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resistance of Process	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...
Rape and attempt to commit Rape...	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...
Stabbing, Cutting, and Wounding ..	9	10	10	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	4	4	4	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	8	16	12	4	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Theft and Poisoning	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	82	135	104	31	15	32	16	16	12	17	10	7	17	18	11	6	12	24	20	4	9	18	14	4

* One Prisoner insane.

J.—*continued.*

Supreme Court, during the year 1874, the Districts in which the Offences were committed, of the Trials.

Province.												North-Western Province.																			
Avisáwélla.				Pasyala				Total.				Kurunégala.				Puttalam				Chilaw.				Kalpitiya.				Total.			
Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	2	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	...
...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	1	4	1	3	..	..							...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	...
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1	1	1	.	...	.	...	.	3	4	4		1	1	1	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	1	1	1	..
...		..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	...																	.	..	...	..
...	...	.	..	1	1	1	.	30	56	35†	20	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	3	4	4	...	1	11	3	8	6	19	10	9
...	...			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	7	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	..	..	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	1	3	3	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	1	3	3	..
2	2	1	1	..	..	...	...	2	2	1	1	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...		...	..		..	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	1	1	.
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5	10	10	...	1	2	2	...	29	46	34	12	1	1	1	1	..	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	4	1	3
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3	3	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	..		...	..	2	3	1	2	...	...		..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	5	5	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
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...	...		.	..	...	..		1	5	4	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	1	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	7	4	3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	.	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...		...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
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..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...			...	...	2	2	2	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	.	...	...		...	..	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	7	10	7	3	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
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...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	4	12	9	3	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	*	...	..	..	...	...	4	7	†	6	1	5	.	5	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	5	..	5
1	3	...	3	...	.	...	...	13	15	10	5	1	4	1	3	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	3	2	1	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
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...	...	...	..		...	..	...	3	5	3	2	1	2	2		...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	7	2	5	.	...	..	.	1	7	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
1	1	1	...	.	..	...	...	14	15	15	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	..	...		...	...	13	22	17	5	4	4	4	..	...	..	..	...	‡2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	1
..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
12	25	15	9	2	3	3	...	161	272	193†	77	15	31	22	9	2	4	2	2	6	7	6	1	3	16	3	13	26	58	33	25

One Prisoner insane. † Two Prisoners insane. ‡ One Case tried at Colombo.

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

J.—*continued.*

OFFENCES.	North-Central Province.				Northern																			
	Nuwarakalâwiya.				Jaffna.				Point Pedro.				Chavakachcheri.				Kayts.				Mannár.			
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction and Assault	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assault	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and False Imprisonment	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	..	...	...	...	..	2	9	6	3	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault, Theft, & Arson	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bribery	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bestiality	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of 22 section of Ordinance 11 of 1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	1	4	4	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Burglary and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and False Personation	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy to resist the Police	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy to defraud	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeating Coin, and uttering base Coin	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Forgery	...	1	2	..	2	...	..	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy, Forgery, and False Personation	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False Personation	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery and Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery and False Personation	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway Robbery	...	1	3	3	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious Injury	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Manslaughter	...	...	..	...	...	2	4	4	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	11	8	3	...	...	...
Obtaining goods under false pretences	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Poisoning and attempt to Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Riot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot and Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and Aggravated Assault	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resistance of Process	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape and attempt to commit Rape	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stabbing, Cutting, and Wounding	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	6	1	5
Theft and Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	11	9	2	9	28	19	9	4	8	7	1	2	2	2	...	2	12	9	4	6	10	5	5

JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE'S

Statistics.

J.—continued.

Province.								Central Province.																											
Mullaittívu.				Total.				Kandy.				Mátalé.				Nawalapitiya				Galagedara.				Panwila.				Dikoya.				Matumata.			
Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	2	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	...	2	7	7	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	3	4	4	...	4	8	6	2	2	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	16	5	3	7	6	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	4
...	...	...	...	1	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	1	...	3	3	3	...	1	2	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	4	16	12	4	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	4	8	2	6	4	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	25	62	42	20	24	52	36	15	22	42	28	14	6	12	12	...	5	8	4	4	8	21	11	10	1	1	1	...	2	5	1	4

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JUDICIAL.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.

Statistics.

J.—*continued.*

OFFENCES.	CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*																SOUTHERN							
	Nuwara Eliya.				Badulla.				Kandy.				Total.				Galle.				Matara.			
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction and Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	8	5
Assault and False Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aggravated Assault	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	1	3	11	21	18	3	6	8	6	2	7	18	15	3
Aggravated Assault, Theft, & Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...
Assault and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bribery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bestiality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of section 22 of Ordinance 11 of 1865	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	11	24	15	9	10	14	11	2	...	...	...	...
Burglary and Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cattle Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing	2	5	1	4	8	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	26	64	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and False Personation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy to resist the Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy to defraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting Coin and uttering base Coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy and Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy Forgery, and False Personation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False Personation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
Forgery & uttering forged instruments	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	2	1	1	1	...	2	3	3	...
Forgery and Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery and False Personation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Highway Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Malicious Injury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3†	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	‡1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	1	3	3	...	7	14	12	2	4	4	4	...	2	7	4	3
Obtaining goods under false pretences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Poisoning and attempt to Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot and Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	22	21	17	7
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and Aggravated Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resistance of Process	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape and attempt to commit Rape	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Stabbing, Cutting, and Wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	7	10	7	3	2	6	4	2	1	2	1	1
Theft and Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	10	6	4	14	24	20	4	9	14	7	7	97	189	126	62†	30	40	31	9	22	76	55	21

* Tried in Colombo. † 1 Died before trial. ‡ Insane.

J.—continued.

PROVINCE.													EASTERN PROVINCE.												GRAND TOTAL FOR THE ISLAND.			
Tangalla				Balapitamódara.				TOTAL.					Trinco-malee				Batticaloa.				TOTAL.							
Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.				
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	..	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	5	5	1	4
..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	2	9	6	3
..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	..
...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	13	8	5		..	...	...	...	1	3	3	..	1	3	3	...	7	22	17	5
...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	3	...	3
1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	15	29	24	5		..	...	..	..	1	5	3	2	1	5	3	2	65	139	96	42
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	.		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...
...	...	...	...	3	8	7	1	5	11	10	1		..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	13	32	27	5
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	.
...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...		...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	1	...
..	...	...	...	4	8	7	...	14	21	18	3		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	61	103	76	27
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	.	1	4	3	1	1	4	3	1	5	11	6	5
1	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	2	2	...	2		...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2
...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	29	69	47	22
	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	5
...	..	..	.	.	...	...	..	1	2	2	...		.	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	..
...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	5	4	1
..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...
.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	3
..	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	2	5	2	3
.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	2	5	5	...
.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	2
.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1		..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	1	1
..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	2	2	2	..
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	1	1	...		...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	.	.	.	...	...	..	..	2	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	...	7	7	6	1
1§	1§	1§	..	1	3	..	3	5	8	5	3		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	..	1	17	25	16	9
..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	22	18	4
...	...	...	..	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	3		..	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	6	3	3
...	..	.	..	1	3	..	3	2	4	..	4		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	4	18
1	2	2	...	2	3	3	..	9	16	13	3		...	...	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	36	67	49	18
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		.	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	.	..	1	2	2	..	3	4	3	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	6	3
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	2	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	...	1	18	17	1	1	18	17	1	1	18	17	1
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	24	17	7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	29	21	8
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	..	5	8	6	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	.	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	...	4
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	7	2	5
..	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...		...	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	10	11	9	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	17	18	17	1
.	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		1	3	3	...	.	..	..	..	1	3	3	...	1	3	3	...
..	..	.	.	.	...	...	..	3	8	5	3		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	33	54	36	18
..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...
4	5	4	..	15	34	23	11	71	155	113	42		1	3	3	..	10	36	30	6	11	39	33	6	396	786	549	234

§ Hambantota.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF COLOMBO, FOR 1874.

Population of District	333,873
Area in square miles	540

I.—GENERAL PARTICULARS.

1.—WITH respect to the Administration of Justice generally in this Court and District, reference is made, as before, to the comprehensive Administration Report for 1871.

II.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1874.

Civil Jurisdiction.

2.—I regret to have to report a large increase in litigation, as estimated by the number of suits instituted during the year; the number having risen from 2,001 in 1873 to 2,552 in 1874—viz., by 551, or 27½ per cent.—this being close on the number for 1870. Hitherto there has been a steady and continuous decrease since the year 1867. The number for the year under review exceeds the average of the preceding quinquennial period by 243, or 10½ per cent.* It is probable, however, that the increase is chiefly or wholly in the class of *uncontested* claims; for, as will be observed in the statistical analysis, there was an increase of 416 decisions on this class over those of the preceding year.

3.—The number of *decisions* during the year has kept fair pace with the increased number of institutions:—

Decisions.

Year.	On Trial Roll.	Without entry on Trial Roll.	Total.
1873	284	942	1,226
1874	318	1,358	1,676
Increase in No. of Decisions ...	34	416	450

4.—The *Per-centage of Decisions to Institutions* remains the same as in the previous year (61 per cent.), being below the average of the quinquennial period; but, as remarked in last report, there being no arrears on the trial roll, this only indicates the per-centage of cases which plaintiffs abandon, and which in due course are relegated to the dormant list.

5.—It is a favourable feature in the character of litigation that there is a distinct tendency to an increase in the *proportion which uncontested claims bear to contested ones*; and this was well marked in 1874, having then risen to 81 per cent. of the whole, from 73 per cent. in 1871.

Trial Roll.

6.—There were no arrears. The remanets were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year (15). The number of *cases decided on evidence* was 38 less than in 1873; but as the entire number of cases decided on the trial roll exceeded that of 1873 by 34, the inference is that a somewhat larger number of contested claims or defences have been given up at the last moment, when the case was called on for trial, than in the previous year. The whole *decisions on the trial roll* (while exceeding those in 1873), and the *decisions on evidence* are both below the average of the quinquennial period, which—there being no arrears—is evidently the necessary consequence of the continuous diminution in institutions during the preceding years. The ratio of decisions on evidence to all those disposed of on the trial roll is also slightly below the average.

Testamentary Jurisdiction.

7. The forms of the statistical tables under this head have been carefully considered and improved, with a view to their forming permanent precedents for the future, and tables have been added giving a comparison of the more important features since the commencement of the current quinquennial period.

* It is not however equal to the average of the preceding decennial period · 2,720 – which happens to be also very nearly the mean of the extremes. Since the year 1860 the lowest number of institutions was 1,964 and 2,001, in the years 1863 and 1873, respectively; the highest, 3,405 in the year 1867.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

COLOMBO.

Report.

8. There is a striking falling off in the number of estates closed during each of the last three years, as compared with 1871. This is owing, unquestionably, in part, to a decrease in the number of grants of administration, but it is believed that it is mainly owing to the vigour pursued in the former year in forcing to a final close a number of cases which executors and administrators had previously neglected or mal-administered; indeed the number of estates then closed considerably exceeded the number of grants in the same year, which ought not on the average to be the normal relation; and the amount distributed to heirs in that year trebled the amount in 1872, and nearly doubled that in 1873, although the average value of the estates closed in 1873 was immensely swollen by the extraordinary amount of some of them.

9. It will be seen how conspicuously the tables illustrate, in the proportion of land and money, or moveables distributed to heirs, the fact that the great bulk of the wealth of the natives still consists in land: the proportions there brought out have the more significance when it is remembered that a considerable amount of land is converted into money during administration for division among heirs, and that this is almost invariable in the case of valuable coffee properties belonging to the estates of deceased proprietors at home, administered in this Court, which are not distinguished in the tables, and to which administration is generally granted for the express purpose of sale.

10. One of the means of exactly measuring the progress in the wealth of the native population might be a comparison of the succession duties paid from time to time; but, manifestly, comparison of a series of quinquennial periods will be necessary for this purpose: and there is a disturbing element in the Stamp Ordinance, requiring a deceased person's *debts*, when not notarial obligations, being reckoned in the "value of the estate" for the purpose of charging duty. This anomaly is more particularly referred to in paragraph 20 hereof.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

10. The statistical tables continue to shew that the operation of the Insolvency Ordinance has full scope as a measure for the relief—the indiscriminate relief—of debtors from civil arrest or custody, and that it is utterly futile as an encouragement to honest traders; but, on the contrary, is a great encouragement to dishonest trade, and of no use whatever as machinery for the realization of assets to distribute among creditors in native cases. In the adjudications of four years the insolvents' *declared* liabilities have amounted to nearly a million and-a-half of rupees, while the amount distributed by dividend to creditors is not 2½ per cent. thereof, and while the whole of this dividend has been contributed by eight out of 133 cases; and of these eight only *two were native insolvencies.* (Nos. 842 and 844), and the whole sum distributed as dividend in these two native cases was 2,185 rupees, against declared liabilities in these two cases to the amount of 46,357 rupees, or about 13½*d.* in the pound. The only other native case to my knowledge in which any substantial property has been realized, which will shortly be available for some dividend, is one in which the energy and pertinacity of the assignee, in the face of great difficulties, succeeded in tracing out and oversetting, in the Civil Court, secret and fraudulent dispositions of the insolvent's property, and in having been prosecuted to conviction in the Criminal Court. The insolvents frequently represent large "assets" in their balance sheets, but I have found it useless to make any column for these in the conspectus, as they are almost invariably either mythical or not realized.

The insignificant number of *certificates* proves that these are scarcely at all valued: and as many are refused, or suspended, as granted. It may therefore be rightly said that the statistics prove that not one object which is held in view by the English Insolvency Law—excepting only relief from imprisonment for debt—is attained by the application to natives of that system; while, on the other hand, it might easily be shewn to have acted as a piece of (unintended) "class legislation" in favour of native dealers against British merchants, and has certainly been productive of very great demoralization. The question for solution is, undoubtedly, a very difficult one, but its solution is also very urgent, and must be looked for, I believe, some way in the direction indicated in my reports for 1871, 1872, and 1873.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

11. The statistics of the Lunacy Jurisdiction call for no special observation, excepting that the figures for both the year under notice and previous years indicate the apprehension to a certain extent of a needless number of persons, who might well be left alone and looked upon rather as objects for humane charity and indulgence (in some cases for wholesome punishment) than fitting subjects to be deprived of liberty, and relegated at the cost of Government to the saddest, and, in their cases, the least wholesome of all places of confinement.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

12. About 25 per cent. (or little over) more cases were sent for trial to this Court than in the preceding year. The number of accuseds was nearly the same (80, against 74.)

Stamps.

13. There has been an increase in the value of the stamps used in the Civil and Insolvency jurisdictions, as compared with the previous year, of 4,478 rupees and 30 cents, but a decrease in Testamentary stamps of 1,966 rupees and 40 cents, leaving a nett increase of 2,511 rupees and 90 cents; exclusive of Fiscals' stamps, on which there is a nett increase of 1,121 rupees and 28 cents; which makes the *total increase* 3,633 rupees and 18 cents, and brings the total Stamp Revenue from this Court during 1874 to 53,876 rupees and 51 cents.

Suitors' Moneys.

14. I may draw attention to the increase during the last two years in the capital amount in deposit, this having risen from 391,721 rupees in 1872 to 417,680 rupees at the end of 1874, or nearly 15 per cent. The aggregate amount allocated to suitors as interest thereon remains, however, nearly the same. The figures given under this head in last year's report were erroneous. The error is explained in a note to the table appended.

III.—Character of Civil Litigation.

15. I have nothing special to add on this subject to the information contained in the report for 1871.

IV.—Internal Administration.

16. Much good has been effected by the introduction of a more business-like and orderly system into the several Office Departments within the last few years, though, as was to be expected, it has met with some active and (what is far more difficult to deal with, and as much more vexatious as it is effectual) with a great deal of *passive* resistance, probably less deliberate than thoughtless and the inertia of habit. The separation of the clerks from the public in their offices by railings and counters; the total exclusion of the public from the record-room; more efficient checks on the issue, loss, and abstraction of records; the control and register of stamps; the systematic methods introduced into the motion office and process offices have all been attended with a marked improvement, both in the promptitude, accuracy, and regularity of business, and in the prevention to some extent of the Court departments being prostituted into machinery for systematic dishonesty or improper practices; and with time this will no doubt be greater; but there is much that is discouraging in attempts to these ends, and it is difficult to wean persons—or classes—from habits of laxity that have led to almost prescriptive abuses or irregularities. I have also had reason to believe, that in spite of all that has been done, and the prohibition against the officers of the Court taking fees or doing private business for suitors or their agents, those of the Record Department have continued to act in profitable connivance with a disreputable class, who obtain access to the offices and consulting room under the cloak of being Proctor's clerks, but who really live by carrying on a descreditable business on their own account as "Out-door Proctors," drawing pleadings and writing motions through all the stages of a case, not on behalf of their nominal employers (of whom I find they have a *plurality*, serving whom and when they please in a nomadic way) but for their own profit—probably in some cases sending *their* clients to a Proctor only on the trial day, or, as it is called, "introducing clients" then. In this abnormal capacity they are entirely irresponsible to any authority, and are doubtless employed by their clients, not alone for the sake of economy—very mistaken economy—but also to do work which responsible Proctors would not and dare not do. Numerous complaints of missing records have continued to be preferred, of which the Record Officers professed themselves unable to give any account, although their books should shew every issue and return. Cases in which suitors desired to proceed to judgment, or move for writs against debtors, which have been applied for in vain, and reported not to be found, and which could not have left the Record Office unless given out by the record-keepers, have been found long after in the consulting room, concealed under almirahs, without any record of their issue, the object of the concealment being of course to prevent or delay judgment or execution; and, recently, the signatures to important documents filed in cases have been found to have been tampered with and elaborately altered, in order to destroy their value in evidence, while they were actually in the supposed safe custody of the Record Office; all which could only have happened by the negligent or criminal instrumentality of the record-keepers. These officers have recently been dismissed from the Public Service, and steps have been taken to exclude, if possible, the above class of so-called clerks from the consulting room. It is impossible to refuse the constitutional right of all suitors to "sue in person," which implies equal rights with licensed proctors to obtaining all information from the officers of Court which may be needful in the course of the proceedings in a case, *e. g.*, returns to rules, &c., &c.; but they should be compelled either to act literally "in person," without the intervention at the judicial departments of

any third party, or else through duly licensed members of the profession, holding their proxies and responsible to the Court. The enforcement of this rule will probably be the most practical remedy for the baneful nuisance of "Out-door Proctors," to whose existence and recognition as clerks and convenient "touters" to certain members of the profession is doubtless owing much of the "foul atmosphere" that pervades these Courts and their surroundings.

17. In connection with the department of the motion office, I have introduced the system of a daily motion roll, which is called and fiated in Court, containing not merely contested and special motions, but "motions of course" as well, which used to be fiated in chambers. So much and repeated and utterly unfounded representations were made by anonymous persons to the newspapers that this work was neglected by the fault of the Judge, "even for days and weeks together," that at last I was driven to an expedient which, by having the motions publicly called, makes it impossible for this untruth to be further ventilated; and every Proctor may now be certain whether every motion handed in by him to this office has been placed on the roll, and been submitted to the Judge, and that it has been disposed of the same day; and this plausible excuse can no longer be made to their clients for their own dilatoriness, nor any omission in the offices charged to the Judge; though I should add, that I do not think that any of the repeated statements referred to were made by any Proctor personally interested in any matter of alleged complaint. The system, however, of a motion roll called and gone through in open Court—though introduced perhaps chiefly on the above ground—has been found to be attended with many other more general advantages, and, I understand, is found to be of great benefit and convenience to the profession. It is so evidently the only right system that it is surprising that it has not always been the practice of this Court.

18.—Another matter connected with administration I think it desirable to refer to here, in view of the circulation the Administration Reports have among my brother Judges. I have experienced the needless waste of departmental strength and frequent inconveniences resulting from the clerks being usually professedly conversant with only *one* language besides English, and the Burgher clerks only with English, and have therefore for some considerable time offered every inducement in my power to all the clerks acquiring a competency, for business purposes, of at least one native language besides their own. It would contribute very much to the economy and convenience of Judicial Establishments if this were made a consideration in appointments and promotions. It is absurd that work should be so broken up and frittered as to have a Tamil clerk merely to fill up ordinary blank Tamil processes, and a Sinhalese clerk to fill up Sinhalese ones, when there is really only work of this kind for one, and to have Burgher clerks unable to fill them in any native language when sickness or other exigencies occur; and most detrimental to public business that the illness of an interpreter or process clerk should put a total stop to all the business in his language, though there are numbers at hand all born and brought up in the country. Again, I think special encouragement should be given to *Burgher* clerks to qualify themselves as interpreters, as, owing to their being brought up in the familiar use of English, as well as their commonly greater intelligence, they should naturally be the best interpreters in English; the common defect in interpretation consisting not in the failure to apprehend the native witnesses, but to apprehend and render from and into English, which is so much more abundant and definite a vehicle of ideas than the others, and for that very reason both the more difficult to a native, and the language most requiring a fluent intimacy with it. I do not know what sound reason can have led to the fact that there are few or no Burgher interpreters in our Courts, so far as I know, though they ought in many respects to be the natural and best interpreters in the country from the very circumstances of their mixed origin and double association.

V.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

19.—I have pointed out in my three previous reports the Law reforms that are most urgent, and some of them, such as the ruinous *cost of litigation*, very clamantly urgent indeed, in the best interests of the country; infinitely more so than might be supposed by those who have not observed how it has affected the prosperity and well-being of the Sinhalese—I should rather say, how it has ruined them, and been answerable for a large proportion of crime. This matter was prominently noticed in my printed letter on Village Tribunals, which I believe was at length the immediate *motor* to their institution, and again specially in my Administration Reports for 1871 and 1873; and I can add nothing to the subject beyond directing attention to it.

20. I would advert to another matter which is one of considerable hardship to poor heirs. It will be remembered that in my Administration Report for 1873 I drew attention to the circumstance that the estates of deceased persons are virtually charged with double succession duties and transfer registration fees after the death of the ancestors, before they reach the children and heirs, and that this presses with peculiar hardship on widows and children who are already impoverished by the death of their breadwinners. In the course of preparing the present report, in which I have given special attention to the so called "Testamentary" jurisdiction, my attention has been arrested by the discovery of another peculiar hardship on such persons, under the Stamp Ordinance. Under it the

succession duties are paid on grants of probate and administration, on the value of the estates, after deduction only of debts due by the deceased on "mortgage or other *notarial* bonds." The consequence is that duty is paid not merely on the nett assets, but actually on *debts* as well, when these happen not to be on notarial obligations. I will illustrate this by the following examples.—One man dies leaving an estate containing property valued in all at £5,000. His notarial debts are £2,000, and his other debts inconsiderable, or nil. His children or heirs pay duty only on £3,000, which, at one per cent., is £30. Another man dies leaving an estate, also valued in all at £5,000. He has no notarial bond debts, but, having been a trader, has the same amount of liabilities, £2,000 due (say) on promissory notes, contracts, ordinary bonds, and other simple contract debts. His children pay one per cent., or £50, on the whole gross estate of £5,000, and therefore over 1½ per cent., on precisely the same amount received as in the former case. The more indebted he dies, the higher duty his children pay. Thus, suppose his trade and simple contract debts were £4,500, the free estate coming to his heirs would be only £500; yet they pay duty on £5,000, or 10 per cent. on the sum they receive; while the children, who are left so much better off in the first case, pay only *one* per cent. on what they receive.

21. I have the honor to append hereto carefully prepared statistical analyses under the various heads of jurisdiction. With respect to the details for the several past years in the conspectus, under the heads of Insolvency and Testamentary Jurisdiction, I believe them to be accurate, but it has been impossible for me to personally verify them, and the absence of annually formulated data, owing to the want hitherto of registers for entry of the various particulars from time to time as they present themselves in individual cases, make it impossible to place absolute reliance on them. But I conceive that the several analyses will be not the less valuable in the initiation of a system of accurate judicial statistics, and as indicating the form which the tables should take; and steps will be taken for the keeping in future of registers for the necessary entries in a compendious and available form, so as to shew the exact figures for each year at a glance.

District Court of Colombo,
August, 1875.

T. BERWICK,
District Judge.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

I.—CIVIL JURISDICTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Year.	Number.
1869	2,735
1870	2,571
1871	2,104
1872	2,135
1873	2,001
Average of preceding quinquennial period	2,309
1874	2,552

OPERATIONS ON GENERAL ROLL.

	Number.
Institutions in 1874	2,552
Decisions on Trial Roll	318
Do. without entry on Trial Roll	1,358
	1,676
Excess of Institutions over Decisions during the year	876
Roll of 'actively' pending cases at end of 1873	2503*
Do. do. at end of 1874	2558*
Dormant cases pending at end of 1874	†

* These numbers include Dormant Cases (*i. e.*, those in which no step has been taken for a year and a day) not yet carried over to Dormant List. Undue importance is attached to these items in the District Court returns, for they are of the least value for any purpose whatever. In the first place, the "Pending Cases" never can be ascertained, and, if they could, there is no way of defining the absolute end of a case. Thousands of cases might be resuscitated for execution or subordinate purposes after judgment: hence my insertion of the word 'actively' pending—*i. e.*, moved in within a year and day of last step. Moreover, the statistical operation gone through factitiously to obviate the *appearance* of heavy arrears of pending cases is a mere clerical manipulation in account, viz., the transference of cases from one roll to another—from a "Pending" List to a "Dormant" List—a process which does nothing in effect.

† Not verified.

Proportion of Decisions to Institutions.

Year.	Decisions.	Institutions.	Excess of Institutions.	Proportion of Decisions.
1869	2,031	2,735	704	74·2 p. c.
1870	1,890	2,571	681	73·8 „
1871	1,737	2,104	367	82·5 „
1872	1,449	2,135	686	67·8 „
1873	1,226	2,001	775	61·2 „
Averages of the quinquennial period	1,666	2,309	642	72·1 p. c.
1874	1,676	2,552	876*	61·1 p. c.

Proportion of Contested and Uncontested Cases.

Year.	Total Decisions.	Without Entry on Trial Roll.	Per-centage.	After Entry on Trial Roll.	Per-centage.
1869	2,031	1,512	74·4	519	25·5
1870	1,890	1,483	78·4	407	21 5
1871	1,737	1,270	73·1	467	26·8
1872	1,449	1,075	74·1	374	25·8
1873	1,226	942	76·8	284	23·0
Averages of quinquennial period	1,666	1,256	75·3	410	24·6
1874	1,676	1,358	81·0	318	18·9

OPERATIONS ON TRIAL ROLL.	Number.
Arrears	*Nil*
Average cases entered per mensem, including re-entries ...	39
Remaining for trial on 31st December, 1874	75
Number of days to which Trial Roll extended on 31st December, 1874	39

Remanets at close of each year.

Year.	Number.
1869	63
1870	103
1871	40
1872	30
1873	60
Average.....	60·4
1874	75

Decisions on Evidence.

Year.	Total Decisions on Trial Roll.	On Evidence.	Per-centage.
1869	519	258	49·7
1870	407	190	46·6
1871	467	279	59·7
1872	374	235	62·8
1873	284	199	70·0
Average	410	232	56·5
1874	318	161	50·6

Appeals.

Appeals lodged from judgments of 1874	69
Whereof:—	
Abandoned or withdrawn	5
Compromised or settled by consent, judgment in appeal	1
Judgments affirmed	37
Modified or substantially affirmed	2
Interlocutory orders set aside	9†
Judgments set aside	8†
Not returned from Supreme Court at date of report ...	7
	— 69

* With reference to this figure, which is much above the average of the quinquennial period, and considerably above the ordinary amount, it should be observed (1st) that the new institutions of 1874 exceeded those of 1873 by no less than 551, or 27½ p. c., and exceeded the average of the quinquennial period by 243, or 10½ p. c.; (2nd) that it is largely balanced by the increase of 459 decisions over those of the preceding year; and (3rd) that the Judge has no power of controlling the amount in question so long as there are no arrears on his trial and motion rolls, which is the case here.—See remarks on this head in the body of the report.

† These include judgments and orders set aside on affidavits of new matter—remanded for further hearing—&c.

Proportion of final judgments of 1874 set aside to decisions on the Trial roll ... $\frac{8}{318}$ = 2·5 per cent.

Ditto in previous year's return ... ... $\frac{3}{284}$ = 1·0 „

CROWN ROLL.

Institutions	29
Land claims	Nil.
Aggregate value in litigation	10,305·82
Average value in litigation	355·0
Decisions	18·0

DURATION OF SUITS.

Cases decided on Trial Roll.

Under 3 months		244	= 76·7 p.c.
3 months and under 6 months		41	= 12·8
6 „ 12 „		30	= 9·4
12 „ over ...		3	= 0·9
		318	= 99·8

*** These periods are exclusive of delay caused by appeals from final judgments.

Cases decided without entry on Trial Roll.

Under 3 months		899	= 65·4 p.c.
3 months and under 6 months		261	= 19·1 „
6 „ 12 „		135	= 9·9 „
12 „ 18 „		40	
18 „ 24 „		21	
2 years „ 3 years		5	5·3 „
3 „ 4 „		1	
4 „ 5 „		1	
5 „ 10 „		5	
		1358	= 99·9 p.c.

II.—TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.*

Applications for Probate in 1874.

Refused	0	
Granted	14	
Abandoned or undisposed of ...	11	
		— 25

Applications for Administration.

Refused	3	
Granted	9	
Abandoned or undisposed of ...	19	
		— 31

Applications for Guardianship of

Minors' Estates †	0	
Total	56	

Grants of Probate, Administration, &c., during 1874.

	No. of Grants.	Aggregate inventorised value of Estates.‡§	Stamp Duty.
Probates	16	321,500	—
Letters of Administration ...	24	414,122	—
Guardianship of Minors' Estates	0.	—	—
	40	735,662	Rs. 7,221 ‖

* This term is an obvious misnomer.

† Exclusive of applications for curatorships *ad litem*.

‡ In some cases this represents the preliminary appraisement before inventory filed.

§ Without deductions for debts and liabilities.

‖ This is paid on the Estate after deduction of Notarial Bond debts (but not other debts) and of the share of community belonging to a surviving spouse.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

COLOMBO

Appendix.

Average ("appraised" or "inventorised") value of Probate Estates ..	Rs. 20,095 *
Ditto of Administration Estates	17,255
Highest ditto of a Probate Estate	70,000
Lowest do.	500
Highest ditto of an Administration Estate	126,844
Lowest do.	250

Classified Value of Estates.†

Amount.	Probate.	Administration.	Total Grants.
Under Rs. 1,000	1	2	3
Between 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 ...	4	10	14
5,000 „ 10,000 ...	3	3	6
10,000 „ 20,000 ...	3	2	5
20,000 „ 50,000 ...	3	5	8
50,000 „ 100,000 ...	2	5	3
Over 100,000	—	1	1
	16	24	40

Amount distributed to Heirs in 1874.

Final accounts passed in 1874	21
Aggregate value of estates closed	Rs. 127,208·79
Left for distribution among 80 heirs, after payment of debts, duty, and legal expenses	95,397·44
Whereof in land	68,014·50
„ in cash and moveables	27,312·94
Average amount to each estate	4,512,00
Do. to each heir	1,192·97
Whereof in land	851·56
„ in cash and moveables	341·41

TESTAMENTARY CONSPECTUS.

AMOUNT and Distribution of Estates (including Guardianships) during the undermentioned years.

YEAR.	Final Accounts passed.	Inventorised Value of Estates closed.	Average Value.	Amount for distribution after deduction of Debts, &c ‡			Average for each Estate.	Average for each Heir.
				Land.	Moveables	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	58	302,460	5,214	144,990	89,710	234,700	4,046	1,117
1872	24	111,130	4,630	53,570	25,190	78,960	3,290	918
1873	26	468,073	18,002	56,249	65,643	121,892	4,688	1,161
1874	21	127,208	6,057	68,084	27,312	95,397	4,542	1,192
Average.....	32	252,218	8,476	80,723	521,964	132,737	4,141	1,097

GRANTS of Probate, Administration and Guardianship during the undermentioned years.

YEAR.	Probate.	Administration.	Guardianship.	Total.
1871	—	—	2	50
1872	—	—	3	39
1873	18	28	1	37
1874	16	24	—	40

Averages 41.

Succession Duties.

	Value of Estates.§	Duty.‖
	Rs.	Rs.
1871 ...	1,729,810 ...	9,533
1872 ...	1,542,361 ...	10,208
1873 ...	348,149 ...	7,726
1874 ...	735,662 ...	7,221

* This and the following figures are without deduction for *any* debts, or of a surviving spouse's share of the community.

† *Per* inventories, and in some cases preliminary appraisements; and without deductions for *any* debts and liabilities, or of a surviving spouse's share of the common estate.

‡ But including the shares of surviving spouses in the common matrimonial estate.

§ As appraised or inventorised, and without deduction of debts or surviving spouse's share of community.

‖ Payable on value of Estate after deduction of Notarial (*but not other*) debts, and surviving spouse's share of community.

III.—INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Petitions filed in 1874 :—

	Number.
By Insolvents	16
By Creditors	11
	27
Refused	0
Allowed	27
Annulled	0

Liabilities, per insolvents' balance sheets, aggregate ... Rs. 615,243

Ditto classified :—

Under Rs. 3,000	cases 18
Between 3,000 and under Rs. 5,000 ...	... ,, 6
Do. 5,000 do. 10,000 ...	... ,, 1
Do. 10,000 do. 50,000 ...	... ,, 1
Do. 50,000 do. 100,000 ...	... ,, 0
Over .. ... 100,000 ...	... ,, 1
Ditto highest amount in any case	Rs. 574,473
Ditto lowest do.	630
Excess of liabilities over assets (per insolvents' balance sheets)	*

Sums realized during 1874 :—

In insolvencies of 1874	Rs. 2,730
In prior insolvencies	Nil.
Deductions for secured debts, taxes, &c. ...	*
Costs and legal expenses	*
Unsecured debts paid in full during 1874 ...	Nil.

Dividends declared during 1874 :—	In Cases.	Amount.
Insolvencies of 1874	1	Rs.1827·92
Prior insolvencies	0	Nil.
Highest rate of dividend ...	Rs. 1·75 per 10 rupees.	
Certificates granted during 1874	4	
Do. suspended or withheld	1	
Assignees appointed in	cases 12	

INSOLVENCY CONSPECTUS FOR 1871—1874.

YEAR.	Adjudications.	Liabilities as per Insolvents Balance Sheets.	Certificates.† Granted.	Certificates.† Withheld and suspended.	Dividends declared.† No. of cases	Dividends declared.† Amount	Dividends declared.† Rates per Rs. 10.
1871 ..	39	419,580‡	5	0	5	12,483§	0·12 1·87 0·42 2·50 3 12
1872 ...	36	276,588	1	3	1	1,562	0·09
1873 ..	31	93,295	1	6	1	20,064‖	1·00
1874 ...	27	615,243¶	4	1	1	320	1·75
	133	1,404,706	11	10	8**	34,429	—

* Not ascertained.

† *Videlicet; all* dividends declared during the year without reference to the dates of the adjudications: and *all* applications for certificates disposed of during the year.

‡ 255,590 rupees of this sum belongs to one European case, leaving an average of 4,315 rupees for each of the remaining 38.

§ 11,143 rupees is dividend in one European case (Theodore Mackenzie), leaving the average sum for dividend in the other four cases, 339 rupees.

‖ All in one European case (Gibson, Thomson & Co.)

¶ 574,473 rupees of this sum belongs to one European case, leaving an average of 1,568 rupees for the remaining 26.

** European cases, three; Burgher, three; Native, two.

IV.—LUNACY JURISDICTION.

	No of Alleged Lunatics.
Applications for inquiry into state of mind	15
Remanets from 1873	1
	16
Discharged after investigation	10
Applications not prosecuted	3
Committed to care of friends	1
Detained in custody :—	
Males	0
Females	1
	16
Curatorships granted over Person	Nil
Do. do. Property	Nil
Do. do. Person and Property	Nil
Interdicts of Prodigals	Nil

V.—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Prisoners sent up for trial in 1874.

Charge.	Number of Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Prosecution abandoned.	Discharged on plea to Jurisdiction.
Cattle stealing ...	45	18	15	6	6
Other thefts, including robberies with violence ...	4	1	—	—	3
Taking reward for recovery of stolen property ...	2	1	1	—	—
Uttering false coin ...	1	—	1	—	—
Against Revenue Ordinances ...	2	2	—	—	—
Assaults, including stabbing and other aggravated assaults ...	26	7	4	10	5
	80	29	21	16	14

Cases sent up for trial in 1874.

Charge.	No. of Cases.	Cases in which Convictions obtained.	Cases in which no Conviction obtained.	Prosecution abandoned.	Remanded to Higher Court for want of Jurisdiction.
Cattle stealing ...	26	10	10	4	2
Other thefts, including robberies with violence ...	4	1	—	—	3
Taking reward for recovery of stolen property ...	2	1	1	—	—
Uttering false coin ...	1	—	1	—	—
Against Revenue Ordinances ...	1	1	—	—	—
Assaults, including stabbing and other aggravated assaults ...	14	6	1	3	4
	48	19	13	7	9

VI.—STAMPS.

STAMPS used in Judicial Proceedings in the District Court of Colombo in 1874.

	1874.				1873.			
	General Revenue.		Fiscal's Stamps.		General Revenue.		Fiscal.	
CIVIL JURISDICTION.								
Civil Stamp Register.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Ordinary	25,021	41	—		—		—	
Issues in blank	336	76	—		—		—	
General Process Register.								
Ordinary	11,700	12	5,701	37				
Issues in blank	442	65	457	80				
	37,500	94	6,159	17	33,046	64	5,154	24
INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.								
Insolvency Stamp Register ...	342	0	43	90	318	0	28	95
	37,842	94	6,203	7	33,364	64	5,183	19
TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.								
Ordinary	1,764	0	184	50	3,702	90	266	90
Issues in blank	—		183	50				
Grants of Probate and Administration	7,221	0	—		7,726	0	...	
Deficient duties on do. ...	477	50	—					
	47,305	44	6,571	7	44,793	54	5,449	79

OUTSTANDING Blank Issues not recovered.

	General Revenue.			Fiscal.	
CIVIL JURISDICTION.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Blank Issues, Civil Stamp Register	336	76	...	—	
Do. General Process Register ...	442	65	...	457	80
	779	41	...	457	80
Recoveries in 1874	49	50	...	42	60
Balance outstanding at 31st December, 1874 ...	729	91	...	415	20

TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.	Fiscal. Rs.	Cts.			
Blank issues	... 183	50			
Recoveries	... 56	2			
Balance outstanding			—	...	127 48
Gross Balance outstanding at 31st December, 1874 ..			729 91	...	542 68

VII.—SUITORS' MONEYS.

1.—*Capital Amount.*

	31st December, 1871.		31st December, 1872.		31st December, 1873.		31st December, 1874.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Civil	168,988	...	173,457	...	164,213	...	82,930	
Testamentary ...	194,916	...	217,864	...	263,706	...	334,750	
	363,904	...	391,321	...	427,919*	...	417,680	

* This was erroneously stated in last Report as 836,427 rupees, the clerk having added together the capital amounts standing at the end of each half-year, instead of limiting the figures to the amount at the *end* of the year only.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

COLOMBO.

Appendix.

2.—*Interest on the above allocated to Suitors.*

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Civil ...	18,066	7	... 7,361	32	... 6,505	40	... 5,034	4
Testamentary ...			.. 10,086	82	... 10,223	14	... 13,049	66
	18,066	7*	... 17,448	15	... 16,728	54	... 18,083	70

3.—*Rates of Interest allocated per annum.**

1871	4·96 per cent. per annum.
1872	4·45 „
1873	3·67 „
1874	4·32 „

T. BERWICK,
District Judge.

District Court of Colombo,
August, 1876.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KANDY, FOR 1874.

KANDY.

Report.

No report has been made from this Court since 1870 in consequence of the frequent changes in the office of District Judge. Mr. De Saram, who wrote the report for that year, ceased to act in 1871. He was succeeded by Messrs. Gillman, Owen Morgan, Cayley, and VanLangenberg, who each held office only for a few months. I took up the appointment in November, 1873, but I did not make a report for that year, feeling that my short experience did not warrant me to do so.

To supply in some measure the want of reports for the last three years, I have caused the statements to include the work of the three years:—

CIVIL CASES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Institutions	2267	2340	2491	3011
Decisions	1661	1645	1640	2034
Dormant Cases struck off	821	278	420	799
Total disposed of	2482	1913	2060	2833
Balance pending on the last day of the year ...	1069	1436	1867	†2045

DURATION OF SUITS DECIDED.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Under three months	755	882	918	1109
Between three and six months	370	291	266	320
Between six and nine months	179	137	151	186
Between nine and twelve months	102	72	91	98
Between twelve and eighteen months ...	488	150	75	336
Between eighteen and twenty four months ..	350	212	453	582
Between two and three years	190	·113	55	130
Between three and four years	20	27	15	30
Between four and five years	10	11	15	15
Between five and ten years	34	13	18	21
Between ten and fifteen years	1	5	3	3
Between fifteen and twenty years	3	0	0	3
Total disposed of ...	2482	1913	2060	2833

INSOLVENCY CASES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Instituted	47	41	35	53
Protection withdrawn	7	18	5	11
Certificates refused	4	2	0	6
Certificates suspended	0	3	2	6
Adjudication annulled	4	2	4	1
Certificates granted	23	13	23	23

* Erroneously stated in last Report.

† A large number of these are really dormant, and might be struck from the roll.

CRIMINAL CASES.

		1872.	1873.	1874.
Cattle Stealing	Cases	16	16	26
	Persons	36	36	54
	Convicted	12	21	30
	Acquitted	24	15	24
Offences against Person	Cases	11	9	9
	Persons	23	22	16
	Convicted	6	4	10
	Acquitted	17	18	6
Offences against Property	Cases	4	17	18
	Persons	7	23	27
	Convicted	1	12	14
	Acquitted	6	11	13
Miscellaneous	Cases	9	4	15
	Persons	11	5	17
	Convicted	7	3	5
	Acquitted	4	2	12

TESTAMENTARY AND GUARDIAN CASES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Instituted	36	32	32	31
Finally disposed of	31	66	16	22

INSANE CASES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Cases	23	16	19	21
Discharged	10	10	6	8
Committed	13	6	13	12
Died in Jail	—	—	—	1

I think I may refer to these tables as shewing not only that there was a good dea of work to do, but that all who had a share in doing it worked as well as they could.

The tables shew an uninterrupted increase in all the departments of business. Though an increase in litigation is not in itself a good thing, I believe that the increase here is not proportionately greater than the increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Central Province. I have no wish to check or discourage litigation. I think it far better that those who have real or fancied wrongs or rights to complain of, or vindicate, should come to the Court, certain that their cases will be fully heard. Doubtless there are not a few false and many trivial cases, which are not worth the expense and time expended on them; but these can be dealt with only as they arise, and I would hesitate before taking any steps to deter litigants from resorting to the Court.

My staff of clerks is overworked: I especially need an assistant record-keeper. I have applied to Government for assistance in the record-room, and temporary assistance has twice been given, with good results in arranging the older records; but much still requires to be done. I still hope to succeed in getting a permanent assistant record-keeper.

I have received at all times the most ready and efficient assistance from Mr. Jansz, the Secretary. Without the aid which his long experience in the business of District Courts enabled him to give me, I, as a new comer, without knowledge of the usual procedure of the Court, must have fallen into many mistakes, from which he has saved me.

The clerks have worked hard, and done well.

The accommodation for them and for the records is insufficient and bad. This has repeatedly been brought under the notice of Government. It is to be hoped that before long a suitable building will be erected, containing not only rooms for the clerks and Judge, but a hall for the Court during the Sessions, when the Audience Hall is occupied by the Supreme Court.

I should much like to see the Rules and Orders for procedure in the District Courts, and the tables of fees, revised. Much might be done to simplify, shorten, and cheapen litigation. This is a matter which lies in the hands of the Supreme Court.

I am not satisfied with the manner in which the orders and judgments of the Court are served or enforced. I am inclined to think that it would be better if the Court had officers of its own to serve its writs and enforce its decrees, men directly responsible to the Court itself.

It would be easy to write a long paper suggesting alterations in the law or changes in the administration of other Departments, the circumstances of which are comparatively unknown to an outsider. So far as the District Court is concerned, I can report that during the year 1874 work went on uninterruptedly and smoothly.

District Court,
Kandy, 29th July, 1875.

A. C. LAWRIE,
District Judge.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

JAFFNA.

Report.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF JAFFNA, FOR 1874.

Civil Jurisdiction.

THERE were pending on the 31st December, 1874, 702 cases, and 1,030 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,732 cases. 967 of these were disposed of during the year in the following manner:—

	Number.
On evidence	70
Ex-parte	8
By arbitration	6
On examination of parties	89
By default	7
Otherwise disposed of	498
Struck off as dormant	289
	967

The result of cases tried on their merits speaks favourably of the *bonâ fide* claims of the plaintiffs, as the following table shews:—

	Number.
On Evidence.	
For Plaintiff	51
Divided	7
For Defendant	12
Ex-parte.	
For Plaintiff	8
Nonsuit	—
By Award or Arbitration.	
For Plaintiff	4
Divided	2
For Defendant	1
On Examination.	
For Plaintiff	52
Divided	23
For Defendant	14

There are no arrears of cases on the trial roll, for the simple reason that the number is so small. In my last report I pointed out the reason of this. The average number set down monthly was eighteen. The monthly returns shewing the amount of actual work done (that is, of cases tried on their merits) must necessarily be very meagre. The trial roll does not extend beyond a month. Although the number set down for trial is small, time must be allowed for the service of the trial notice and other process.

The following table shews the number of cases instituted and decided on evidence during the last five years:—

	Suits instituted.	Decided on Evidence.
1870	955	172
1871	926	241
1872	908	253
1873	991	218
1874	1030	180

Criminal Jurisdiction.

The subjoined table shews the amount of work done under this head. There were only two cases of cattle stealing sent up to this Court for trial during the year, and only one last year. Yet, it is acknowledged on all hands, that cattle stealing prevails here as much as it does in any other part of the Island. A little more vigilance on the part of the several headmen is all that is required to remedy the evil.

	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cattle Stealing	2	3	1	2
Offences against the person	15	27	19	8
Offences against property with violence	—	—	—	—
Offences against property without violence	6	13	11	2
Miscellaneous	5	5	1	4
Total	28	48	32	16

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

There were six cases instituted, all but one at the instance of the husband. These marriages were all duly registered in terms of the Ordinances No. 6 of 1847 and No. 13 of 1863; but in most of these the parties never lived and cohabited together, that having been put off until the Hindu rights and ceremonies could be performed. The delay thus occasioned was taken advantage of, and the marriage under the Ordinance was never consummated. With the exception of one case, in which a divorce was granted on an *ex-parte* hearing, the others were all abandoned, and no steps were taken in them after they were once instituted.

Testamentary Jurisdiction.

The number of cases in which administration was granted was five, and probate was granted in six cases.

With the exception of what I have already stated in my last report, this branch of the business calls for no further remark.

Insolvency.

There were three cases in which adjudication was applied for on insolvent's application, but no further steps were taken in them.

Lunacy.

The number of persons found to be of unsound mind was four (males).

Practitioners.

During the year one Proctor was added to the roll of practitioners. The total number at present in practice is three Advocates and twenty-one Proctors. Of the latter all are Tamils, save six who are Burghers. The regular business is in the hands of a few of the senior members; the others practice mostly in the Minor Courts here, and at Mallákam, Chávakachchéri, and Point Pedro.

Notaries.

Certificates have been granted to no less than 101 Notaries, and since the commencement of the year four have been added to the list.

Record Room.

A new record room, which was very much needed, has been constructed. It was completed about the end of the last year, but I have to observe that the building is not sufficiently large to hold all the records of the Court.

C. R. Land.

This branch of the business is in the hands of the District Judge, and the cases instituted are but few. There were thirteen cases instituted during the year, and the number remaining undecided on the 1st January, 1874, was 8, making a total of 21. These were disposed of in the following manner: On evidence, 13; on examination of parties, 2; dismissed, 2; leaving a balance of four at the close of the year.

District Court, Jaffna,
11th June, 1875.

D. E. DE SARAM,
Acting District Judge.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BATTICALOA, FOR 1874.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith returns for the united Courts of this District for the past year.

The year has been comparatively speaking uneventful, and the time has therefore been spent for the most part in maintaining the state of things existent at the close of the previous year.

In the District Court the effort has been to prevent the trial roll extending beyond one month at any time. The number of cases fixed *for trial* weekly was on the average five, or one a day; an arrangement which, while it suffices to keep the trial roll under control, allows time for disposal of motions, &c., in other cases, and of the work set down for the day from the Minor Courts.

The Saturdays in each week are devoted to Justice of the Peace work, and to the clearing off of miscellaneous matters, so that the next week may commence unencumbered with arrears.

JUDICIAL

DISTRICT COURTS.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

On the criminal side of the District Court cases are fixed, in the first instance, for the first or third Wednesday in the month, as is required by the Ordinance No. 18 of 1871, being postponed to proximate subsequent days if need be. The number of cases decided in 1874 was 32, against 36 for 1873. There were no cases pending on 31st December, 1874.

Postponements in all the Courts are discouraged as much as possible, since the hardship of frequent attendance is perhaps greater here than anywhere else in the Island, when the paucity of population in proportion to the area of cultivation requiring their continuous presence in their villages, the long distances to be travelled, the imperfect means of communication, &c., are taken into account.

In this relation I trust I may not be thought encroaching upon matters beyond my province, when I suggest that it would add materially to the comfort of suitors, and of the people generally, and to the advancement of the District, if better communication—steam communication by the lake especially—could be established. The finest portion of the District commences twenty-five miles away from the principal, or indeed the only town, and is practically, as regards time, further off still, by reason of the only road available being impassable for carts, and unusually difficult even for passengers on account of its heavy sandy nature. There is also water-transit, but it is, too, of the slowest description. In either case the journey is rarely accomplished under twelve hours. Most of the passengers can only afford to go by the road, a journey so exhausting that, while it is almost an impossibility for the old, necessitates an absence from the homes of all for about three days, during which time their families are often comparatively without protection. By steam communication these homes might be reached on the night of the same day that they were left. Calculations have been made to shew that a steam launch or launches, plying at a figure within the means of the people, could be made not only to pay, but to pay handsomely, and within a short period, for the moderate outlay (within 10,000 rupees) required in the first instance. The traffic would consist not only of passengers, but of the enormous produce of a vast unbroken tract of paddy cultivation that has been an object of admiration to all who have had the opportunity of seeing it, the steam launch in that case acting as a tug to the country boats. The advantages to the people and to Government, in greater security to the people's homes—more rapid communication with head-quarters, and the port of shipment for the staple of the country—the greater proximity, comparatively speaking, of the most thriving portion of the District to such head-quarters—are self-evident, and seem sufficient to justify the experiment, if such it should be termed, of establishing such communication; but if left to private enterprise, there is small probability of its being undertaken at all. Nor can this be wondered at, even in the face of handsome returns being so probable, when the very novelty of the experiment, as opposed to the native character, is borne in mind.

The past year has been marked by several of the petty headmen getting into trouble with the Court, involving their dismissal, &c.

The number of institutions in the District Court (Civil side) exceeded those of 1873 by 138, an increase of 39 per cent., involving an increase in the number of pending cases; but of these pending cases only 178 were active, as against 47 dormant, while but 17 of the former were remaining on the trial roll on 31st December. The number of decisions will be found to be nearly identical with that of 1873. I would invite attention to the desirability of a change being instituted in the practice of the District Court which permits of cases lying dormant for years even, owing to the Judge not having the power of himself to put them on the trial roll. As the practice at present stands, it is possible for two litigants, equally unwilling from some cause to have a prompt decision of the question at issue between them, to protract proceedings almost indefinitely, provided only a year and a day is not allowed to elapse without one or other of the several steps (say six) being taken. This is a sort of trifling with the Court for which one would think there should be some remedy; and it is, I believe, the one solitary instance in the practice of our various Courts which lies out-side of the Judge's control. As an instance of what I mean, I need only take a case at random, such as is before me at the moment, wherein service of summons is reported on 21st July, 1875, only, although the case was instituted as far back as 22nd October, 1874, at which rate of progress the case may be on the list of pending cases for the next four or five years. It is absurd to suppose that the plaintiff could not have sooner obtained service of summons, if he were really anxious for a decision of the case. Meanwhile it is not only a question of trifling with the Court that is involved, but an immense amount of needless additional labour thrown upon the officers of the Court, including especially the Fiscal's Department, which, well abused though it be, might have much to say for itself upon this score.

Police Court.

The number of cases pending for 1874 is 97, as against 79 for 1873; the institutions for 1874 being 1,251, as against 1,209 for 1873; decisions on evidence, &c., other than dismissals, withdrawals, &c., for 1874, being 213, as against 212 for 1873, leaving the large number for these last (dismissals, &c.) of 1,020, against 950 for 1873; shewing that much yet remains to be done to make institutions assume a more *bonâ fide* character. The imposition of stamps seems to have effected this to the extent of about 25 per cent. on

the average of ten years' institutions prior to its operation commencing: allowance, however, has also to be made for the childish character of the people.

Police Court, Kalmunai.

The number of cases pending on 31st December, 1874, was 42, as against 34 for 1873; the number of institutions 642, against 565; cases decided on evidence, &c., other than dismissals, withdrawals, &c., 74, against 33; leaving again for dismissals, withdrawals, &c., 560, against 534; shewing an increase in decisions of 125 per cent., and of institutions of 14 per cent.

Court of Requests.		Puliyantivu.	Kalmunai.
The number of cases pending 31st December,	1874	184	87
Do. do.	1873	104	47
The institutions for ...	1874	1490	463
Do.	1873	1091	312
Number of cases decided on evidence and examination of parties	1874	74	33
Do. do.	1873	59	29
Otherwise ...	1874	1336	390
Do.	1873	1016	271

There is an increase everywhere in these Courts—*i. e.*, in institutions, cases decided on evidence, and in cases pending—the increase in the last being more than accounted for by that of the first. It is noteworthy, as regards Kalmunai, that the increase in institutions is 50 per cent., the total number being really higher than that of 1871, the year preceding the introduction of the Village Tribunal; but it is to be remembered again, that the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal is limited to 20 rupees, a small amount for litigation in a locality so rich as Karavaku Pattu. It is evident, however, from the numerous attempts made to get disputes triable only by the Village Tribunal heard in the Courts, that a large section at least of the people still prefer the latter to the former; one reason assigned for this is that cases are decided more speedily in the Courts. It is not surprising that this should be the case with an institution still on its trial, as it were, and is no sufficient reason for declaring it a failure; much, for instance, may be hoped for from the impending change in its President, the present incumbent having really more to do than he can get through in conjunction with his revenue duties. The comparative failure of the Tribunal to lessen the Court civil institutions might be met by an increase in the jurisdiction of the former, but the policy of so doing would be doubtful, as tending probably to increase the feeling in favour of the Court in preference to the patriarchal institution, especially since, even though the new President have a greater aptitude for the work than his predecessor, the proposed extension of the area of the Tribunal's jurisdiction would largely increase such work, and consequently arrears, unless indeed the number of Presidents be also increased, as will, I believe, be found to be necessary. Meanwhile, the fact remains indisputable that, as regards reducing the Police Court work, the success of the Tribunal remains almost as marked as in last year. The popularity of the institution in the future will depend largely, or rather mainly, upon complaints being promptly disposed of, and to this end it will probably yet be found expedient to impose some check upon complaints too petty to be carried beyond the domestic circle.

Justice of the Peace, Batticaloa.

The number of institutions for 1874 were 263
Do. do. 1873 „ 243

Shewing an increase of 20 in favour of 1874, although I have reported last year, as regards 1873, that its institutions were 50 per cent. in excess of the average of ten years previous. Herein is proof of a growing necessity that these informations should be taxed by the imposition of a stamp, as in the case of Police Court complaints. The sentimental side of the question or difficulty, if I may so term it, having been got over, it is difficult to see with what consistency Justice of the Peace informations remain untaxed.

The number of cases pending on 31st December, 1874, were sixteen only.

Justice of the Peace, Kalmunai.

Here also the number of institutions exhibits the same tendency to increase, being seventy in number, or higher than in any year since 1865, which itself for some reason appears to have been altogether an exceptional year.

Coroner's returns call for no special remark, the number of inquests being forty-six, or about an average, though my remarks of last year under this head apply with equal force with reference in particular to the prevention of half the above number of deaths.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

BATTICALOA.

Report.

The District Court in its Testamentary jurisdiction is doing useful work. A few old cases still on hand give much trouble, and take up much time, by reason of their voluminousness, but a tight hand held over administrators and guardians will shortly reduce all this to a minimum.

In respect of Insolvency, the Partition Ordinance, and the Matrimonial jurisdiction of the Court, the work has been nil; indeed, as regards the last of these, the futility of any comparatively voluntary system of law, as against the instincts of the people, is amply shewn, in that over five years there have been but eight cases in which the Court's aid, though the only legal remedy, has been invoked.

The returns referred to above are those already furnished to the Queen's Advocate's Department.

District Court,
Batticaloa, 26th July, 1875.

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
District Judge, &c.

KURUNÉGALA.

Report.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KURUNÉGALA, FOR 1874.

THE number of cases instituted in the District Court during the year 1874 was 704, being 29 in excess of the institutions in 1873. The number decided on the merits was 262. Twelve cases were decided by arbitration. They were chiefly cases in which disputes arose regarding village boundaries, or the limits of adjoining gardens, which are more satisfactorily decided by an arbitrator inspecting the lands, than by any amount of oral testimony in Court. In no case was an application made to set aside the award on the ground of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators.

Five cases were instituted under the Partition Ordinance. Suitors are now availing themselves more largely of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

One hundred and twenty-nine cases were committed for trial before the District Court during the year. Of these, 93 were for cattle stealing, 201 persons being charged; 130 men were convicted, and the rest acquitted. The majority of these cases were committed for trial after Mr. Ellis assumed his duties as Additional Police Magistrate and Justice of the Peace.

The number committed for trial for cattle stealing is 49 in excess of the committals during 1873. This is not attributable to an increase in the crime of cattle stealing, but to the very prompt steps taken by Mr. Ellis to investigate the charges, on information being received by him, and thus prevent cases being compromised by the interference of headmen or other parties. In thirteen cases corporal punishment was inflicted.

Testamentary Jurisdiction.

Letters of administration were issued in three cases, and final accounts were filed in the same number of cases. The number pending on the 31st December, 1874, was ten.

Insolvency.

Six applications were filed during the year. In two cases the sittings were finally closed. Four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

Six persons were brought up under the Lunacy Ordinance as being of unsound mind. Of these, four were committed to the custody of the Fiscal, one was delivered over to his family, and one was discharged.

Court of Requests.

2,618 cases were instituted during the year, of which 2,457 were money, and 161 land cases. The institutions were 233 less than those of 1873. This is mainly due to the introduction of Village Councils into the District. 492 cases were decided on evidence, and the number pending on the last day of the year was 419.

Coroner's Returns.

Ninety-eight inquests were held, of which twenty-four were owing to accidental deaths from falls from trees, and twenty-four to sudden deaths from natural causes. There were ten cases of deaths from snake-bites, and seven of murder.

J. H. DE SARAM,
12th July, 1875. District Judge, &c.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BADULLA, FOR 1874.

IN forwarding statistics (which are simply a brief summary of the very full returns furnished regularly to the Queen's Advocate and Inspector-General of Police) of the work done in these Courts in 1874, I have to observe that I was only here for the last few months of the year, and that during that time nothing occurred calling for special remark. I may point out that the institutions in the Civil Courts (District Court and Court of Requests) last year are almost exactly double in number those of 1871, a sign of an increasing trade, and that there is no want of money among the villagers for purposes of litigation. The criminal work remains much the same, and there is little serious crime in the District. I may here perhaps call attention to a recommendation made by me some time ago, that the Minor Courts of Badulla should have concurrent jurisdiction with those of Haldummulla, as is done in the case of Kandy and Pagwila, Jaffna and Mallákam, &c. The want of such jurisdiction is occasionally productive of inconvenience.

District Court,
Badulla, 29th July, 1875.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting District Judge, &c.

Statistics referred to.

A.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the District Court of Badulla during 1874.

Pending on the 1st January, 1874	411		
Instituted during the year	623		
		1034	
Number of cases disposed of on evidence	66		
Do. otherwise	403		
		469	
Pending on the 31st December, 1874		565	

B.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Court of Requests of Badulla during 1874.

Pending on the 1st January, 1874	136		
Instituted during the year 1874	936		
		1072	
Number of cases disposed of on evidence	109		
Do. otherwise	823		
		932	
Pending on the 31st December, 1874		140	

C.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Police Court of Badulla during 1874.

Pending on the 1st January, 1874	... 84			
Instituted during the year 1874	... 756			
		...	840	
Decided on evidence ... Convictions	... 185			
Decided on evidence ... Acquittals	... 45			
		230		
Dismissals and withdrawals	...	529		
			759	
Pending on the 31st December, 1874	...	...	81	

D.

ABSTRACT Statement of Cases committed for trial before the District Court of Badulla during the year 1874.

Number of cases instituted	15
Persons charged	26
Persons convicted	19
Persons acquitted	7

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

BADULLA.

Appendix.

E.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Justice of the Peace Cases instituted and disposed of during 1874.

Pending on the 1st January, 1874	63	
Number of affidavits sworn before the J. P.	278	
		341
Committed for trial before the Supreme Court.	14	
Do. before the District Court...	11	
Discharged on evidence	38	
Otherwise disposed of	253	
		316
Pending on the 31st December, 1874		25

F.

STATEMENT of Inquests held during 1874.

Murders	2
Suicides	7
Wild beasts	3
Snake bite	1
Drownings	3
Falling from trees	6
Natural and other causes.	12
Total	34

District Court,
Badulla 29th July, 1875.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK
Acting District Judge, &c.

KÉGALLA.

Report.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KÉGALLA, FOR 1874.

It will be observed that the majority of suits contested in the District Court are land cases, and I may add that the litigation is of the ordinary kind; questions of inheritance and possession, dependent upon Bína or Díga marriage, almost invariably forming the subject of inquiry. But very often the cases are so complicated that they demand, not only a careful consideration, but also a protracted trial, necessitating loss of much time, which money cases seldom take up. Hence, not unfrequently, the paucity in the number of decisions.

Testamentary and Insolvency cases are very few, and Lunacy cases are still more rare.

In the Court of Requests land cases are also considerable, and generally are not less complicated than those in the District Court; but money cases mostly abound, arising from the fact, experienced almost I believe in every Court, that money or liquid claims, averaging from 100 rupees to 150 rupees or 200 rupees, form chiefly the bulk of disputed demands: a state of things rendering the increasing of the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests to 200 rupees, a necessity in view of the tardy proceeding of the District Court as compared with the summary action of the Court of Requests. The Gansabhâwa just introduced into the District will soon, I have no doubt, afford another and stronger reason for this step, for it will unquestionably greatly reduce petty and frivolous litigation, now occupying so much of the time of every Court. The majority of the cases, however, of both the Courts are true, and frivolous; and false suits are, upon the whole, not on the increase.

In the Police Court, too, false charges are now less frequent than before, and true ones seem advancing in proportion. Serious crimes, or Justice of the Peace cases, have also latterly been on the decrease; especially those of cattle stealing and burglaries are becoming remarkably rare.

The District, upon the whole, is in a satisfactory state, revenue increasing and crime decreasing, especially cattle stealing. Gambling, too, has received a check. But the spirit of litigation is as usual. The flow of money, however, not being what it used to be, and trade being thereby affected since the railway deprived the District of the great advantage it possessed of plying carts between Colombo and Kandy, cases are not so numerous as before. It is evident that the benefits the railway was intended to confer are still tardy as respects the District. The question is, whether they will ever come.

District Court,
Kégalla, 14th August, 1875.

G. STEWART,
District Judge, &c.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MÁTARA, FOR 1874.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MÁTARA.

Report.

THERE were pending on the 1st January, 1874, 613 cases, being two less than the number pending on the 1st January, 1873. The institutions were 624, against 655 in the preceding year; the cases disposed of on evidence were 254, against 201 in 1873; the number of cases pending on 31st December, 1874, was 586, against 623 in the previous year. The number of cases pending was therefore diminished by 37, notwithstanding the institutions. Of the 624 cases instituted, 57 per cent. were money cases, 3 per cent. were matrimonial suits, and the rest land cases. Of the land cases, 28 per cent. were partition suits. There were no cases instituted on the bankruptcy side of the Court. There were 54 criminal cases instituted, of which 51 were decided, against 60 instituted, and 57 decided in the previous year.

My predecessor gave a great deal of attention to Justice of the Peace work, of which no statistical record exists.

The District Judge sits occasionally as Police Magistrate or Commissioner, if cause is shewn for his doing so; but the Minor Courts are not now in the charge of the District Judge.

Testamentary business.

The Testamentary business of the Court is very complicated and troublesome, and requires far more of the attention of the District Judge than it can possibly obtain. The examination of accounts falls almost entirely on the Secretary, and although that officer does his work so well as to have gained the commendation of my predecessors, it is to be questioned whether Testamentary cases should not be more closely examined.

Appointment of an officer suggested.

The Testamentary Department of the Court should be in the hands of an "Administrator-General," or, if there be objection to the Colony being any further be-generalled, an "Auditor of Testamentary Accounts and Guardian of Wards and Orphans" might be appointed, whose sole duty it would be to supervise accounts, and to allow of investments, &c. Until some such officer is appointed, this department must remain in its present state of chaos.

Land suits.

The land suits of this Court are very intricate, and there appears to have grown up a rule that the value of evidence was to be measured by quantity rather than quality, which impedes the work of the Court. Documentary evidence is generally brought forward, but cannot be by any means implicitly trusted: and in almost every case the deeds are impugned as "fraudulent transactions," "not genuine documents," "not *bonâ fide*." Hence the formal proof of deeds consumes much time, and it is but seldom that the bare execution even is admitted. The natural result of this general distrust is the fabrication of falsehood.

Partition cases.

The partition cases are very heavy, and require much careful study to determine the rights of parties. After the settlement of the various issues (and it may be observed that a partition suit is the record of what would otherwise form half-a-dozen distinct suits), there is frequently much labour in defining the exact shares.

There can be but one opinion as to the benefits conferred by the Ordinance 10 of 1863 in the settlement of titles. It is, in this respect, the forerunner of the Registration Ordinance, and in this District has done a good deal of its work. As in all things mundane, there is in this, however, a blot. The Ordinance enables a capitalist, by purchasing a very small share of a land, to eject the families which have held it for centuries, the capitalist becoming owner of the whole for a great deal less than its value, owing to the want of competition.

One individual in this District, who is plaintiff or defendant in probably 10 per cent. of the land cases instituted in the Court, has by these means obtained possession of many valuable properties.

Money cases.

In money cases the defences are for the most part false, and put forward simply to gain time.

Criminal.

On the Criminal side, cattle stealing and aggravated assaults are the offences for which prisoners are usually indicted. I have made it a practice to sit with assessors, by whose opinion on facts I generally allow myself to be governed. The experience thus gained by the assessors is likely to be of benefit to them in the Village Council. The criminal work of the Court would probably be heavier if there was a Justice of the Peace who could in every case proceed at once to the scene of an offence. I am confident that much crime remains undetected, and that many an innocent man has suffered for the want of investigation on the spot.

Necessity for local investigation in all cases, civil or criminal.

Local investigation in civil and criminal cases is the only remedy for the false evidence with which the records of every Court are loaded; and until the Judge of an outstation Court is allowed to investigate cases on the spot, and to acquaint himself with the people of his District and their homes, by going amongst them as he would do if he were a Revenue Officer, it will remain, as it is now in every case, a matter of doubt as to whether the longest purse and the falsest evidence have not triumphed.

JUDICIAL.

DISTRICT COURTS.

MÁTARA.

Report.

I am well assured that until the administration of justice is made more local, there will be the same doubt. A Judge proceeding to the spot would, where the issue was one of boundaries, be able generally to decide it by mere inspection; where it was one of possession, the best evidence would be found by him, not in residents at a distance or village headmen, but in the neighbours. An objection to this system is to be found in the extra expense which must be undergone by parties in the retention of counsel, who would have to travel to the spot, but this extra expense would be fully compensated for by the absence of the heavy charges for witnesses' expenses: I do not mean the stamps for subpœnas, but the travelling expenses of the witnesses. They are in all cases fed by the party subpœnäing them, and, where the witness is of respectable standing, these expenses include the cost of his conveyance.

This objection—the increased cost of legal assistance—would, in my opinion, be of much weight, if the system deprived parties of legal assistance, for I am of those who look on the Bar in Ceylon, not as impediments, but as aids in the administration of justice; but this objection disappears when the enhanced price of legal assistance is compensated for as I have shewn.

I think it a matter for consideration whether the reference of disputed questions to the Village Tribunal might not be made compulsory rather than optional. In a recent case where the only question was as to a boundary, I suggested such a reference, to avoid the expense of a survey. One party consented; the other would not. It is yet to be seen whether this refusal resulted from distrust of his own case or from distrust of the tribunal.

I am disposed to think that this uncertainty of result—the effect of inquiry at a distance from the scene—has led to the absence of that shame and social degradation which elsewhere accompanies a convicted criminal. Punishment for crime is of little deterrent effect, if the conviction does not carry with it social debasement. The released criminal in Ceylon returns to his previous social position and privileges, and is not thought the less of that he was convicted and punished for theft. I attribute this principally to the want of education, but in no small degree to the large element of uncertainty which is present in every case, whether civil or criminal. This element can only be eliminated by local investigation.

With these remarks I forward the Judicial statistics* for the past year.

District Court,
Mátara, 19th March, 1875.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting District Judge, &c.

NEGOMBO.

Report.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF NEGOMBO, FOR 1874.

THE returns for 1874 shew a reduction in the number of outstanding cases in all the Courts, as compared with the previous year.

There was an excess of institutions in the District Court, but in the other Courts the institutions were less. The figures are as follows.—

1873	...	Institutions, District Court, Civil	...	570
1874	...	Do. do.	...	642
		Excess	...	72
1873	...	Institutions, District Court, Criminal	...	28
1874	...	Do. do.	...	32
		Excess	...	4
1873	...	Institutions, Court of Requests	...	1889
1874	...	Do. do.	...	1595
		Reduction		94
1873	...	Institutions, Police Court	...	2361
1874	...	Do.	...	1803
		Reduction		558
1873	...	Institutions, Justice of the Peace	...	461
1874	...	Do. do.	...	372
		Reduction		89

* *Vide* Judicial Statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.

The number of cases pending on the 1st January, 1874, and 1st January, 1875, was as follows:—

District Court, Civil :—		
1st January, 1874	...	759
1st January, 1875	...	508
District Court, Criminal :—		
1st January, 1874	...	1
1st January, 1875	...	3
Court of Requests :—		
1st January, 1874	...	239
1st January, 1875	...	147
Police Court :—		
1st January, 1874	...	396
1st January, 1875	...	330
Justice of the Peace :—		
1st January, 1874	...	82
1st January, 1875	...	58

All the Justice of the Peace business was transacted out of office hours, and as a record of the number of hours so occupied was kept for the purpose of being included in the monthly returns, I am in a position to give the exact figures. They are, 257 hours, which may be held the equivalent of 43 working days of six hours each.

I mention this fact, in justice no less to my successors than to myself, and in the hope, that with the appointment of an Assistant Agent, provision will be made for relieving the District Judge of a portion of his present work.

Suitors complained at first of the early hour (7 A.M.) at which Justice of the Peace business was taken up, but I pointed out to them that the alternative was protracted inquiry, and probably a miscarriage of justice. My interpreters cordially co-operated with me, and I here beg to record my appreciation of their services.

Twelve cases were prosecuted in the Police Court under clause 166 of Ordinance 11 of 1868, for giving false information to Justices of the Peace, and in most of them the defendants were convicted, and the maximum punishment—viz., three months' hard labour and 50 rupees' fine—inflicted.

The number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court was fourteen, being one less than that for the previous year. Of these, two were for murder, one for rape, seven for burglary and theft, one for coining, one for concealment of birth, one for cattle stealing, and one for breach of the Registration Ordinance in giving false information to a registrar touching the date of a death.

The cattle stealing case was tried in the Supreme Court, because one of the accused was an old offender who had before been lashed for a similar offence. Twenty-five cases were tried in the District Court, Criminal. Of these, thirteen were for cattle and goat stealing, three for aggravated assault, one for embezzlement, one for theft, one for escape, one for illegal felling of timber, one for keeping a gambling house, two for breaches of the Arrack Ordinance in keeping a still, two for breach of the Notary's Ordinance—the defendant in both being the same. His warrant has since been cancelled.

If the number of cases committed for trial before the two highest Courts be a fair index of the amount of prevalent crime, the condition of the District during the year under review may be considered, on the whole, satisfactory.

Cattle stealing cases still form a large proportion of those tried in the District Court (more than 50 per cent.); this, notwithstanding the infliction of the lash in a large majority of the cases resulting in a conviction. I would here draw attention to the manner in which the sentence of corporal punishment is carried out. In my capacity of jail visitor it has occasionally fallen to my lot during the past year to see in hospital prisoners who had recently undergone such sentence; and I could not fail to be struck with the apparent difference of the after-effects on different persons, whose punishment had been intended to be equal; leading to the inference that undue leniency had been shewn to some. I would recommend that in no case should an officer of the prison be the executioner, and that to every Province should be attached a man whose special—if not sole—duty should be to carry out corporal punishment. At present a Fiscal's peon virtually has more power than a Judge of the Supreme Court: the latter settles what shall be the *nominal* punishment; the former, what shall be the *actual*.

Among petty crimes, gambling, with its concomitant evils, still occupies a prominent place, and nothing but a considerable augmentation of the present punishment will ever, in my opinion, check it. At worst, the gambler knows he can only on his first conviction get one month's hard labour, and of this he takes his chance. Much has been said and written on invidious distinctions between the European gambler and the native. In theory it is doubtless correct to draw no distinction; but when a European has lost considerably at "unlimited loo," or other game of chance, he does not replenish his exhausted exchequer by raid on some neighbouring cocoanut estate or rich neighbour's dwelling-house, nor yet by levying black-mail on innocent passers by. It is the evils into which gambling drives a race, deficient in moral stamina, which justify exceptional legislation in their case.

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I regret to say that indulgence in opium is largely on the increase in the District. Its influence for evil is hardly secondary to that of arrack: I am inclined to believe that more serious crime is committed under the influence of opium and bhang than is commonly supposed. Many of the middle classes of natives also—such as domestic servants, peons, &c., men who would repudiate the imputation of being drunkards—indulge freely in the use of opium. In this town, if a notorious thief is "wanted," it is in the opium, and not in the arrack shop that I seek him.

Coroner.

Sixty-one inquests were held during the year: twelve by the Coroner, and the rest by his Deputies. The verdicts may be classed as follows:—

Accidental deaths	...	18	Suicide ..	...	4
By falling from trees	...	12	Snake bites .	...	3
Deaths from natural causes	...	11	Cause unknown, or doubtful	...	3
By drowning in wells	...	7	Murder ...	...	3

Only one of the cases of murder (last mentioned) was committed for trial, and the verdict was man-slaughter. The accused in another at once absconded, and has not been arrested. In the third case the accused, after mortally stabbing a woman who had resisted his improper overtures, absconded for about fourteen days, at the end of which time he was found hanging from a tree within sight of the scene of the murder. He was well dressed, and money was found on his person. Remorse, therefore, and not the want of means of subsistence, apparently led to the act. A knife, subsequently identified as the one with which the stab was inflicted, was found sticking in the trunk of the tree, having evidently been previously employed in cutting the material from which the rope was formed by which he hung himself.

A case which at one time appeared likely to form the subject of an inquest, fortunately ended in the complete recovery of the patient, and I only mention the circumstances with a view of promulgating the means by which the cure was effected. It was a case of poisoning by arsenic. I took, what I believed to be the dying declaration of the man, who confessed to having taken two-pice worth of that poison (a very considerable dose.) Dr. Misso pronounced the case hopeless, when my interpreter, Mr. Mirando, who professes to be skilled in native medical practice, undertook the cure, with the happiest result; the man improved at once, and in three days was able to resume his ordinary work. Mr. Mirando informs me that the primary ingredient employed by him was a decoction made from a double-handful of black pepper corns coarsely pounded and infused in hot water, which was afterwards strained.

Population and Area.

At the request of Mr. Gillman, I recently applied to the Government Agents for returns of population in the Negombo District, within the jurisdiction of the District Court, and of the several Gansabhâwas, and here record the figures given me:—

District Courts.

	Population.
Western Province	117,235
North-Western Province	19,978
Total ...	137,213

Gansabhâwas.

Dúnagaha and Dásiya Pattus	40 000
Gampaha and Medagamuwa	2,310
Mákewita	4,917
Kanuwana sub-division, of which part belongs to Colombo	20,798

The area of the Judicial District of Negombo is 576 square miles.

Gansabhâwas.

Additional experience of the Gansabhâwas induces me to modify considerably the favourable opinion I expressed of these Courts in my last annual report. I am inclined to believe that, without relieving to any considerable extent the work of the Police Courts, they have created an immense amount of frivolous litigation, and that every petty squabble is carried to the Gansabhâwas till the trial rolls extend over a larger period than that of the Negombo District Court. I have more than once found parties colluding together in so far that both have agreed to settle their dispute in the Police Court rather than go to the Gansabhâwa. I believe much greater satisfaction would be given were the President made the sole arbitrator, untrammelled by assessors. The natives, as a rule, have no confidence in the integrity of the latter.

Native gentlemen of high standing and intelligence, and competent to act as the sole judges in the Native Courts, are not wanting. The system has been found to answer well in India, and I am satisfied would be found to do equally well in Ceylon.

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Concurrent Jurisdiction.—A proposal by the Queen's Advocate to give the District Courts of Colombo and Chilaw concurrent jurisdiction with this Court over certain portions of the Negombo District, was received with anything but favour by those most interested in the matter. In the appendix will be found extracts from my report made to Government on the subject; also transcripts of certain returns made to the Commissioner, Mr. Gillman, at his request, and which may prove interesting

General Remarks.

Fever was very prevalent during the earlier part of the year, but the effects of its ravages were much exaggerated. At no time was business in the Courts suspended, though more cases than usual had to be postponed owing to illness, when the epidemic was at its height.

The Fiscal's Office has, as suggested by me in my last report, been moved to the old Jail, and is now in close proximity to the Court, to the manifest convenience of all parties. An additional room has been constructed at the Court-house, and considerable improvements and additions have been made to the Jail.

His Excellency the Governor visited Negombo on the last day of the year, and gave instructions for the drainage and improvement of the place, which, if properly carried out, cannot fail to produce a most beneficial effect on the general health of the town.

District Court,
Negombo, May 27th, 1875.

C. LIESCHING,
District Judge, &c.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

A.

EXTRACT from Letter to Colonial Secretary, on the subject of giving to the District Courts of Colombo and Chilaw concurrent jurisdiction with Negombo.

I cannot too emphatically express my opinion that few things are more calculated to foster the spirit of litigation than a system of concurrent jurisdiction. It possesses in my opinion not a redeeming point. I regret that the Queen's Advocate, whose lengthened experience entitles any expression of opinion on his part in matters judicial to every weight, should not have assigned some reasons for his recommendation in the letter under reference. As it is, innocent parties are often sufficiently harassed by the facilities afforded to their opponents through the medium of Courts other than their own

Without multiplying instances, I shall quote only three cases which have occurred to my knowledge within the last fortnight:—

(*a.*) On the 23rd May last a caveat was entered against the registration of a marriage by the father of the bridegroom-elect, on the score of his son's minority; the same affidavit going on to state that he (the son) was *carrying on business on his own account.* I pointed out to the father the inconsistency of the two statements, but nevertheless allowed the usual notice to issue. It would appear that he himself felt the force of these remarks, so had recourse to the expedient of procuring a friend in Colombo to prefer a charge of embezzlement in the Colombo Justice of the Peace Court against his son. A warrant issued directed to the Deputy Fiscal, Negombo. Before however it could be enforced, the accused surrendered to me. I admitted him to bail, and forwarded the bond with full particulars of the caveat to the Justice of the Peace, Colombo. The caveat, I should mention, had in the interval been dismissed, owing to the absence of the applicant.

(*b.*) On the 11th instant I received a letter from the Assistant Agent, Nuwara Eliya, enclosing copy of one from the Ratémahatmayá of Kotmalé, stating that a villager of his district had received a summons in a Negombo Court of Requests case. The Ratémahatmayá went on to state that the defendant had never even heard of the plaintiff, but believed that some neighbour, with whom he was at feud, had induced a friend at Negombo to prefer a false charge in the Court of Requests. The letter only reached me the day after judgment by default had gone against defendant. The case has, however, since been re-opened, and plaintiff called on to adduce evidence in support of his claim.

(*c.*) The post which brought your letter under reference also conveyed a case transferred from the Colombo to the Negombo Police Court for want of jurisdiction. I at once recognized the case as one which had been originally rejected in its criminal form by me, and the complainant referred to his civil remedy. He, however, preferred to try his luck in Colombo, and so far gained his object that the defendant was there arrested, and ultimately ordered to be taken under escort to Negombo.

If such things are common under the existing system, whereby the injured party can obtain some redress for being prosecuted in the wrong Court, I submit the evil will be increased manifold if adjacent Courts are given concurrent jurisdiction.

Take, for instance, a free fight between several claimants to a land—say one of the hamlets lying within the strips of country over which the Colombo and Negombo Courts by the new Proclamation would have concurrent jurisdiction. A. being at liberty so to do, charges B. C., and D. with assault in the Colombo Court; C. charges the same defendants and A. with assault in the Negombo Court. The witnesses in both cases are the same. There would be nothing out of the common in such procedure; and after a certain amount of reference, and marching to and fro, the cases would ultimately be disposed of in one or other of the Courts. But I would ask—Is it desirable to afford facilities for such complications, not only vexatious in themselves, but involving a waste of time on the part of

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Court officials? Or, take another instance:—Under the Cattle Trespass Ordinance the principal headman of the village is required to assess the damages, and his appraisement must be sworn to in Court. Girigala, I perceive by the map, is a village in Seven Kóralés which, by the proposed Proclamation, falls under the concurrent jurisdiction of the Chilaw and Negombo Courts; it is distant 31 miles from the former, 24 from the latter. Two owners of different properties in that village may have their lands trespassed on upon the same day. A. elects to prosecute in the Negombo, and B. in the Chilaw Court. There is nothing to compel either party to alter his decision (their cases being quite independent of each other), and the headman would have to attend both Courts, one of the cases probably having to be postponed till his attendance could be secured. But it is not only in cases of cattle trespass that headmen are wanted; hardly any case goes to evidence in which the village headman is not a witness.

Then arises the question, Where the necessity for concurrent jurisdiction? If any group of villages is situated too remote from the Court which at present has jurisdiction over it, by all means transfer it to the nearest Court, but why pave the way for complications and evasions of justice by giving each inhabitant a choice of two tribunals?

* * * * * *

B.

CIVIL JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

RETURN shewing the Duration of Suits disposed of in the District Court and Court of Requests of Negombo, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

			District Court.	Court of Requests.
Number disposed of which had been on the roll		less than three months	109 ...	1272
Do.	do	three months and less than six months...	109 ..	208
Do.	do.	six months and less than nine months ...	50 ...	59
Do.	do.	nine months and less than twelve months	39 ...	46
Do.	do.	twelve months and less than eighteen months	200 ...	—
Do.	do.	eighteen months and less than two years	16 ...	7
Do.	do.	two years and less than three years ...	12 ...	8
Do.	do.	three years and less than four years ...	5 ...	Nil
Do.	do.	four years and less than five years ...	1 ..	Nil

C.

LIST of Appeals in 1874 against Decisions on Evidence, with the Result.

	District Court		Court of Requests.		Police Court.
Number of Cases	37	...	7	...	7
Decisions of Supreme Court:—					
Affirmed	28	...	7	...	7
Set aside	6	...	—	...	—
Modified	3	...	—	...	—

District Court,
Negombo, May 27th, 1875.

C. LIESCHING,
District Judge, &c.

RATNAPURA.

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REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF RATNAPURA, FOR 1874.

District Court.

THE business* on the Civil side of this Court has increased, the number of cases placed on the trial roll during the year having been exceptionally great. This is probably owing, rather to the financial prosperity of the District, and exceptional causes, than to any increase in grounds for litigation.

The Testamentary business of the Court has, as usual, been almost a blank; but a plan will be organised early in next year to compel the administrators and executors in all dormant estates to close the accounts; such a step being certainly desirable on behalf of the heirs.

In Lunacy, the procedure has been simple and speedy, sveral cases having come before the Court, and been settled within an average space of three weeks.

Police Court.

The number of cases decided on evidence is largely in excess of former years, occupying a serious amount of the Judge's time; should this continue, the matter will

* *Vide* Judicial Statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Queen's Advocate.

require attention, as the District Court trial roll is also increasing. Meanwhile, the increase has been met so far, and the state of the roll will compare very satisfactorily with that of former years.

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Court of Requests.

In this Court the work is well in hand, and there is little improvement possible.

A practice introduced by the Commissioner, of confronting plaintiff and defendant on the first appearance day, and their mutual examination, simplifies the issues, and leads to a great number of settlements, besides excluding all irrelevant matter. This practice seems at first to take up a considerable amount of time, but in the end effects an immense saving, and has attracted the Special Commissioner's attention.

Justice of the Peace.

Precedence is usually given to the Justice of the Peace inquiries in the daily business, and the result is that much delay and composition of felony are avoided.

The state of the buildings is good, and the whole of the records will be in thorough order and repair early in 1875, when a Destruction Committee will be applied for.

The new scheme of clerical promotion will probably effect certain improvements still desirable in the office work.

H. NEVILL,
Acting District Judge, &c.

District Court,
Ratnapura, 9th March, 1875.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF TANGALLA, FOR 1874.

TANGALLA.

Report.

THE following is a comparative statement of cases entered, and persons charged, in the Criminal calendar of the Tangalla Minor Courts for the last five years:—

	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1870	1,969	4,369	1873	1,717	3,469
1871	1,734	3,423	1874	1,776	4,049
1872	1,466	2,918			

The increase in the last two years is to be found mainly under the head of prosecutions under the Road Ordinance of 1861, such cases having in previous years been dealt with without the form of Police Court complaint, when the defaulters were simply brought up by the Division Officers and dealt with as they appeared in lists submitted by the District Road Committee.

The imposition of stamps in Police Court cases, it would appear, has had no effect in restraining criminal prosecutions in that Court, nor does it appear that the power vested in the Magistrate, of imposing costs in Police Court cases, has had any effect in lessening the prosecutions.

Murder.—There was no instance of murder in this District during the last two years; but scarcely had the current year of 1875 dawned upon us, when one was perpetrated in the heart of Tangalla village. Two men, uncle and a nephew, quarrelled over some cocoanuts, when the former, having previously sharpened his knife, cut the latter on his right arm with such severity as to cause death in half-an-hour. There can be no doubt of the man's intention to inflict severe bodily injury; but, as other circumstances tended to throw doubts as to his intention to commit the capital crime, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court at Mâtara, accepted his plea of manslaughter, when he was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

It would give me pleasure, were this the only case I had to notice under this head in my present report; but it is my duty to record another, and one of a far more serious character than the above, inasmuch as the murder was carefully planned and perpetrated under circumstances of great brutality.

The victim, one Satambige Don Luvis, was a man well known in these parts for his litigious character and quarrelsome, grasping disposition; he was constantly before the Courts, either prosecuting or defending actions, or swearing the peace against some one who had threatened to do him bodily harm; by these means he had managed to surround himself with hosts of enemies, and rendered himself so obnoxious that I had frequently to warn him from the Bench of the consequences which might ensue were he to persist in such a course of conduct.

Shortly before he was murdered he had made generally known his intention of making over his property (which was considerable for a man of his position, being since sworn in the District Court under 2,500 rupees) to others, to spite his wife, who had latterly entered

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into criminal relations with his nephew, a man who had shortly before threatened him; and in furtherance of this object had made arrangements to have a Notarial deed drawn up at his house on Easter Sunday morning; but before he could carry his intention into effect, he was shot through the heart at 9 P.M. on Good Friday, as he lay asleep at Sínimódara toll station, three and-a-half miles from Tangalla, of which he was renter for the current year.

At present I have eight persons in custody under suspicion of being more or less actively concerned in this crime; but although every assistance has been rendered me by the Police, sent specially from Mátara for the purpose, the evidence as yet is far from being conclusive against any one. Whilst I write, I have received a Government Proclamation offering a reward of 200 rupees to any one who "shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of the crime." So great, however, was the man's unpopularity, and so thoroughly was he detested in the neighbourhood, that there is small prospect of any satisfactory evidence forthcoming. Indeed, considering the isolated position of the toll station; the time chosen for the murder, and the (no doubt) careful arrangements made beforehand for its execution, the probability, I am sorry to think, is that it will never be brought home to any one.

Considering, amongst other reasons, the notoriety of the murdered man, and the probability that the inhabitants are rather pleased than otherwise that he has thus been removed out of their way, I cannot but believe that the facts connected with the murder must be known to more than one in the neighbourhood besides those who took actual part in its perpetration; but such a dogged reticence has hitherto been maintained on the part of every one examined by the Police and myself, and the Police Headmen have so signally failed in the performance of their duty in this matter, that it would be well worthy the consideration of Government whether a Police Force should not be quartered, for a time at least, on the inhabitants of Sínimódara and adjacent villages, by way of punishment for refusing to surrender the guilty.

Police Force at Sínimódara recommended.

Manslaughter.—There was no case of manslaughter last year; but the one referred to in my Administration Report for 1872, page 574, postponed several times owing to the inability by sickness of Dr. Nell to attend and give evidence, was brought to trial during the first Session of the year, when the accused were convicted, Dr. Nell's evidence being read by me, he having died on his way from Jaffna to attend the Supreme Court at Mátara.

Burglary.—There were five cases of burglary instituted in 1874, charging eleven persons; against four cases in the previous year, implicating six persons. Of these, two were discharged by the Justice of the Peace, and two acquitted, whilst at the close of the year seven remained untried. Of this number, one has been discharged without trial, three have been tried by the District Court under instructions of the Queen's Advocate, when two were acquitted, and one convicted on a plea of guilty; the remaining three having been sent before the Supreme Court last Sessions, which convicted and sentenced them each to four years' hard labour.

In this latter case the accused, who were closely related to the complainant, broke into her house at the dead of night, and, after severely assaulting her, carried off property to the value of upwards of 300 rupees, none of which has been recovered.

Perjury.—Of this crime there were two cases in 1874, charging four persons, of whom three were discharged by the Queen's Advocate, and one convicted at the Mátara Sessions of the Supreme Court just concluded. He had falsely charged a little boy with the murder of his sister, for which he was sentenced to three years' hard labour, and to receive twenty lashes.

I have another case of the kind, which will be brought to trial when the Sessions next sit either here or at Mátara. The accused are three in number, and are to be committed for conspiracy, perjury, and subornation of perjury; the facts being that the accused falsely charged three young men with ravishing a young girl of thirteen; whereas the girl, on being cautioned, declared that they were innocent of the offence, and that she had been forced to apply an irritant of some kind to her person to support the falsehood that she had been carnally abused

Rape.—The only case of this kind during the year was one in which a boutique-keeper at Beliatta Bazaar was charged with violating a child of about three and-a-half or four years old. On investigation, as I discovered that no actual penetration had been effected, I committed the accused for trial before the District Court; but on the order of the Queen's Advocate the committal was cancelled, and the accused made to stand his trial before the Supreme Court, when he was found guilty of the attempt only, and punished accordingly.

Cattle stealing.—There were thirty-nine cases instituted for cattle stealing in 1874, against thirty-four in the previous year; but the number of persons charged was less, being seventy-nine against eighty-eight respectively. Of these, thirty-seven were acquitted by the Justice of the Peace and eighteen by the District Court, four only being convicted of the offence, and sentenced to the usual term of imprisonment of one year at hard labour.

This crime, although it cannot be said to be disappearing from the District, is considerably under the returns of former years, when so many were convicted of it, but a tight hand is necessary in dealing with this class of offence, otherwise it would soon again be on the increase.

Cattle maiming.—There was one case of cattle maiming during the year, in which the accused, two in number, were tried in the Supreme Court under the Ordinance No. 6 of 1846. One was found guilty, and sentenced to six months hard labour, the presiding Judge remarking at the time that such offences ought to be made punishable by the District Court. This is very true; but the law as it stands must first be altered. Indeed, save under very exceptional circumstances, where it is clear that the maiming was committed wantonly or in malice, the parties aggrieved should be referred to their civil remedy. In nine cases out of ten, cattle receive their injuries when trespassing and doing damage to young plantations, which the more industrious are often at considerable trouble and expense to raise and protect; and nothing can be more vexatious than to have the fruits of one's labour destroyed in a single night by the inroads of cattle belonging to persons who take no trouble to look after them; yet the law, as it at present stands, allows of no distinction, and a man may be so unfortunate as not only to have his plantation utterly destroyed, but to be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for using the readiest means of saving his property from destruction.

Clause 12 of Ord. No. 6 of 1846 should be altered.

Gambling.—Gambling still continues to exist in the District, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the more populous villages, such as Beliatta, Kahawatta, Kadurupokuna, and Sínimódara, as well as in the villages along the line of road leading from Tangalla to Dikwella. There are fixed places of rendezvous, where persons assemble by the score to carry on this nefarious practice, but the difficulty is to get at them. The headmen, are, many of them, gamblers themselves, whilst those who are not are afraid to interfere. At those places I am told regular scouts are placed, so that it is all but impossible to come on them suddenly. The neighbourhood of Beliatta Bazaar seems to be the chief seat of the mischief, where the traders complain of being much disturbed by gambling; but as they are afraid openly to interfere, the offence, I fear, must still continue to exist.

Beliatta Bazaar, the chief seat of gamblers.

The headmen have been repeatedly cautioned by me, but with little avail. As I have already stated, they are either gamblers themselves, or too supine in the discharge of their duties to take any active part in its extirpation; besides, I am told, some of the headmen levy a sort of black-mail from these lawless characters in return for their protection.

Connivance of headmen.

The following figures shew the statistics under this head from 1st January, 1874, to date:—

	Number of persons charged.
Cases	9
Number of persons charged	90
Convicted	22
Acquitted	8
Dismissed without trial or evidence ...	35
Pending	25

Inquests.—There were twenty-two inquests during the year, detailed as follows:—

Snake bite	6
Killed by alligators ...	2
Falling from trees ...	3
By the fall of a house ...	1
Found dead	1
By drowning	3
By other causes	6
	22

My remarks under this head in my Administration Report of 1872 are here subjoined as being applicable to the above details:—

"In Ceylon, as in India, snake-bite is the ruling cause of accidental deaths, and it is to be hoped that some antidote may be discovered to check the enormous amount of mortality which takes place annually under this head. As regards falling from trees, accidents of this kind will continue to happen as long as the people (the Chundo caste in particular) are careless in the manner of climbing them. The feet-ring, generally made of the leaves of the cocoanut tree, rots by use, and fails to sustain the weight of the climber, who consequently falls to the ground. Accidents under this head occur, too, by people trusting their weight to the rotten branches of the trees."

CIVIL BUSINESS.

District Court.—In the District Court the number of cases instituted and decided has not varied much during the last five years, as the following figures will shew:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
Institutions	90	75	61	109	83	418
How disposed of:—						
On evidence ...	34	25	31	29	47	166
On examination of parties	4	0	3	4	6	17
Otherwise... ...	110	52	63	46	38	309
Appeals:—						
Affirmed	4	7	2	2	2	17
Set aside	1	2	1	2	Nil	6
Modified	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	2

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These are almost entirely confined to land disputes and actions on bonds; the latter being very seldom contested, whilst the former present a similarity of feature so striking that to describe one would be to describe all.

Proctors.—In almost every land case Proctors are engaged on both sides, which often occasions considerable delay in their determination, owing mainly to the fact that of late years there has been only one re-ident Proctor in the place, so that the opposite party has to engage a Proctor from Mátara either to prosecute or defend the action, as the case may be; whose practice at the Courts of the latter station often renders it necessary for him to move for postponements, which the Court cannot in common fairness refuse, but which not only have the effect of protracting the proceedings, but of shewing a total of work done considerably in reduction of what would be the case were two or more of the profession to take residence here; but the District is not sufficiently populous, nor is the litigation of a sufficiently paying nature to induce them to do so with any prospect of remunerative success. I believe it is the intention, however, of one of the junior members of the Mátara Bar to try what he can do here; but it will be only, I presume, as an experimental measure. However this may be, it will enable us, during the period of his residence at least, to do away with the practice of granting postponements in many cases, when the decisions on evidence will be more numerous, and the return of work more satisfactory.

Court of Requests —The following return shews the number of institutions and cases disposed of, under their several headings, in this Court for the five years ending 31st December last; the cases pending on 31st December, 1869, and same date of 1874, being respectively 179 and 149:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total.
Institutions ..	675	602	682	846	1,038	3,843
How disposed of:—						
Evidence	201	165	215	238	295	1,114
Examination of parties	36	33	25	14	32	140
Withdrawn ...	27	25	30	31	43	156
Struck off ...	177	157	205	202	230	971
Default ...	292	259	212	272	344	1,379

It will be observed, that although the institutions, excepting in the year 1871, have during that time steadily increased from 675 in 1870 to 1,038 in 1874, the work has never been allowed to fall into arrear, as is evidenced by the number of pending cases up to date, viz., 148.

Distress in the District.

In October, 1867, when I took charge of these Courts, there was considerable distress in the District. This distress continued in a greater or less degree for several years. The last few years, however, have been more prosperous. The rainfall has been more copious and regular, and the harvests, as a natural consequence, have been more abundant. At one time large quantities of paddy sown in the District, and in a large majority of instances borrowed for the purpose at the usual rate of fifty per cent. interest, died in the ground for want of rain; hence the cultivators became disheartened and impoverished, whilst only a few of the richer classes were enabled to persevere in agricultural operations, when more prosperous times came; latterly, however, the paddy and dry grain cultivation has been carried on more steadily and successfully, and the people have been more prosperous. To this return of prosperity I think I am right in attributing the increase of cases in this Court. I do not find that this increase is recognizable under any particular class of case, but generally. The fact of there being more money, or its equivalent, in the District has contributed to an increase of transactions. When successive harvests fail, business must more or less materially decrease. On the other hand, prosperity leads to a rise in trade, and hence to an accumulation of business transactions and disputes, which, when not amicably settled, are brought into the Civil Court for final adjustment.

From what I have stated I think the business of these Courts, criminal and civil, may be looked upon as satisfactory.

No unnecessary delay ever takes place, when the parties are ready, in hearing and deciding their cases. It seldom happens that ready cases have to be postponed for want of time, but when they are they are deemed advanced cases to be first heard in their numerical order.

Court Calendars.—The Calendars up to date extend as follows:—

Justice of the Peace, 21st June, 1875.
Police Court, 22nd June, 1875.
District Court, 9th July, 1875.
Court of Requests, 1st July, 1875.

F. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting District Judge, &c.

Tangalla Courts, 1st June, 1875.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Part IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, CEYLON.

Report of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Péradeniya and Hakgala, for 1874.

The buildings generally are in good order, the painting and re-ceiling of the Director's residence have yet to be carried out.

The supply of water for the garden by the newly laid pipes is by no means so copious as could be wished. The height of that part of the steep water-course to which the piping at present reaches is not sufficient to ensure adequate pressure for the required flow of water, so that very great inconvenience is sometimes experienced when recourse cannot be had for a further supply to the old water-course. Before the needful supply of water can be secured, it will be necessary that the piping be continued to receive the water at a considerably higher elevation than at present.

The garden seats ordered from England have been received, and afford great convenience to visitors.

The drives and walks are in good order; considerable additions are being made to the latter, through a portion of the jungle which has been cleared for the reception of valuable and interesting exotic and indigenous trees, for which there was previously no suitable open ground. These planted trees are thriving luxuriantly.

The method at present adopted in getting young plants of valuable trees from the distant jungles, when seeds of the same cannot be procured, is found to answer extremely well, and, after many disappointments, success now attends our efforts. The previous plan was to have the young plants dug up with a spade, then enveloped with the adhering ball of earth in moss or grass, and conveyed to Péradeniya by cart or coolies. We now use a strong fork for digging up the young plants, taking care that the roots are not injured in the process, and all the earth or nearly so is removed from them. It is then possible to pack a great many plants together between layers of damp moss, in which they can be safely carried for some days. The young plants, when taken out of their packing of moss, are put with earth into bamboo pots of length sufficient to save much bending of the roots, and in these pots they are allowed to remain until they are large enough to be planted out in the open ground. In these same bamboo pots, too, young plants can be most conveniently transmitted to distant botanical gardens, or wherever it may be desired to send them, without their roots being at all disturbed. With reference to the young tree plants, when they are transferred from the pots to the places they are to occupy permanently, it has been found of the greatest advantage to their healthy growth that the earth immediately around each should be kept well mulched or littered with dead leaves, in order to keep down the growth of weeds and to protect the young roots produced near the surface of the ground from the fierce rays of the sun acting upon them through the bare soil. Of course the same system is equally adapted for young plants of tea, coffee, cocoa, &c.

The ornamental borders and shrubberies are in good condition. The new groups of palms are beginning to assume a very striking appearance, and will in a few years be of a very imposing character.

The Fernery has been carefully attended to, and remains one of the most beautiful and attractive features of the garden.

The buildings of the Hakgala garden are in good order. An old water-course has been repaired, by which a stream has been reintroduced into the grounds, the previous supply of water having proved insufficient during dry weather for the requirements of the numerous nurseries of cinchona, &c.

Coffee.—The Cape Coast plants received from Dr. Hooker, as mentioned in my last report, notwithstanding their having been attacked by the leaf disease soon after their arrival here, are mostly doing well. The two Liberian plants received from Mr. Bull, and which had suffered from the voyage, both died. That gentleman has, however, most liberally

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Report.

presented the garden with twelve more plants of this variety, which are thriving. I hope to receive soon a supply of Liberian coffee plants from Dr. Hooker, which have been raised from seeds at Kew. No information has come to me as to what elevation this coffee succeeds best in at Liberia. The Cape Coast and Liberian coffees, although they would seem to differ much as regards size of their respective seeds, yet in the matter of foliage there is great resemblance between them. In this latter respect they differ considerably from the ordinary coffee plant of Ceylon; their leaves being a good deal larger, more firm in texture, and tapering more gradually to the base.

Cinchona.—No less than 826,000 plants of *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona officinalis* collectively have been distributed from the Hakgala garden during the year 1874. So great an abundance is there of stock plants from which suitable cuttings can be taken, that, with favourable weather for striking them, there is little probability of the supply falling short of the expected demand for young plants. Many planters are now forming on their own estates nurseries of young plants raised from seeds and cuttings, and every necessary information is given at Hakgala to enable them to do so. *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona officinalis* continue to be in most demand, as they are known to succeed so well, and are so easily propagated by cuttings. *Cinchona calisaya* is not readily propagated by cuttings, and recourse must be had to seedlings, which are not likely to be so constant in character as cuttings, owing to the chance of their turning out hybrids. For those planters however, who wish to try *Cinchona calisaya*, plants are being raised from seeds of our own trees, and Dr. King, the superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, has promised me any seeds that can be spared from a valuable variety of *Cinchona calisaya* cultivated in the Darjeeling Government plantations.

Tea.—Cultivation is progressing most rapidly in the Island. Extensive clearings of forest land have been made in different directions for forming plantations even up to considerable elevations upon the hills. Planters are generally obtaining their seeds from India, but a good many plants and seeds of both Assam hybrid and China tea have been distributed during the past year from our two gardens. The plantings of the Assam hybrid kind are being extended both at Hakgala and Pérádeniya, in order that good fresh seeds may be available for distribution to those not willing to incur the risk of getting so perishable a seed from India.

Cocoa or Chocolate.—Plantations which have already been formed of this plant have come on so well in parts of the Island too hot for successful coffee cultivation, that it may be expected there will soon be a good deal of land devoted to the production of cocoa. More than forty-thousand seeds and plants have been distributed from Pérádeniya during the year, and demands have been made for seeds of the coming crop.

Vanilla.—The new trellis constructed according to the plan described in my last report is found to answer extremely well, and in a year or two the vanilla vines trained over it may be expected to yield a large crop of "pods." Five hundred plants have been distributed during the year.

Cardamoms.—The best or round cardamom is now being cultivated to some extent in the warm moister districts of the Island, in which it thrives most luxuriantly, and bids fair to become a profitable speculation. There has been a considerable demand for plants.

Clove.—A small plantation of this very ornamental and easily cultivated tree has been made here, in anticipation of an increased demand arising for seeds, as the cloves of commerce are now increased in value.

Black Pepper.—The cultivation of this plant is extending in Ceylon. Four thousand plants were disposed of last year. The value of this spice has much increased latterly.

Cinnamon.—Of the best cinnamon more than three thousand plants and fifteen bushels of seeds have been distributed from Pérádeniya during the year. The cultivation is greatly on the increase in the Central Province.

Ipecacuanha.—Experiments are still going on here in the cultivation of this most valuable medicinal plant. About a hundred healthy small plants have been received from the Calcutta Botanic Garden, and these, at the suggestion of Dr. King, were planted in rich soil with an upper stratum of sand. Although the plants do not appear to be increasing much in size, yet tolerably large tubers are forming underneath. The plant, though very easily propagated by division, is of very slow growth, so that bulk of material for medicinal purposes can hardly be obtained except after the lapse of some considerable time.

Caoutchouc.—I have little to report on this subject. We have failed to propagate the *Ficus elastica* by cuttings or seeds of our own trees; but a few plants have been raised from seeds of this tree obtained for me from Assam by Dr. King.

Ornamental trees and shrubs.—There has been a greatly increased demand for these during the past year. Large supplies of trees have been furnished to the Municipality for planting the ground about the new market, and for other parts of Kandy. A considerable number have also been sent to the Inspector-General of Police to assist him in carrying out great improvements in the Police Barrack grounds at Colombo.

Trees for shade and shelter have been much asked for by planters. Of such trees we keep up as good a supply as possible in nurseries and in bamboo pots. The *Inga Saman* is much valued as a shade tree in the warmer parts of the Island.

Fresh flower and native vegetable seeds are always kept on hand to meet applications for them.

At the request of the Mauritius Government, by whom the expense of transport is paid, supplies of seeds and young plants are being forwarded to that Island from this establishment for the purpose of replanting large areas of deforested land.

There has been the usual interchange of plants and seeds with botanical establishments in other parts of the world.

Contributions to the garden have been received from the following:—viz.,

The Imperial Garden of St. Petersburg;
The Royal Gardens of Kew, Calcutta, Melbourne, Mauritius, Queensland, and of Jamaica (through the Colonial Office);
The Agri-Horticultural Societies of Queensland and Nagpore;
Mr. Bunce, H. B. M. Minister at Bogota (through the Foreign Office);
Baron Von Mueller, Melbourne;
The Honorable Lady Robinson, Government House, Sydney;
Sir George Macleay, Surrey;
Mons. Thozet, Rockhampton;
Mr. Jamie, Singapore;
Mr. Bull, Chelsea, London;
Messrs. Haage and Schmidt, Erfurt;
The Government Agents of Batticaloa, Kurunégala, and Puttalam;
Messrs. R. Dawson, A. M. Ferguson, and P. O'B. Horsford.

To my friend, George Wall, Esq., F.L.S., I have to express my thanks for his kindness in arranging into admirable order for reference the extensive collection of dried specimens of exotic ferns belonging to this herbarium.

It seems desirable that the present opportunity should be used to offer a statement of the result of further investigations made by Mr. Abbay and by myself into the nature and development of the leaf-fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) which has for several years so seriously affected the coffee trees of the Island. Infinite satisfaction would it have afforded me could I have reported anything to indicate its probable disappearance. Though requiring careful inspection for its detection, still it is unfortunately present upon all the coffee trees I have examined. With the help of the microscope it is found at all times to pervade the greater part of the stems and older leaves in the form of very fine branching filaments (*mycelium*), its effects being apparent in the numerous somewhat translucent spots which may be observed when holding one of the older leaves against the light. These spots are no doubt due to the action of the fungus-filaments in drawing their nourishment from the substance of the leaf. The direct injury so caused to the coffee tree is however probably very slight, as compared with the effect produced when the fungus attacks the young leaves, causing them to fall prematurely.

As the presence of the fungus-filaments in such abundance on the outer surface of the tree is quite sufficient to account for phenomena which I at first thought must be attributable to a poisoning of the juices of the tree, by an absorption of the fungus matter through its roots, I am constrained to give up the latter idea, and to consider the disease as external, except when it appears within the tissue of the young leaves. Into these it finds its way by the breathing pores (*stomata*) of the underside of the leaf, and there it grows rapidly, filling up portions of the intercellular spaces with dense masses of branched filaments, which derive nourishment from, and cause the discolouration of the green internal tissue of the leaf. Subsequently, from these enclosed masses of filaments, short branches are produced which emerge from the *stomata* and bear the conspicuous orange-coloured spores or reproductive bodies. Some of these spores have been observed by Mr. Abbay as well as by myself to germinate on the outside of the leaf, producing branched filaments of exceeding tenuity, which grow with marvellous rapidity all over the surface of the leaf, and beyond to the stems. The ends of some of these filaments too have been observed by both of us to enter *stomata* of the leaf, to form fresh disease-spots and fresh crops of spores.

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Happily, no doubt seems to be entertained by planters of experience, that judicious cultivation enables the coffee tree to produce a succession of profitable crops, notwithstanding it may suffer from periodical attacks of leaf disease.

Now that another officer, under the name of Assistant Director, has been added to the staff of this establishment, I hope that in my next report I may be able to announce that some progress has been made in the long-promised Popular Flora of Ceylon; and that much scientific work has been got through as respects the arrangement of the herbarium of exotic plants and the distribution of indigenous ones.

The whole expenditure for the Pérádeniya and Hakgala gardens during the year 1874 has been Rs. 21,835·42.

The receipts during the same period have been Rs. 14,620·86, viz., at Pérádeniya Rs. 4,161·56; and at Hakgala Rs. 10,456·30.

G. H. K. THWAITES,
Director.

Royal Botanic Garden,
Pérádeniya, 30th March, 1875.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, FOR 1874.

MEDICAL.

Report.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the annual returns and statistical tables for the year 1874 for the consideration of Government.

In placing this my first Annual Report before His Excellency, I beg leave to state that as I only undertook the duties of my appointment as Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals at the end of March last, I am able to do little more than submit an analysis of the reports furnished by the Colonial Surgeons of the Provinces, and of those Medical Officers of Stations, Hospitals, and Jails, whose remarks I consider necessary to record, together with a short summary of events connected with the Department since my arrival.

Further, owing to the period of the year when I reached Ceylon, and the numerous important matters I had at once to look into on assuming the responsible and onerous duties of my office, I have been unable to make myself personally acquainted with the condition and requirements of the various outstations under my charge.

However, my time has not been unoccupied, as I have been constantly employed in making myself familiar with the construction, water-supply, drainage, management, sanitary and medical, of the hospitals, jails, and institutions of this large city; and besides I have necessarily devoted much attention in acquiring a practical knowledge of the relations of the Principal Civil Medical Office with the other important Departments of the country.

The Epidemic of Cholera.

I arrived, too, at a time when a severe epidemic of cholera was prevailing, which taxed the energies of my officers, and left them little time for anything but warding off the disease from the institutions over which they had medical charge.

I consider it reflects high credit on these officers that, owing to their exertions and sanitary precautions, cholera was unable to find a home in any of our hospitals or jails, although it existed to an alarming extent around them all.

Dr. Anthonisz.

I also take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of Dr. Anthonisz, the late Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, for to his exertions, judgment, skill, energy, and to the sanitary precautions he took in endeavouring to stamp out the disease prior to my arrival, we may, without any doubt, attribute the limitation of the epidemic; his arrangements were so complete that there was very little left for me to suggest. As an account of the epidemic will appear in the Annual Report for this year, I shall defer until then any remarks on its origin and progress.

The Medical School.

The condition of the Medical School occupied my attention very early after my arrival, owing to the circumstance of my position as President of the Board of Examiners; I, in common with the other members of that Board, was much struck with certain deficiencies exhibited in both the *viva voce* and written answers of the candidates, senior and junior; the former presenting themselves for the license to practise medicine and surgery, and the latter on the completion of their second year of study.

The last examination.

Out of eleven students who were examined for diplomas only three were successful; eight, having failed to satisfy the examiners, were referred to their studies for twelve months.

Sixteen students were examined at the end of their second year of study; six passed, and ten failed.

His Excellency the Governor was graciously pleased to present personally the diplomas, and at the same time the prizes, including the two very valuable ones he annually gives to those students who answer best in the important subjects of Medicine and Surgery.

A report, which carefully exonerated the teachers of the school from all blame, was furnished to Government, resulting in my being called upon to state how the recommendations of the Board of Examiners could best be given effect to. I submitted my views, dwelling particularly upon the following points, and suggesting the remedies:—

(1.) For the practical teaching of Anatomy:—The erection of a suitable dissecting room, the dead-house of the hospital being used as such at present; a set of anatomical

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plates and models, and a good microscope for illustrating the subject; the appointment of a paid Demonstrator, who will also act as Pathologist and Registrar of the hospital.

(2.) For teaching practical Chemistry and carrying out Medico-legal investigations, food and water analyses:—The building and fitting up of a good laboratory.

(3.) For the practical teaching of Midwifery:—The establishment of a lying-in hospital, to be placed under the charge of the medical officers of the Department, who promise to give all the aid in their power for carrying out this great charity.

(4.) As regards preliminary education, I have determined to raise the standard for students seeking admission into the school.

To carry out the above arrangements I found it necessary to apply for an extra medical officer for Colombo; but, independent of the school, one is urgently required.

I have much pleasure in stating that His Excellency the Governor at once acceded to nearly all my suggestions, and I have now little doubt the Medical School will, with the aid of the Principal, who takes much interest in the Institution, soon be placed upon such a footing as shall enable us to send out well-educated young medical men to open up the dispensaries of the Island, and to diffuse a knowledge of European medicine amongst the poorer classes of the community.

Dr. Loos' Report on the Medical School.

The other matters in connection with the school are fully entered into in the Report I had the honor of submitting to Government from the Principal, Dr. Loos.

The three passed students. Their distribution.

The three young men who obtained their licenses to practise have been appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Department, and I have sent one to Kandy as an Assistant to the Colonial Surgeon there; I propose to open up a dispensary at Hanwella with the second, and the third I hope to station for a similar purpose at Avisáwélla.

I trust I may be able to bear testimony in the Report for 1875, as my predecessor did in that of 1873, relative to the first five young men qualified from the school, as to the efficient and satisfactory manner these three Sub-Assistant Surgeons perform their duties.

Scurvy in our Jails.

A matter which has given me much anxiety is the occurrence of scurvy in most of our jails, for as long as a case of this disease appears in the returns the health of our prisoners cannot be considered satisfactory, as it is preventible and almost entirely due to a deficient diet.

I have been engaged for some time past framing a dietary scale, which I hope will be found efficient as well as economical.

In the present diet there is an excess of the carbo-hydrate element, as represented in the rice, a deficiency of fat, and the supply of albuminates is totally insufficient, so that although we may have enough non-nitrogenous food for the performance of work, there is a want of the nitrogenous elements so essential for the development and upkeep of the body; in consequence, notwithstanding a liberal supply of fresh vegetables, the condition of malnutrition known as scurvy is developed.

In the diet which I propose the quantity of rice is diminished, and vegetables, rich in nitrogen, as peas and beans, substituted, and on alternate days a small ration of fresh beef or fish.

Dr. Vanderstraaten animadverts upon the scale of diet of the prisoners which obtains at present, and points out that the occurrence of scurvy among them is attributable to it. That the diet of our hardworking prisoners is utterly deficient in nutriment I have not the slightest doubt, and I trust that no time will be lost in introducing a scale of diet more adapted to the prisoners.

Civil Hospitals.

Tables A.—I. and A.—II. Increased number of sick.

The total number of admissions into hospital during the year 1874 is 14,047, shewing an increase of 1,494 patients over the number treated in 1873. An analysis of the statistical facts exhibited in the annual returns for the last six years discloses a steady progressive increase in the number of sick under official cognizance, which does not appear to be connected with any special causes affecting the public health, but which should rather be accepted as an indication of the increasing appreciation of European medical science by the natives, and as a proof of the success which has attended the humane and benevolent efforts made by the Government to bring medical aid within reach of all classes of the people. Since the year 1869 the number of patients treated in the public hospitals has continued to develope itself in a ratio of five per cent. for the first three years, and at the rate of 10 per cent. since 1871, so that the number under treatment during the last year has been nearly double that of 1869, and yet, with the exception of the year 1872, which seems to have been generally unhealthy, the public health appears to have enjoyed a comparative immunity from epidemics, with the exception of intermittent fever in the Western Province; so that the persistent increase in the number of sick can only be accounted for on the supposition that native prejudice against English hospital treatment is gradually disappearing. This view is confirmed by the fact that the augmentation in the number of cases treated in hospital is pretty general throughout the Island, though most marked in the Western, North-Western, and Central Provinces, where also it has been progressive for the last three years. In the Western Province, fevers and bowel complaints have had the greatest share in determining this increase; in the North-Western

Western Province. North-Western Province.

there has been a sudden rise in the number of cases of fever, and an afflux of venereal affections; while in the Central Province the excess of patients has been distributed under different types of disease.

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Central Province. Prevailing forms of diseases.

The prevailing forms of disease in the sick list are the same as those of previous years, viz., fevers, diseases of the alimentary canal, venereal affections, ulcers, skin diseases, &c.

Fever. Venereal affections. Ulcers. Skin diseases in the Northern Province.

The fevers are evidently of a mild type, as out of 1,457 cases treated only forty-eight, or three per cent., proved fatal. Venereal affections figure prominently in the hospital returns, contributing twelve per cent. of all the cases treated, the deaths being only ten among 1,824 patients, or less than one per cent. Ulcers come next, the mortality being small, about two per cent. Skin diseases, which form an insignificant feature in most of the hospitals, form about seventy-six per cent. of the diseases of the Northern Province. Of all diseases, however, the preponderance as regards both admissions and deaths is borne by bowel complaints, which form thirteen per cent. of the total number of sick, and forty-three per cent. of the total number of deaths. This abnormally high rate of mortality is borne in various proportions, chiefly by the hospitals of the Central Province, aided however materially by the Government Civil Hospitals in Maradána, Ratnapura, and Mátara, and has been attributed, I believe rightly, to the influence exercised by the preponderance of the Malabar element in the mortality list, most of the patients of this class seeking admission into hospital only in advanced stages of the disease when they are beyond the power of medical relief.

High rate of mortality from bowel complaints.

Malabar element in hospitals.

Table A.—V.

The high per centage of deaths among Malabars as compared with that of the mixed races bears out this statement. In 1873 the proportion of deaths among these two classes was as three to one, and this ratio has continued unchanged in 1874, the death-rate among Malabars being as 18·59 to 6·36 per cent. among patients of other races. It is satisfactory however to observe that there has been a retrogressive ratio of deaths between the two classes of the Malabar population in the Civil hospitals, viz., coolies sent from estates and those picked up on the roadside by the Police; the mortality rate having declined, as regards the former class, from 30·12 in 1873 to 26·68 in 1874, while there has been an increase of a fraction over one per cent. as regards the latter.

Table A.—VI.

It is to be hoped that with the extension of Planting Hospitals in the Coffee Districts, this anomalous feature in the hospital registers, only to be explained on the hypothesis that estate coolies are sent to be treated at too late a stage to permit of recovery, will speedily disappear, and that under a better system of Medical Police and more elaborate organization of hospital machinery, the mortality rate among Malabars generally will approximate to a healthy standard.

It is satisfactory to observe, however, that notwithstanding the progressive increase in the number of the sick, and the continued influence of the special causes abovementioned, which tend to swell the mortality list, the proportionate ratio of deaths remains stationary, representing last year only ·1 per cent. more than that of 1873—the lowest hitherto reached in the vital statistics of the hospitals of the Island, the figures for 1873 and 1874 being 10·18 per cent. and 10·35 per cent., respectively.

Proportionate ratio of deaths in 1874.

The expenditure on account of the hospitals and hospital staff has increased, proportionately with the increase in the number of the sick, from 152,375 rupees and 41 cents in 1873 to 167,827 rupees and 2½ cents in 1874, shewing a difference of 15,451 rupees and 61½ cents. Of this amount, 10,282 rupees and 56¼ cents have been contributed by the patients themselves for their maintenance, who are chiefly coolies sent from estates. The average cost per head for diet alone, notwithstanding that the total expenditure represents the highest amount yet reached, has been lower than it was for the last ten years, amounting to only 8 rupees and 11 cents, the lowest figure being that for 1866, viz, 8 rupees and 33 cents. Including all other items except Medical Officer's salary, it is still below the average for the last five years, and very little above the average for the last ten years, which was 11 rupees and 44 cents, while in 1874 the cost for all charges was 11 rupees and 94 cents.

Expenditure Return A.—III.

Average cost per head.

The cost of the Fixed and Provisional Establishments, exclusive of these charges, is 193,729 rupees and 18 cents.

Cost of the Fixed and Provisional Establishments. Table A.—IV.

Jail Hospitals.

In the Jail Hospitals 3,454 patients were treated, of whom sixty-six died, or 1·91 per cent. These figures closely approximate those of 1873, when 3,630 cases were admitted, of which sixty-nine died, or 1·90 per cent. In 1872, with a smaller number under treatment, viz., 2,930, the mortality was as high as 5·05 per cent. The diseases which prevailed were chiefly fevers and bowel complaints, the former contributing 27 per cent., and the latter 35 per cent. to the sick list, but with a mortality of only 1 per cent. and 3 per cent., respectively. As compared with the death-rate of 1871, viz., 6·8 per cent., this lowered mortality rate indicates a vast improvement in the sanitary condition of the jails since that year, not the least satisfactory sign of which is the absence during the past year of that particular class of disease which has proved most fatal hitherto, viz., fever of an enteric type. Whether the increase in the total number of the sick is to be viewed favourably or otherwise, depends on the proportion it bears to the total number of prisoners in the jails.

Table B—I. and B.—II.

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Tables C.—I and C.—II. Mortality in 1874.

Pioneer Hospitals.

The returns from the Pioneer Hospitals shew nearly the same number treated in 1873 and 1874, viz., 1369 and 1360; but the mortality, which had fallen from 1·23 in 1872 to ·73 in 1873, has again risen to 1·39 in 1874. The admissions into these hospitals are chiefly entered under the head of fevers, bowel complaints, and ulcers, which together form 73 per cent. of all the diseases treated, while shewing a mortality of only twelve deaths, or 1·1 per cent.

Immigrant Hospitals.

Tables D.—I. & D.—II.

In the Immigrant Hospitals, while the number of the sick has progressively increased from 413 in 1872 to 587 in 1873, and to 961 in 1874, the mortality, it is satisfactory to notice, has diminished in a retrogressive ratio from 21·54 to 17·54 and 16·64, respectively, during those years.

Contagious Diseases.

A.—VII. A.—VIII.

There is no marked difference in the returns which shew the operation of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance for 1874 and those for 1873, as regards either the number examined or the total treated in the Lock Hospitals, or at most only a comparatively slight increase last year.

Cholera.

Tables E.—I. & E.—II.

Only nineteen cases occurred throughout the Island, three in the North-Western Province, eight in the Southern, five in the Northern, and three in the Central Province, including Mihintalé. The first case reported was at the last named place on the 15th February, almost simultaneously with its appearance in Mátura. On the 29th March a case occurred at Silávaturai in the Northern Province, followed on the 9th May by another at Dambulla. The last case reported from the Central Province was at Getambé near Kandy, on the 13th June. In the Southern Province the disease reappeared at short intervals, the date of the last case being 30th August. In the North-Western Province three cases occurred between 16th November and 11th December, no fresh case being reported from any part of the Island subsequent to the last mentioned date. Of the nineteen cases reported, seventeen died and two were discharged; they were all of a sporadic character, as no connection could be traced between them, occurring also as they did at remote distances from each other and with long intervals of time between them.

First case.

Last case.

Small-Pox.

Tables F.—I. and F.—II.

165 cases were reported, with only four deaths, three of which occurred among patients not protected by vaccination. Of chicken-pox there were 275 cases, all of which recovered. These cases were distributed throughout the Island, the Eastern Province alone escaping this scourge. In the Western Province the town of Colombo suffered most, the majority of the cases being of a mild type.

Vaccination.

Tables G.—I. and G.—II.

There has been a progressive increase in the number of cases vaccinated since 1872, though not nearly in the same ratio. In 1873 an increase of 7,379 was noted, or 76,719 altogether. In 1874 this number has increased to 77,281, being only 562 in excess of the last.

Dr. Anthonisz's Report.

Appendix I.

I annex a Report from Dr. Anthonisz, the Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province. Dr. Anthonisz, who was the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer last year, briefly alludes to the epidemic of fever which raged in the Western Province, and the measures adopted to check it. He also adverts to the epidemic of dysentery which followed the fever.

Cleanliness among the rural population.

Dr. Anthonisz suggests the desirability of enlisting the services of the principal headmen of the rural districts to make periodical inspections of the villages, with the view of enforcing cleanliness among the inhabitants by clearing their gardens, &c., of accumulations of filth. This I consider to be worthy of notice, and would accordingly recommend that the attention of the several Government Agents may be invited thereto.

Suggestion to sink wells in villages where water is scarce.

The suggestion of Dr. Anthonisz to have wells sunk by Government in central localities of villages where water is scarce, is deserving of consideration. At present the people have to obtain their drinking water from small wells in paddy fields and marshy lands, which receive the surface sewage of the surrounding hills.

Dr. Dickman's Report.

Appendix II.

I also annex the Report of the Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province.

Vaccination in the coffee districts.

I concur in the opinion of Dr. Dickman, that to spread the benefits of vaccination throughout the coffee districts more widely than at present, a larger number of vaccinators is required.

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This subject is at present under my consideration, and I am in communication with the Medical Inspector of the Coffee Districts, with a view of placing the vaccination of the various estates in a satisfactory condition; but to supply a larger number of vaccinators, time will be required to train them for the efficient performance of the operation.

Vaccine Establishment.

It would be very desirable to place the whole Vaccine Establishment of the Island on a better footing, and I beg to state that I agree with my predecessor in the opinion expressed by him in his Administration Report for 1872, that the two most important desiderata of the Vaccine Department are, firstly, a better class of vaccinators with some preliminary scientific training, and, secondly, a better organized system of inspection of the work of each vaccinator.

Dr. Loos' Report.

Appendix III.

The vaccination of the whole Island shall early receive my careful attention. For further remarks I beg to refer to Dr. Loos' Report.

Dr. Kriekenbeek's Report.

Appendix IV.

The Report of Dr. Kriekenbeek, the Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, will also be found in the Appendix. It will be observed, on reference to his Report, that the immunity from disease which the very large concourse of people assembled at the Pearl Fishery last year enjoyed, was mainly attributable to the vigilance and energy of the medical officers told off for duty there, and to the admirable arrangements made by Mr. Twynam, the Government Agent for the Northern Province.

Pearl Fishery.

Mr. Twynam.

Dr. Vanderstraaten's Report.

Appendix V.

I beg to invite special attention to the Report of Dr. Vanderstraaten, the Medical Officer in charge of the Welikada and Slave Island Convict Establishments, and the Colombo Convict Hospital; it is interesting, and will well repay perusal.

Dr. Vanderstraaten calls attention to the danger of having a thatched roof for the long verandah (where the prisoners twist coir yarn) on either side of the north block of the Welikada Jail, as in case of accident from fire it will be readily burnt, and the smoke may suffocate the prisoners in the cells. The water supply being uncertain, and there being no provision made against fire, I beg to request that the attention of the Prison authorities may be drawn to it.

Dr. Vandort's Report.

Appendix VI.

I have much pleasure in inviting attention to the Report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum; it affords valuable information, and is very interesting.

Want of a proper Infirmary for the Lunatic Asylum.

The want of a proper Infirmary, Dr. Vandort states, has greatly hindered the proper treatment of the sick insane. When the proposed new Asylum is constructed, I trust that everything required for the benefit of the patients will be provided for.

I regret to find that there is no annual registration of the number of lunatics in the Island, and in the Census Report for 1871 the insanes, idiots, &c., are all included under one class.

The want of an annual registration of insane.

In the absence of registration we are unable to state in any one year whether the number of insane in the Island are increasing, decreasing, or stationary.

The Leper Hospital.

There were seventy-nine patients in the Leper Hospital on the 31st December, 1873 forty-two new cases were admitted during the year 1874, making up a total of 121 under treatment; of these twenty-nine were discharged, thirteen died, and seventy-nine were remaining at the close of the year.

Retrogressive ratio in the number treated.

This hospital has had a retrogressive ratio in the number treated during the last three years. From 140 in 1872, it has dwindled down to 133 in 1873, and to 121 in 1874. The death-rate per cent. of number treated for these three years has been 12·85, 18·04, and 10·74, respectively.

Mr. Gill, Medical Officer of the Leper Hospital.

Much credit is due to the Medical Officer, Mr. Gill, for the admirable manner in which he manages this institution. With a large number of inmates suffering from a loathsome disease, it is no easy matter to keep the Asylum clean and tidy; yet a visitor cannot but be struck with the scrupulous cleanliness which exists there, and the great care and attention bestowed on the unfortunate patients.

The want of an annual registration of lepers.

As in the case of the insane, it is to be regretted that there is no annual registration of the number of lepers in the Island, as from the want of such information we are unable to ascertain the extent to which this malady prevails, its distribution, and the classes of people whom it chiefly affects.

Want of a code of regulations for the Civil Medical Department.

I have felt in many ways the want of a code of regulations for the Department; at present the rules and regulations which guide medical officers in the discharge of their duties are scattered in the various Ordinances and instructions of Government, so that it is difficult to find out exactly where, in any given case, a medical officer's duty begins and ends, particularly so in questions of sanitation.

I admit, uncodified regulations give the officers of the Department more latitude in dealing with many questions, but I am strongly of opinion that it is better to have all our rules brought under one code, so that young medical men entering the Department, and

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those at present in it, can have no difficulty in finding out their exact duties. It will be my endeavour during the present year, if time permits, to collect and codify all matters bearing upon the Department over which I have the honor of presiding; and I trust the Government will allow the "Regulations of the Civil Medical Department" to be published free of expense.

I find the returns of diseases are made out in accordance with the old system of nomenclature and classification, now in a great measure obsolete. All the Army medical returns are made out by the new system, and also, I believe, the returns of the Registrar-General at home.

New nomenclature recommended.

It offers so many advantages as regards uniformity, accuracy, and facility of reference, that I hope, with the permission of Government, to introduce it as early as possible.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Appendix No. 1.

Colonial Surgeon, Southern Province.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON, Southern Province.

Galle, 7th June, 1875.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to state that I took charge of the Medical Department on Dr. Charsley's retirement from the Service, about the middle of July last, when fever broke out in the Negombo District, which shortly after extended to the low-country about Colombo and Chilaw, while the hilly districts were comparatively free from it. A report of this epidemic has already been furnished to Government by me, to which I beg to refer you.

The fever was chiefly of an intermittent type, and many of the patients were restored to health in the Colombo District after the administration of a few doses of quinine. In Negombo the disease appeared to be more tenacious, and relapses were very frequent, and consequently the mortality there was large as compared with that of Colombo. This may be attributed to the very insanitary state of the town and its approaches, the nature of the soil, the unwholesome quality of the water, and the construction of the houses, &c., with the conveniences, &c., within a very small compass.

To check the epidemic, and to afford relief to the sick, quinine powders were supplied from the Government Medical Stores, and distributed by the Government Agent's Department among the sick, who were also visited by the Medical Officers sent for the purpose; but as these measures could not be carried out, the majority of the sick refusing European medicines, quinine was freely administered, disguised in native decoctions, with success.

As the epidemic of fever was declining in the Western Province, dysentery broke out in an epidemic form in the Southern Province in the villages along its sea-board. The villages in which it was most prevalent were of the Bentota District, on a low and flat situation, with a porous sandy soil, abounding with decomposing vegetable matter. The water supply was chiefly drawn from wells sunk in this soil, where the dejecta of the inhabitants, strewn about the grounds, would either percolate into the soil or be washed into the wells by the rains. The huts occupied by the poor are generally ill-ventilated, having only a door for ingress and egress, and for the admission of light. In such dwellings as these, consisting only of a single room, the sick and healthy are huddled together all day and night, and hence one of the causes of the spread of the disease among the inhabitants of these villages.

The diet of this portion of the population consists of fish and varieties of shell-fish, which are largely consumed both fresh and in a tainted state; and the fresh shells deposited near the dwellings, by undergoing decomposition, create an effluvium most injurious to health. The diet as well as the filthy habits of the people tend in no small degree, therefore, to produce outbreaks of this disease.

Active measures were taken by the Medical Officer of the District to segregate the sick, to ventilate the houses, and have the villages cleansed out, and all offensive matter either destroyed by fire or buried deep in the soil. The low grounds also, where water had accumulated, and the drainage into the sea, intercepted by enclosures and pits in which cocoanut husks are stuped for the manufacture of fibre, a process during which poisonous gases as sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., are evolved, were drained by the removal of such obstacles.

As the sick invariably refused European remedies, under the impression that native drugs were more beneficial, and the native quacks were in the habit of prescribing without even seeing the patients, many of whom were thus sacrificed to their carelessness, vedarálas were employed by Government to attend on the sick, and use European remedies by the introduction of ipecacuanha

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into their decoctions in the treatment of this disease. The Medical Officers of the districts were, at the same time, instructed to attend to the sanitation of the villages, and to visit the houses of the sick, in order to ensure the regular attendance of the vedarálas, and watch the progress of the patients. This measure has been most successful in the Southern Province, but in the Western Province great difficulty was experienced in inducing the vedarálas employed for this purpose to use ipecacuanha in their treatment, owing to the tendency it has to produce vomiting.

The villages, as a rule, should be periodically inspected by the chief Headmen and Mudaliyárs, in order to see that all the water-courses are free, and the gardens clear of dung-heaps and accumulations of decomposing vegetable matter. The low jungles surrounding the hamlets should be cut down for the purpose of free ventilation, all putrid matter destroyed by fire or buried, and the surface latrines commonly used by the villagers placed at a considerable distance from their houses and the wells whence they draw their water.

I would suggest that a drinking well for the water-supply for each village should be constructed under Government supervision, which should be properly built and cemented so as to prevent the surface water from draining into it. This is, I think, a measure of essential importance, for in many fever districts wells are sunk in paddy fields, which receive the surface sewage of the hills around, and overflow during the rains, intermixing with the water in the wells, and in dry weather the water in the wells, concentrated by evaporation, gives rise, when used without filtration for drinking purposes, to marshy fevers and bowel complaints.

About the close of the year choleraic diarrhœa appeared in Colombo, and one or two fatal cases of the disease were reported in Glenie Street at Slave Island, which subsequently became an epidemic of cholera in the following year.

In conclusion, I would refer you to my correspondence on the subject of the different epidemics which prevailed during the year, and the sanitary and other measures which had been adopted with the sanction of Government for the prevention and against the spread of these epidemics.

I have, &c.,
P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 2.

Appendix No. 2.

Colonial Surgeon, Central Province.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON, Central Province.

IN my reports for previous years I entered so fully upon matters that are generally embraced in a sanitary report, that I shall not go over the ground again. Indeed this becomes unnecessary, inasmuch as each medical officer of an important district has supplied me with the report, drawn up by himself, respecting his district, and which I take the liberty of submitting for the information of the Head of the Department.

In the early part of last year I was deprived of the services of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Andree, who had to undertake a sea voyage for the recovery of lost health and, accordingly, that gentleman went to Bombay, and returned to his duties in Kandy in April last. During his absence Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Staples performed his duties.

I find there were 2,041 admissions into the Civil Hospital, and that the total treated therein was 2,120, of which 1,736 were discharged, 304 died, and eighty remained under treatment on the 31st December. The daily average was $95\frac{14}{365}$, giving the proportion of deaths to the number treated as 14·03.

The out-door department is, I am happy to add, more generally availed of by the natives than before; 305 cases were treated during the year, of which 292 were discharged, one died from lock-jaw, and twelve remained over on the 31st December. It is impossible to give the actual results of treatment in our out-door establishment, for as soon as the patients become better, are relieved, or really well, they cease to attend the hospital, and accordingly, after allowing a certain time for further observation, they are discharged from our list without being able to add "cured."

Planters' coolies, or coolies from the coffee estates, continue to be regularly admitted into hospital, when accompanied by a requisition from the proprietors or superintendents of such estates. I find accordingly that bills for 1874 were sent to the Government Agent for recovery as follows :—

	Rs.	Cts.
For January	145	2½
„ February	243	24
„ March	277	43½
„ April	244	32
„ May	213	67
„ June	119	23¾
„ July	303	21¾
„ August	272	60¼
„ September	216	72½
„ October	260	81½
„ November	193	39¾
„ December	173	52¼

Making a total of Rs. 2,663·20¾, which is the income of the Kandy Civil Hospital for 1874.

The out-door department is more availed of by the Planters than before; whilst forty-three persons were admitted in 1874, only twenty-five was the number of admissions in 1873, and since the

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beginning of this year, 1875, the number has already amounted to twenty-nine. Out-door patients pay as much as in-door patients, viz., twenty-five cents per day, whilst no food is supplied to them by the hospital.

Cholera.—Only one case from Gętambé was admitted into the Civil Hospital, which I regret to add proved fatal; at no other place in Kandy did this disease shew itself. I attribute its absence in Kandy to the sanitary arrangements made at this station, more particularly to the prevention of pollution by native people of the fine sheet of water which here is employed for drinking, culinary, and other purposes generally. No cases of cholera are admitted into the Civil Hospital, as provision has been made by Government for the reception of cholera cases at Mahayyáwa, on the road to Kaṭugastoṭa. This solitary case was kept in a detached ward, for observation until the disease developed itself, and when it was found to be unmistakeable cholera every precaution was taken to prevent infection, and no other case occurred in Kandy. Whilst cholera was reported this year, almost every day, in Colombo, only one fatal case occurred, on the lake side, in Kandy. As communication between this and Colombo was frequent (twice a day by train) it was found necessary to invoke the assistance of the Police towards preserving the town in a healthy state. Mr. Hunsard readily afforded his assistance by preventing any cases of cholera that might be brought from Colombo by train from being diffused among the different people in the town. The Pérádeniya bridge, as well as the Kaṭugastoṭa bridge were thoroughly guarded in order to prevent cases of this disease finding its way into the Kandy town.

Small-pox.—No case of small-pox was admitted into the Civil Hospital, but I regret to say that we had eight cases in the Small-pox Hospital close by; the first case was admitted from Galagedara on the 24th of April, in a man who had been a resident for some years of that place; he bore no marks of vaccination, although reported to have been vaccinated; he recovered, and was discharged on the 8th July. The next case was in a Malabar from the Coast; this was a bad confluent case, which found its way into Kandy town through Mátalé; he died on the 3rd July, and it may be said that this case had spread the disease at Mahayyáwa, the road leading to Mátalé; all the patients affected with this disease were removed to the Small-pox Hospital, and thus effectually isolated. They all recovered rapidly, and were discharged from hospital, whilst all the unvaccinated at Mahayyáwa were made subject to that operation: in all, two cases died in hospital.

Kandy Jail.—From the admissions into this jail, almost daily, the strength had risen on the 31st December, 1873, to 447, and it was found that the two Rifle Barracks, in which prisoners were locked at nights, could only accommodate a hundred men each, and consequently 250 were obliged to be accommodated in the main building in King Street. This number contained a hundred men more than it ought to have contained. It was always found that when the number of prisoners in the main building exceeded 150, the admission into hospital increased in a degree that bore no proportion to the increased strength. It was therefore suggested to the authorities that the removal to Colombo of a large number of prisoners might be effected, and accordingly a hundred men were sent to Colombo on the 12th of January, and another hundred on the 23rd of the same month. This measure became still more necessary, as chicken-pox commenced to shew itself in the Jail, whilst measles and hooping cough prevailed in town, and bowel complaints manifested themselves in a more urgent form than before, one case assuming a choleraic type; whilst small-pox actually appeared in Kandy; and when fever prevailed in Galagedara and the villages of Tumpané from the direction of the Seven Kóralés (where it was reported prevalent) it was found necessary on the 24th February to send another batch of prisoners to Colombo. In August and September it was found that although the health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory, yet it was desirable to still lessen the number in jail, as the strength in jail was steadily increasing, and a proportionate increase marked in hospital, so many as thirty patients being on the sick list in one day, and remittent fever with pneumonia again making their appearance, as the result of overcrowding; an epidemic was apprehended, representation was made accordingly, and fifty prisoners were removed to Colombo on the 16th October out of a strength of 327; but the jail nevertheless became more crowded than during the previous month. On the very day of the removal of these men so many as twenty-two were new admissions into jail, and on the last day of the month the strength of the jail had again increased to 371; it was 333 when relief was afforded by reduction in number. It was therefore found again necessary to reduce our numbers, and another fifty prisoners were sent on the 11th November. These several reductions in number (amounting to 511 during the year 1874) had the effect of reducing the average sick in hospital from twenty-three to sixteen, and in December I find the health of the jail reported as tolerably healthy.

612 prisoners were admitted into hospital in 1874, of which 594 were discharged, eighteen died, leaving twenty-five remaining in hospital on the 31st December.

Vaccination.—In 1874 vaccination was carried on satisfactorily in the Kandyan Province. I may remark that we have, and hitherto had, only one vaccinator employed on the coffee estates, a very efficient man, who vaccinated 3,172 people during the year, viz., 2,004 at Dimbula and Lindula, 631 in Dikoya and Maskeliya, 109 on Ambagamuwa estates, and 27 at Kotmalé and Pusselláwa, all coffee districts. In order to carry on the benefits of vaccination throughout coffee estates a larger number of vaccinators is required, and I should have invited the attention of Government, through the Principal Medical Officer, to this matter, had I not known that Government attention had been already drawn to it, and that a comprehensive scheme has been sanctioned by the Legislature in which the best interests of the coolies have been consulted. Appliances in the way of medical agencies have been already afforded to some districts, and the new scheme has been inaugurated.

In forwarding the Annual Reports for the year 1874 from the different Medical Officers, and whilst they are allowed to speak for themselves, I have only to remark that in consequence of the influx of a large population, the sanitary condition of Gampola is not so satisfactory as it was before the railway had drawn to it an abnormal population. The number of carts plying has increased; the accumulation of dirt and filth is larger; and unless Police supervision is greater, these circumstances must create an accumulation of disease.

HENRY DICKMAN,
Colonial Surgeon.

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Appendix No. 3.

Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

No. 3.

REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT OF VACCINATION, Western Province.

Colombo, 24th June, 1875.

SIR,—In accordance with your desire, I have the honor to submit a Report of the state of Vaccination in the Western Province.

My last Report was for 1870-71, printed with the Administration Reports for that year. No separate reports on vaccination in this Province were drawn up for 1872 and 1873, but the returns of vaccination and all necessary particulars were included in the Annual Reports of your predecessor.

It would, I think, be more interesting and useful if, in continuation of my last Report, I were on the present occasion, without confining myself to the work of last year, to review our operations during the past three years (1872-74,) and endeavour to ascertain how far the protection sought to be afforded to the inhabitants of this Province against attacks of small-pox has been effectual. With this view I annex—

1.—Returns shewing the number of persons vaccinated in the different Districts of the Western Province during the past three years.

2.—Returns of cases of small-pox and chicken-pox which have occurred in the Western Province during the past three years.

3.—Returns shewing the proportion in which vaccinated and unvaccinated persons have suffered from small-pox.

These returns do not include cases of small-pox which have occurred in the rural parts of the Province. The returns are compiled from the registers of small-pox sent by the medical officers of the various districts, and merely include all cases reported to them. The cases which occur in interior places, where many of our vaccinators are at work, are reported by the Mudaliyárs of the different Kóralés to the Government Agent. Such reports are sent to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, and are invariably referred to me, with a view to directing the vaccinators to carry on their operations in the affected villages.

There are at present, in the whole Province, sixteen vaccinators and four extra vaccinators. Their work, besides being subject to my inspection, is regularly inspected by Mr. De Saram, Inspector of Vaccination for the rural parts of the Colombo District (Siyané Kóralé, Héwágam Kóralé, Alutkúru Kóralé South, Hápitigam Kóralé, and Salpiti Kóralé) and by the Assistant Colonial Surgeons of Negombo, Pánaduré, Kalutara, Kégalla, and Ratnapura.

The names of the vaccinators, and the number of their operations will be found in the annexed returns.

A remarkable decrease in the number of persons vaccinated will be evident on comparing the return of 1872 with that of 1871. In the latter year, the number of persons vaccinated in the Province was 37,886. Of these, the largest number (24,431) was vaccinated in the District of Colombo, where an epidemic of small-pox was prevalent. As stated in my last Report, "When the prevalence of small-pox was at its height, there was a panic among the inhabitants, and numbers flocked to the vaccine stations in Colombo." The danger past, the usual apathy prevailed among even the intelligent portion of the community. The poor and ignorant began to exhibit their characteristic unwillingness to submit their children to the operation, and a dislike to lymph being taken from their arms. The operation could, in fact, only be carried on with the support of the Police; and but for such assistance, it would be impossible to maintain at all times a due supply of lymph in Colombo.

Another matter which may excite remark is the large number of failures, and the number of persons absent—*i. e.*, of those who fail to present themselves for inspection on the eighth day after vaccination, to allow the result to be known. The comparatively large number of failures may be well accounted for by the many difficulties attending the practice of vaccination in this country. The vaccine vesicle, in very many instances, is not allowed by the ignorant natives to run its normal course. They apply saffron, oils, and other so-called medicines to the arms of the children; and, as my predecessor, the late Dr. Willisford, well observed, the native habit of sleeping on rough mats often causes rupture of the vesicles, irritation, and ulceration.

The large numbers absent may be accounted for by the operation being performed sometimes on the floating portion of the population, especially in Colombo, where a large number of Malabar children are vaccinated, who cannot afterwards be found.

The following table gives the population of the districts, the numbers vaccinated, and the proportion of successful cases during last year:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number Vaccinated.	Ratio of Success.
Municipality of Colombo	98,339	2	3,044	60·2
Alutkúru Kóralé South	49,960	1	1,748	89·5
Alutkúru Kóralé North, including Negombo ...	79,922	2	2,075	65·4
Siyané Kóralé	92,319	2	3,497	90·7
Hápitigam Kóralé	18,600	1	936	97·4
Héwágam Kóralé	27,042	1	873	84·4
Rayigam Kóralé, including Kalutara and Pánaduré	118,950	3	2,117	73·8
Pasdun Kóralé	26,844	1	938	70·3
Salpiti Kóralé	60,745	1	1,676	72·3
Four Kóralés, including Kégalla	76,266	2	2,905	70·5
Three Kóralés, Ruwanwella	29,021	1	1,094	66·9
Sabaragamuwa District, including Ratnapura ...	92,277	3	3,180	74·0

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Appendix No. 3.

Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

As a rule, the vaccinators perform their duties three times in the week. In Colombo, the operation is performed daily, at the following stations, between the hours of 8 and 10 A.M. :—

Monday	.....	Slave Island and Colpetty Police Stations.
Tuesday	.....	The Pettah Hospital.
Wednesday	.....	Maradána Police Station.
Thursday	.....	Police Court.
Friday	.....	Grand Pass Police Station.
Saturday	.....	Mutwall Police Station.

On Thursdays, vaccination is also performed in the Government Civil Hospital, Borella, expressly with a view to teaching the medical students the practise of it.

Preference is, as a matter of course, given to the performance of vaccination at fixed stations, as supplies of lymph can be better kept up, and the work of the vaccinators at all times inspected. It is also the mode prescribed for carrying out vaccination by the Ordinance. Many persons, however, dislike to come to the stations, and, house-to-house vaccination is sometimes accorded; but I have always sought to discourage it, except when an epidemic of small-pox is prevalent.

The progress of vaccination is, as I have stated, materially furthered in Colombo by the assistance of the Police. Two Policemen are specially allowed to accompany the vaccinators while on duty. The Government Agent and his Assistants also take an interest in the vaccination of their respective districts, and direct the headmen, in the rural parts, to be always present and render assistance to the vaccinators; but it is to be desired that such assistance were given more systematically. The Vaccination Ordinance, No. 9 of 1863, provides that each district should be divided into convenient divisions, and stations appointed at convenient distances; but this has not been done. So the vaccinators have to find out places where they can get subjects, to shew a proper number vaccinated and maintain their supply of lymph; or they have to be guided in the choice of a place by the Inspector. It is very much to be regretted that there is no compulsory registration of births, so that the actual number of children requiring vaccination may be known. In some places the headmen furnish the vaccinators with a nominal list of the children in the villages; but most headmen neglect to prepare such lists, and bring forward only such children as can be readily laid hold of at the time. The vaccinators thereby lose much time, and are put to great trouble. They have to go to the scattered houses of the villagers to obtain the required number of subjects.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks I have mentioned, much has been done towards the extension of vaccination in this Province; and the annexed returns will, I hope, prove that it has been successful in circumscribing the prevalence of small-pox and mitigating its effects.

The year 1871 was noted for the prevalence of a severe epidemic of small-pox, which commenced in the middle of 1870. The returns appended to my former Report shew that vaccination had a marked influence in diminishing the number of attacks, and the mortality. The returns now annexed, shew that, in 1872, the total number of cases of small-pox and chicken-pox in all the Districts of the Province was 161, and only eleven cases proved fatal. Of these, five deaths occurred among the unvaccinated, and six among those who bore no satisfactory marks of vaccination.

In 1873 there was a grand total of 580 cases, and forty-one died. Of these, twenty-eight were unvaccinated, and twelve had unsatisfactory marks. Of twenty-seven victims among those who had good marks, only one died.

Last year (1874) there occurred, in all the Districts of the Western Province, 269 cases of small-pox and chicken-pox, without a single death.

These facts, I think, prove the protective value of vaccination, and that it is not neglected in this Province.

In the rural parts of the Province the cases reported to the Government Agent, and not included in the return, amounted to twenty in 1872, a few occurring in each Kóralé; in 1873 to eighty-one, most of which occurred in Siyané Kóralé; and fifty-four cases in 1874, distributed as follows:—

13 Siyané Kóralé,	9 Rayigam Kóralé,
20 Alutkúru Kóralé,	4 Héwágam Kóralé.
8 Salpiti Kóralé,	

* I have no means of ascertaining the mortality, but I am certain it was exceedingly small.

It may seem extraordinary that with these results we should still complain of the imperfection of our machinery; but it is certain that a good deal has yet to be done to obtain the full benefits of vaccination, not only in this Province, but throughout the Island generally. I must, in justice, state that there are some old, expert vaccinators who are influenced by a sense of duty, and do their work satisfactorily; but, as a whole, the Vaccine Service requires reorganisation, and a more efficient staff of officers. In 1868 the opinions of the Colonial Surgeons were desired by Dr. Charsley, as to the measures necessary for the improvement of the Vaccine Service. *In a letter written by Dr. Dickman in that year, and printed with the correspondence relating to the Medical School, the circumstances which led to the appointment of native vaccinators are stated. After referring to the efficient performance of vaccination in former days, by officers who did the general work of the Department, and to exaggerated ideas entertained of native prejudice with regard to vaccination, he observes:—"In order to overcome these obstacles to the reception and progress of vaccination, it was thought that if purely native agents were employed, it would greatly facilitate its extension, and that the operators themselves would prove far more acceptable to the people. Accordingly, about 1835 or 1836, the trial, I believe, commenced. Native vaccinators were employed at Jaffna, in the Seven Kóralés, and at other places where vaccination encountered great obstacles. But in adopting these views, submitted by experienced revenue officers of Government, whose aid and influence were always enlisted in the cause of vaccination, certain essential preliminaries were entirely omitted. Men were employed, as native vaccinators, who could merely perform the mechanical work; they received no adequate training, and from the out-breaks of small-pox in different Provinces at the time, one anxiety was only felt—to extend vaccination by all means."

Dr. Dickman is decidedly of opinion that the class of native vaccinators then introduced into the service has by no means proved efficient for the discharge of the important duty entrusted to them.

In the same year my predecessor, the late Dr. Willisford, wrote a letter from which I quote as follows:—"I trust that I am not doing injustice to the vaccinators of the Western Province when I report that, with few exceptions, they are from various causes inadequate to the duties required of them, so much so to lead me to recommend that whenever the contemplated changes are carried out, the whole staff should be discharged on terms the most favourable which the Government can extend to them, in consideration of long service cut short by an Act of the Legislature, and not through their own misconduct, leaving the question of their re-appointment to depend on the evidence they may be able to afford of their fitness for re-employment."

Many of the men under my predecessor to whom these remarks were applied, are still in the service; and those who have been since appointed are not better qualified.

It is not, however, as regards the ability to perform the mere mechanical part of vaccination that we complain. Many of these men insert lymph adroitly, and when accidental circumstances do not interfere with the progress of the vesicles, the result is often satisfactory. But the skill to operate is by no means the chief qualification of a vaccinator. It is essential that he should be able to discriminate the character of the vesicles produced by the operation, and that he should exercise judgment in the selection of lymph. In these requisites our present vaccinators are lamentably deficient. Many of the cases returned as "discharged," and therefore regarded as cases of successful vaccination, are really doubtful, and not a few are, I fear, altogether spurious. I have in many cases directed re-vaccination, and have endeavoured to make it general. Not having any medical knowledge, the vaccinators are also incapable of giving advice when inflammation, erysipelas, or any other unpleasant consequences ensue from vaccination. The inferior social status of the vaccinators, and their scanty education, even in their own language, do not fit them to command the respect of their countrymen and advance the cause of vaccination; although it has been sought to give them a factitious influence by conferring upon them honorary rank.

It cannot, therefore, be doubted that some reform is needed in the Vaccine Service, which would secure a better quality of vaccination. Better and truer work might to some extent be secured by more frequent inspections, and I believe I am not singular in thinking that more Inspectors of Vaccination are needed; but the great want seems to me to be a change in the staff of vaccinators.

Drs. Anthonisz, Dickman, and Willisford, after many years of experience as Superintendents of Vaccination, have recommended that vaccinators should be more thoroughly trained and withal possess some medical knowledge. Dr. Willisford was of opinion that an attendance on the Wards of the Government Civil Hospital for a period of six months would suffice to teach them the treatment of the ordinary diseases of the country. Drs. Anthonisz and Dickman suggested a more extended and systematic training for two years.

The Medical School may well be utilised to educate future vaccinators. As the standard of preliminary examination for admission into the school has been raised, and the curriculum of medical study extended, this institution is not likely to be much availed of by a class of persons for whom it was in a great measure intended—native youths of tolerable education from the out-stations, who, after their medical education, would become country practitioners. The object would still be gained, if a class of students of inferior attainments were admitted, who, without aspiring to the license of the school, could be taught to practise safely the profession, and pass through a practical examination. From such a class, future vaccinators might be selected.

In view, however, of the practise of vaccination requiring special training, I would suggest whether it would not be desirable to establish in Colombo a central vaccine station or depôt, which would, among other advantages, afford opportunities for training a class of vaccinators, and where the operation could be performed daily, or often in the week.

Impressed with these views, and also having had some difficulty in readily filling up vacancies, I suggested, in the beginning of last year, to engage a few supernumerary vaccinators for Colombo, to undergo a careful training under the eye of the Superintendent, and be prepared for any casualty. The suggestion was approved of, and three supernumerary vaccinators taken on the staff. One has since resigned, and the other two are fit for work.

It must, however, be stated that the vaccinators are on a very unsatisfactory footing as regards pay, and no improvement in the staff would be practicable without some alteration in the scale of emoluments which would attract a superior class of men. The salary of the Inspector of Vaccination, Mr. De Saram, is only 30 rupees per mensem. An application from him for an increase of pay, made during last year, was strongly recommended by me, but was reserved for consideration at some future time. The salaries of the vaccinators range from 18 rupees 75 cents, to 22 rupees 50 cents. They are not even allowed toll when travelling on duty. With such little inducement, it cannot be a matter for surprise that our vaccinators are then not raised above the masses.

The re-organisation of the Vaccine Department is a matter which I would press upon your early consideration. Your predecessor was, I believe, engaged upon a scheme for securing this end, which would probably have been submitted to Government but for his recent retirement.

I have, &c.,

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination,
Western Province.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 3.

Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

TABLE No. 1.

RETURN shewing the Number of Persons vaccinated in the different Districts of the Western Province, during the year 1872.

District.	Number of Vaccinators.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated in each District.			
		Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
Colombo	9	10,064	7,785	663	1,616
Negombo	2	2,158	1,249	199	710
Kalutara	1	1,136	990	35	111
Kégalla	2	2,501	1,910	81	510
Ruwanwella	1	767	444	17	306
Ratnapura	3	3,548	2,634	305	609
Total ...	18	20,174	15,012	1,300	3,862

TABLE No. 2.

RETURN shewing the Number of Persons vaccinated in the different Districts of the Western Province during the years 1873 and 1874.

Name of Vaccinator.	1873. Total Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.				1874. Total Number of Persons vaccinated in each District.			
	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
Colombo District.								
Siman de Sipat ...	3,882	3,326	109	447	3,423	3,065	20	338
D. S. Weerasinha ...	3,137	2,872	148	17	1,474	1,362	71	41
Simeon de Sipat ...	1,575	1,494	13	68	1,274	1,214	5	55
M. L. M. M. O. N. Marikkar	2,021	1,225	186	610	1,620	860	83	677
W. M. N. Marikkar ...	1,788	1,261	22	503	1,424	974	6	444
D. A. Dharmaratna ...	840	594	91	155	1,076	778	88	210
D. J. Kotaláwala ...	812	692	30	90	—	—	—	—
P. C. Dias ...	—	—	—	—	538	395	39	104
C. A. Perera	1,445	1,133	92	220	873	737	79	57
Total...	15,500	12,699	691	2,110	11,702	9,385	391	1,926
Negombo District.								
M. Gomis ...	1,592	1,070	113	409	1,155	880	57	218
A. L. Markar ...	1,058	575	60	423	920	479	81	360
Total...	2,650	1,645	173	832	2,075	1,359	138	578
Kalutara District.								
S. P. L. I. L. Markar ...	1,093	899	63	131	669	502	25	142
D. H. Wijekon ...	812	548	136	128	938	660	187	91
C. P. Gunesékara ...	924	603	49	272	910	667	67	176
Total...	2,829	2,050	248	531	2,517	1,829	279	409
Kégalla District.								
M. M Bandá ...	1,323	953	22	348	1,515	1,107	47	361
A. M. P rera ...	1,433	1,039	83	311	1,399	943	137	310
Total...	2,756	1,992	105	659	2,905	2,050	184	671
Ruwanwella District.								
H. Perera	219	118	—	101	—	—	—	—
N. M. Lebbe Markar ...	—	—	—	—	1,094	732	23	339
Total...	219	118	—	101	1,094	732	23	339
Ratnapura District.								
D. H. A. Wickremesinha ...	1,105	873	100	132	1,286	1,021	113	152
D. J. Wijekon	685	513	56	116	—	—	—	—
R. M. Appuhami ...	990	669	57	264	883	521	40	322
D. C. Kuruppu ...	—	—	—	—	1,011	812	56	143
Total...	2,780	2,055	213	512	3,180	2,354	209	617
GRAND TOTAL...	26,734	20,559	1,430	4,745	23,473	17,709	1,224	4,540

TABLE No 3.—RETURN of Cases of Small-Pox and Chicken-Pox which occurred in the Western Province during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	Remained on 1st January.				Since admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on 31st December.			
	Small-pox	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
1872.																								
Small-pox Hospital, Colombo ...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	14	9	3	2	14	6	3	2	11	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Colombo	...	..	..	...	37	24	61	122	37	24	61	122	32	24	61	117	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Government Civil Hospital, Colombo	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	..	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalutara ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	11	4	1	6	11	1	1	6	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	...	...	...	...		...	8	8	...	...	8	8	..	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ratnapura ...	...	..	...	.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	51	28	82	161	51	28	82	161	40	23	82	150	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
1873.																								
Colombo, Small-pox Hospital ...	.	..	...	...	39	2	..	41	39	2	...	41	21	2	...	23	16	...	...	16	2	...	...	2
Colombo	..	...	.	..	89	29	123	241	89	29	123	241	78	28	120	226	9	...	...	9	2	1	3	6
Government Civil Hospital, Colombo	...	...	.	...	..	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	..	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pánaduré	...	.	.	...	7	1	3	11	7	1	3	11	6	1	3	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
Kalutara	...	...	...	...	33	9	4	46	33	9	4	46	21	9	4	34	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Negombo	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...	..	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Kégalla	...	...	..	...	15	..	12	27	15	..	12	27	12	...	12	24	3	...	...	3	..	..	...	...
TOTAL ..	..	...	...	..	183	41	156	380	183	41	156	380	138	40	152	330	41	..	...	41	4	1	4	9
1874.																								
Colombo, Small pox Hospital ...	2	..	..	2	9	1	...	10	11	1	...	12	10	1	...	11	...	...		..	1	...	..	1
Colombo	2	1	3	6	10	42	140	192	12	43	143	198	12	43	143	198	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Government Civil Hospital, Colombo	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo, Small-pox Hospital ..	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
‡ Negombo	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	13	.	...	13	13	...	..	13	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
++ Kégalla	...	...	..	.	...	6	16	22	...	6	16	22	...	6	16	22	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ratnapura	...	..	..	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pánaduré District	...	..	...	..	1	12	6	19	1	12	6	19	1	12	6	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	4	1	4	9	22	63	175	260	26	64	179	269	25	64	179	268	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

MEDICAL.
Appendix No. 3.
Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 3.

Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

TABLE No. 4.

RETURN shewing the Number of Cases of Small-Pox, Modified Small-Pox, and Chicken-Pox, among the vaccinated and unvaccinated, for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	Number.	Not previously vaccinated.		Vaccinated.				Marks of previous Small-pox.	
				With satisfactory marks.		With unsatisfactory marks.			
1872.		Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Small pox	51	13	5	11	0	16	6	0	0
Modified Small-pox	28	1	0	23	0	4	0	0	0
Total —	79	14	5	34	0	20	6	0	0
Chicken-pox	82	30	0	24	0	19	0	9	0
Grand Total —	161	44	5	58	0	39	6	9	0
1873.									
Small-pox	183	83	28	27	1	32	12	0	0
Modified Small-pox	41	5	0	24	0	12	0	0	0
Total —	224	88	28	51	1	44	12	0	0
Chicken-pox	156	36	0	95	0	14	0	11	0
Grand Total —	380	124	28	146	1	58	12	11	0
1874.									
Small-pox	26	14	0	1	0	11	0	0	0
Modified Small-pox	64	1	0	49	0	14	0	0	0
Total —	90	15	0	50	0	25	0	0	0
Chicken-pox	179	29	0	117	0	14	0	19	0
Grand Total —	269	44	0	167	0	39	0	19	0

JAMES LOOS, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Province.

Appendix No. 4.

Colonial Surgeon, Northern Province.

No. 4.

REPORT of the COLONIAL SURGEON of the Northern Province.

Epidemics.—The Province has been free from the prevalence of epidemics. Small-pox prevailed to a trifling extent.

The number reported and died is as follows:—

	JAFFNA.		MANNÁR.		KOMPANSAYINTA-KULAM.		MULLAITTÍVU.	
	Reported.	Died.	Reported.	Died.	Reported.	Died.	Reported.	Died.
In Hospital.								
Small-pox	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Modified Small-pox	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
In Private Houses.								
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modified Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	25	...	1	...	1	...	...	—

Vaccination.—Nine vaccinators are employed in the Province: seven in the Jaffna District, which includes the Peninsula and the Islands, one in the Mannár, and one in the Mullaittívu Districts.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 4.

Colonial Surgeon, Northern Province.

The following is the annual return of vaccination for 1874, by which it appears that the number vaccinated exceeds that of 1873 by 768 :—

ANNUAL Return of Vaccination in the Northern Province for the years 1873 and 1874.

VACCINATOR.	STATION.	NUMBER IN 1873.				NUMBER IN 1874.			
		Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
Sultan ...	Jaffna ...	968	733	131	104	1095	101	149	145
Ponnambalam ..	do. ...	918	697	115	106	1294	927	173	194
Summerfield ..	do. ...	1075	815	72	188	1312	1006	89	217
Casinathen ...	do. ...	758	584	86	88	881	696	86	99
Vellupullai ...	do. ...	1259	1003	121	135	862	686	88	88
Vetteyail ..	do. ...	1096	741	250	105	1489	987	331	171
Mandalanayagam	do. ...	1149	811	176	162	1191	791	222	178
Chinnatampi ...	Mannár ...	592	463	91	38	1145	798	190	157
R. S. Vellupillai ...	Mullaittivu	1102	862	75	165	416	291	69	56
	TOTAL ...	8917	6709	1117	1091	9685	6983	1397	1305

Pearl Fishery.—During the whole of the month of March and the first week in April I was on duty at the Pearl Fishery of 1874 as Surgeon Superintendent; at the same time, I conducted from that station the duties of my office as Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province. I was assisted at the Pearl Fishery by Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Cleaveland, now retired, and Health Officer Mr. Strong, of Point Pedro, who was the Health Officer of the port.

The arrangements made by the Government Agent, Mr. Twynam, who was Superintendent of the Fishery, were most admirable, and it is to these arrangements, and the vigilance and energy of the medical officers under me, that the season of the Fishery of 1874 was unprecedentedly healthy, and free from the presence of epidemics of every kind.

For further information I beg to refer to my inspection reports of the following stations during the year 1874, namely :—

Minor stations and ports on the Peninsula and Islands :—

Kánkésanturai...28th April.	Valluvettiturai...5th May.
Kayts ...1st May.	Point Pedro ... „

Out-stations on the mainland, and Mannár immigrant stations and hospitals :—

Mullaittívu	7th and 8th August.
Pésalai	From 31st August to 12th September.
Mannár	
Tallády	
Owelonkulam	
Murungen	
Kompansayintakulam ...	
Nallateverékam	
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	

Minor stations and ports ; out-door Dispensary at Chavakachchéri :—

Chavakachchéri Dispensary ...	From 6th to 14th October, 1874.
Kánl ésanturai „ ...	
Valluvettiturai „ ..	
Point Pedro „ ...	

C. A. KRIEKENBEEK, M.D,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 5.

Appendix No. 5.

Colombo Convict Hospital.

REPORT of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, on the Colombo Convict Hospital for 1874.

31st January, 1875.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Annual Medical Report of the state of health of the prisoners treated in this hospital, which receives the sick from the prisons at Welikada, Slave Island, and the Fort.

The following monthly abstract of the admissions and deaths, with the prevailing forms of disease, will suffice to shew the number admitted into hospital and the rate of mortality; the average strength of prisoners in all the three prisons has also been added.

The usual annual return of sick, which is annually forwarded according to the prescribed form, has been already furnished, and may be appended to this for reference.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 5.

Colombo Convict Hospital.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT of Admissions, Deaths, Average Strength, and prevailing Forms of Disease in their order of frequency.

	Average Strength of the three Prisons.	Admitted.	Died.	Remarks.
January ...	397	47	1	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery, rheumatism, ulcers. The fatal case was one of fistula, and abscess of the lower part of the abdomen; he was brought from Kandy in a moribund state.
February ...	610	124	1	Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, chicken-pox. One death from diarrhœa; he also came from Kandy in a dying state.
March ...	682	142	5	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery, chicken-pox, bronchitis, ophthalmia. Two died of fever, one of diarrhœa, one of choleraic diarrhœa, and one of sloughing of the mouth.
April ...	663	70	1	Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery; one death from dysentery.
May ...	777	101	2	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery. One death from dysentery, and one from scurvy.
June ...	858	133	4	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery, cough. One death from fever, one from pneumonia, and two from choleraic diarrhœa.
July ...	867	142	2	Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery. One death from fever, and one from dropsy.
August ...	927	107	2	Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism. One death from debility, and one from dysentery.
September ...	1,032	136	1	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery. One death from lock-jaw after an injury.
October ...	995	94	2	Diarrhœa, fever, dysentery. One death from dysentery and one from inflammation of the lungs.
November ...	1,035	95	1	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery, cough. One death from consumption.
December ...	1,028	132	0	Diarrhœa, intermittent fever, dysentery, cough, inflammation of the lungs. No death occurred.
TOTAL ...	Average 822 7/12	1,323	22	

TOTAL Cases treated, with Deaths.

Diseases.	Treated.		Died.
Fever.....	405	...	4
Diarrhœa	475	...	6
Dysentery.....	147	...	4
Other Diseases.....	311	...	8
Total treated..	1,338		22

From the above tables it will be apparent that intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery are the prevailing diseases, the majority being from the Welikada Convict Establishment.

On the 1st January the Welikada Prison was re-occupied by penal stage prisoners, the only occupants for the previous six months having been about twenty females.

On the 12th of this month a new prison was opened at Slave Island (the old Rifle Barracks having been walled in and improved) for the association prisoners who were to be employed in the construction of the Breakwater. This prison can accommodate 360 prisoners.

In February, all the cells at Welikada were occupied by prisoners in the penal stage, only a few association or second stage men being kept in an association ward for prison duties. All the female prisoners were removed to the Hulfsdorp Jail, which is now only used for prisoners undergoing trial, civil debtors, females, and persons who are under observation as lunatics.

On the 1st April a new prison was opened in the Fort (in the old Commissariat Store) for association prisoners to be employed at the Breakwater works; 150 men are always kept in this prison.

All sick convicts from these three prisons are treated in this "Convict Hospital," which is situated at Borella, and is better known as the old Small-pox Hospital. The sick from the Slave Island and Fort prisons are brought in an ambulance cart, which is always kept ready for the purpose.

In August penal diet was suspended, as intermittent fever was prevalent at Welikada, and many of those who had recovered during the previous month were in a weak state; fever was at this time prevalent all through the Western Province.

In September penal diet was resumed.

The prisoners are examined every month at Welikada before being placed on penal diet. The period of the penal stage was reduced to three months on April 10th, as a large number of association prisoners were required for the Breakwater Works. 410 exemptions from penal diet were made on account of scorbutic symptoms, and eighty on account of age.

Owing to the prevalence of scurvy in the Welikada, Slave Island, and Fort prisons, a liberal and nutritious diet is served to the sick treated in this hospital; the extras being milk, fresh fish, beef, mutton, Liebig's extract of meat, betel, brandy, and fruit. I am careful to keep the "extra" list as low as possible, but I find it necessary to issue a liberal diet to those who are recovering from dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever, as the patients are either anæmic or scorbutic. The number of exemptions from the penal diet on account of scurvy is a proof that a large number of prisoners are

suffering from poverty of blood, which requires a liberal addition to their diet when they become hospital patients. The cost of extras issued at the hospital for the past year was 3,653 rupees, exactly 10 rupees per diem, for sick prisoners, convalescents, and those placed on the light labour list for scurvy.

The great mortality in 1870, 1871, and in 1872, was no doubt due to the scorbutic condition of the prisoners (as well as to other causes) when an epidemic of scorbutic dysentery prevailed, in consequence of which the Welikada Jail was closed for six months, from July to the end of 1873.

Although the general health of the prisoners has been materially improved by the improvements lately carried out, and by the very great attention now being paid to the sanitary condition of the prison, as well as to the removal of all the sick from the prisons to a separate hospital for treatment, I am of opinion that something more must be done to lessen the sick rate and keep up an able-bodied set of men, who are now in constant requisition for the Breakwater works.

The worst cases of scurvy came from the Kandy and Kurunégala jails. In August last a batch of prisoners came from Kurunégala to serve in the penal stage at Welikada, but on my recommendation Government sanctioned their removal into the association stage at Slave Island.

On the 12th November fifty prisoners came from Kandy, thirteen of whom had symptoms of scurvy; and on the 25th of the present month another batch of fifty also came from Kandy, twenty-three of whom had scurvy. I exempted sixteen from penal diet, and placed seven on the light labour list.

It is distressing to see the effects of scurvy on the prisoners: it begins very insidiously with slight tumefaction of the gums, which become quite spongy and readily bleed; after a little time they ulcerate, and the teeth become so loose in their sockets that they drop out. I can at this moment point out several young and middle-aged men who have lost several teeth in this manner.

Those suffering from these symptoms of scorbutic sore mouth complain that they cannot eat curries, and beg for curds or conjee. They generally complain of great debility and lassitude, with burning of the feet and darting or piercing pains in the limbs and joints, which are easily mistaken for rheumatic pains by those who have not had an opportunity of seeing many scorbutic patients. Their spirits are deeply depressed, and they become excessively sad and despondent. These latter symptoms were noticed during the epidemic of scorbutic dysentery in 1872, when the patients always implored for pardon whenever the Principal Civil Medical Officer or any of the other superior authorities visited the jail.

Scorbutic patients, being quite unfitted for hard labour, are placed on the light labour list, and receive extra nourishment as out-door patients.

In the Slave Island Jail there was an average of 228 prisoners on the light labour list last year, many of whom were scorbutic cases, the others being trivial injuries received at the Breakwater. As the Slave Island and Fort Jails were intended for prisoners who were to be employed at the Breakwater works, it becomes a serious matter when a number have to be placed on the light labour list from this cause. This day (26th January) eleven prisoners were sent to me for treatment from the Fort Jail, all of whom had well marked scurvy.

As scurvy is a preventable disease, and its prevalence in any establishment is a serious reflection on the authorities, I think no expense should be spared to check it. Wilson, in his admirable Handbook on Hygiene, gives the following particulars of outbreaks of scurvy at the Milbank Prison, during the American War, and in the Crimea:—

"Of the train of symptoms due to scurvy," he says, "no more notable example could be quoted than the account given of the sanitary condition of Milbank Prison. The prisoners confined in this establishment had previously received a daily diet of 31 to 33 ounces of dry nutriment, when it was resolved to reduce this allowance to 21 ounces, and to exclude from the diet animal flesh, or nearly so. Hitherto the prison had been considered healthy, but within a few months after the new diet scale had been introduced the health of the inmates began to give way, the first symptoms being loss of colour, gradual loss of flesh, and general debility; at last numbers were attacked with diarrhœa, dysentery, and scurvy, and cases of convulsions, maniacal delirium, and apoplexy became common. About 52 per cent. of the prisoners were more or less affected in this way; and to prove that the reduction of the diet was the chief, if not sole, cause of the epidemic, the prisoners employed in the kitchen, and who were allowed half a pound of additional bread daily, continued in good health, while the alarming sick-rate amongst the others was not diminished until the diet was increased.

"Similar observations to these were made amongst the prisoners confined in Fort Sumter during the late American War. The diet of 30,000 inmates consisted of only 1¼lb. meal and ¼lb. bacon daily per head, and sometimes this allowance was reduced. As a consequence of this and other deplorable hygienic defects connected with the prison, 10,000 Federals died within a period of less than seven months, the prevailing diseases being diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, and hospital gangrene.—(Carpenter.)

"Again, the terrible mortality which prevailed amongst the British troops in the Crimean War was clearly attributable to the insufficiency of the food supply. No extra allowance was granted for the increased exertion and the exposure to cold; and the result was that, within a few months, the deaths from diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, and fever, rose to 33 per cent., and in some cases to 73.—(Letheby.)

"As regards the civil population, the history of relapsing fever is almost exclusively a history of the ravages of disease arising from destitution, and the famines of the present century, especially those of 1817 and 1847, need only be referred to as evidence on this point. Further, the connection of scurvy with an insufficient or badly arranged dietary is now so clearly established, that it has been laid down as an axiom, the deprivation of vegetable food is its one essential cause, and the giving of it is its one essential counteraction."

I could quote other authorities, if necessary, to prove that the outbreak of scurvy in a ship, prison, workhouse, or barrack, is connected with a deficient food supply. I have taken the trouble to calculate the amount of nitrogenous and carbonaceous matter contained in the daily allowance made to prisoners in our prisons; and in comparing it with the quantity of the subsistence which is actually necessary to preserve a person in robust health, I find that the diet, although apparently sufficient in quantity, is deficient in quality. To an unprofessional person, who looks at the quantity of rice and vegetable curry, with a piece of dry fish, heaped up on the tin plate of a prisoner, the diet seems sufficient; but when it is analyzed, and the health of the prisoners is noted by a professional man, it becomes evident that the diet must be improved, if the prisoners are to be kept in such robust health as will fit them for active work on the Breakwater.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 5.

Colombo Convict Hospital.

The diet at present used may be sufficient for persons employed in ordinary or light labour, while enjoying liberty outside a prison, but it is deficient in animal substances for hard labour prisoners. It is well known that a man can eat much, and with a good appetite, if he works hard, and that a person accustomed to active exertion cannot sustain his strength upon meagre farinaceous food. Persons so employed must have either beef or mutton in quantity proportionate to the labour undergone. If the quantity of food, or (what in most cases amounts to the same thing) the quantity of animalized nitrogenous principles of food, falls short of this, the prisoners will soon suffer more or less inconvenience and injury. I have this day been informed that Government have issued directions to the Jail contractor not to supply the beef which the prisoners have received, for the last two years or more, twice a week at the evening meals (3 ounces each) in lieu of salt fish; and he has been directed to issue fresh fish in lieu of this, when procurable. It is well known to residents of this town that fresh fish can only be procured in quantities late in the evening; and as the prisoners' food is cooked before fresh fish can be got, it is salted for the next day's use. I have the greatest difficulty in getting fresh fish for my convalescents in the hospital on this account. If with the bi-weekly supply of three ounces of beef (which only contains 348 grains of carbonaceous and 34 grains of nitrogenous matter) scurvy has appeared in the jail, I can safely predict that it will increase when this is withdrawn.

The three ounces of beef were too little, and if animal food is again supplied, the quantity must be increased; as the prisoners employed at the Breakwater have really hard work, it is necessary that they should get more animal food.

Water Supply.—The present water supply is barely sufficient for the prisoners. At Welikada good water is obtained from the old wells near the Prison, but during the hot weather these wells become dry.

A new well is being dug within the walls of the jail, and it remains to be seen whether this will keep up a regular supply. At the Borella Convict Hospital good water is obtained from wells within the walls, but these also become dry in the hot weather, and water has to be purchased and brought from the neighbourhood in carts. At Slave Island there is a plentiful supply of lake water for bathing purposes, but drinking water is brought from a well outside, as the well inside the prison walls has brackish water. Earthen chatty filters are used in the above three establishments.

All hard-labour prisoners have a bath twice a week, and light labour and scorbutic cases three times a week. Patients and convalescents have a bath whenever I consider it necessary. The prisoners would be much more healthy if they could have a bath every day, but there is not sufficient water at Welikada for this purpose, and those who are employed at the Breakwater come to the prison too late in the evening to bathe every day. On the bathing days, twice a week, they are allowed to leave off work earlier.

I am of opinion that these men, who are employed at hard work at the Breakwater, and whose bodies are covered with granite dust and cement, should bathe every evening. A small tank or trough can be filled with sea-water, or a small bathing-place can be enclosed at the site of the Breakwater, so that they could have a salt-water bath every day, except on Wednesday and Saturday when they get a fresh-water bath at the Slave Island Jail.

As I lately watched the prisoners at their bath, and noticed that the water flowed over their greasy bodies without cleansing the skin, I suggested that soap should be issued to all prisoners. This has been done.

There has been no overcrowding at Welikada during the year, but on the 6th November I pointed out that the Slave Island Jail, which could only conveniently accommodate 360 prisoners, had 458. As there were about thirty prisoners who were old and infirm and suffering from chronic diseases, and were not fit for hard labour in this jail, I recommended that they and some other similar cases in the Convict Hospital should be transferred to the outstation prisons at Negombo and Kalutara. This was done. It is a fortunate circumstance that no epidemic disease broke out in this prison. On the 26th of this present month there were 468 prisoners, which is 108 more than the prison should contain. Last week, two cases of cholera occurred very near the jail, and it is quite possible that the disease may appear within the walls. Although the jail is overcrowded, I must say that it is kept scrupulously clean. The contents of the urine tubs and dry-earth boxes are carted out every day; and as three-fourths of the prisoners are out all day at the Breakwater, the wards are quite dry, airy, and thoroughly well ventilated. Although the general health of the prisoners is excellent (except cases of scurvy before alluded to), and there is ample ventilation through the doors and windows, which are only barred, it is wrong in principle to overcrowd the wards.

The latrines are all on the dry-earth system, the contents being daily removed. At Welikada, there are two latrines for day use, and at night a dry-earth box is placed in each corridor. No urination or defecation takes place now in the cells, or association wards. The latrines are kept perfectly clean, disinfectants being freely used. At the hospital the urine tubs are kept outside the doors; there is a receptacle for urine inside, and this is connected with the urine tub by a leaden-pipe passed through the door. Zinc buckets, containing dry earth, are used by patients, and these are removed frequently during the night by night orderlies. All dysentery and diarrhœa cases are located in comfortable cadjan sheds, and their excreta is removed as soon as voided.

At Slave Island there is a large latrine for day use, and each ward has a well-ventilated latrine attached to it, with an intervening corridor for night use only.

The improvements which were effected at Welikada, owing to the recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioners, who were appointed in 1872, will be, I have no doubt, fully detailed in the Superintendent's Report. I will merely briefly enumerate them :—

1.—The whole of the soil within the walls was dug up, turned over, and exposed to the weather, during the period of six months in 1873, when the prison was emptied.

2.—The cell windows of the North and East Blocks were enlarged from 2½ to 12 square feet.

3.—The cement of chunam, or lime, was completely scraped off from the inner walls of all the cells, the interstices between the bricks were picked, and the cells were thoroughly fumigated with

chlorine gas. The walls were then cemented with Portland cement, so that they are now perfectly smooth and can be washed with disinfectants whenever considered necessary.

4.—Two open sheds, 130 × 24, formerly used as work-shops, are set apart for shot-drill, so that prisoners are now employed at shot-drill under cover. There is a long and wide verandah on either side of the North Block and on one side of the East Block, where the prisoners are daily mustered, and where they work at twisting of coir yarn. There is one objection to this verandah; it is covered with cadjans (dry cocoanut leaves), and in case of accident from fire it will be readily burnt, when the smoke may fill the cells and suffocate the prisoners in their cells before the doors can be opened. As the water-supply is so uncertain, and there is no provision against fire, I beg to call attention to this source of danger.

5.—Husk beating is prohibited in the cells. There are separate stalls or compartments for this purpose.

6.—Night suits are supplied, the day clothes being hung out to dry.

7.—A new kitchen has been built, but it is walled in too much and requires more ventilation.

8.—The old association wards are better ventilated.

9.—Cots are provided for all cellular and association prisoners.

10.—Two commodious sheds, which were at one time intended as temporary hospitals in the large square, north of the old hospital, are used as work-shops.

11.—The old hospital is used as an office, storeroom, and surgery.

12.—Trees have been planted in the squares; when these grow up there will be more shade and much less glare.

Four natives were transferred to the Asylum.
The Military prisoners were removed on the 3rd August.
There has been no execution during the year.

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M.D.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

TABLE of Average Strength, Daily Sick, and Per-centage of Deaths to Strength for the last Ten years.

Year.	Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths to Strength.	Remarks.
1865	263	26	45	17·1	—
1866	243	21	42	17·28	—
1867	334	28	54	16·1	—
1868	335	1	26	7·76	—
1869	395	2	8	2·02	—
1870	524	3	53	10 1	—
1871	—	—	80	—	—
1872	464	38	86	18·53	I assumed charge of the Welikada Jail on the 1st September, 1872.
1873	270	28	22	8·14	
1874	818	33	22	2·68	

Remaining at Welikada 31st December, 1873	151
Received into Welikada from outstations	617
Do. do. Colombo	1,886
Received into Slave Island from outstations	377
Total	3,031

Daily Average.	Welikada.	Slave Island.	Fort.	Total.
Convalescents	10·03	2·91	—	12·94
Light Labour	26·18	19·04	9·69	54 91
Under observation	4·15	9·28	1·96	15·39

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

Welikada	337·80
Slave Island	335·88
Fort	144·40
Total	818·08

Number of Prisoners who have been lashed during the year	59
Total Number of Lashes inflicted	1072
Average Number of Lashes	18·17

Extract from the Hospital Register.

Of 1,323 admissions into hospital in 1874, 533 were of prisoners who had been less than one month at Welikada; 530 of those under three months, and 260 prisoners who had been over three months at Welikada and Slave Island. It is conclusive evidence that prisoners in the penal stage suffer more from ill-health then when in the association stage.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 5.

Colombo Convict Hospital.

Accidents.

Twenty-eight cases of injuries during the year, the majority being injuries to the toes and fingers. The more serious cases were two, from an explosion of gunpowder at the Breakwater, by which one man lost his right eye and forefinger; the other man had his right eye-ball wounded, and was burnt in his left hand.

A man was admitted in May for injuries sustained from the falling of a pillar, by which three of his ribs were broken, and his right leg partially paralyzed. One man died in September of lockjaw, which set in seven days after an injury to the foot which necessitated the removal of one of his toes.

Prison.	Average Daily Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Daily Number of Convalescents.	Number of Deaths in the year.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
Welikada ...	337·80	27·10	10·03	15	1 in 22½
Slave Island ...	335·88	6·00	2·91	7	1 in 48
Fort	144·40	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE Tables of the quantity of Nitrogen, a strength-giving material, in the diets of European and native prisoners, in the prisons of this Island, of the quantity recommended for persons employed in England at labour, and the quantity allowed to prisoners in the Convict Establishment in England.

Daily Diets for

		Nitrogenic Grains.
From "Wilson's Hygiene" ...	Idleness	180
	Ordinary Labour	307
	Active Labour	391
In English Prisons	Light Labour diet	224
	Full Labour diet	255
Scale of Diet, Ceylon Prisons ...	European Ordinary... ...	339
	do. Penal	154
	Native Ordinary	147
	do. Penal	112

From the above it will be seen that the European ordinary diet of our prisons contains 84 grains more nitrogen than the full labour diet of English Prisons, so that it is not necessary to change the diet of European prisoners.

The native ordinary diet only contains 147 grains of nitrogen, which is 108 grains less than the full labour diet of prisoners in England, and 192 grains less than the Europeans and Burghers at Welikada receive.

It is also seven grains less than the European penal diet, and 33 grains less than the diet fixed for idleness. There can be, therefore, no question that the native diet must be so altered as to receive more nitrogen.

The European penal diet contains 154 grains nitrogen, and native penal diet 112 grains.

The following Articles contain, per pound:—

	Grains of Nitrogen.		Grains of Nitrogen.
Beef ...	... 184	Potatoes ...	... 22
Baker's Bread	... 88	Green Vegetables	... 14
Rice ...	... 68	White Fish	.. 195

By adding to the native diet some of the articles in the above table, it can be easily calculated what quantities of beef, bread, or vegetables will be necessary. For instance, if the present native diet, which contains 147 grains nitrogen, is to be the same as the light labour diet of an English prisoner (224), 77 grains of nitrogen must be added. To do this it will be necessary to give the native prisoner seven ounces of beef or six ounces of white fish per diem.

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M.D.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Appendix No. 6.

Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

No. 6.

REPORT on the Lunatic Asylum for 1874.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report of the Asylum for the past year. As I have already dwelt at length in previous Reports on the internal economy and existing organization of the asylum, and have pointed out the various defects and wants connected therewith, I shall confine myself at present to a review of its statistical history as exhibited in the several returns furnished during the last year.

On the 31st December, 1873, there were 226 patients in the Asylum, of whom 156 were males and seventy females. To this number were added, during the year since elapsed, forty-three males and thirteen females, making a total of 282 patients under treatment. Of this number, twenty-three were discharged (seventeen cured, and six improved), and as many died; so that by the end of the year there remained 236 patients, of whom 164 were males and seventy-two females. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 41·07; that of deaths on the total number treated, 8·15.

The entire number of patients treated up to the 31st December, 1874, since the Asylum was opened, is 1,521, of which 733 were discharged, and 352 died, shewing an average of recoveries on admissions of 36·3 per cent., and of deaths on the total number of 9·5 per cent.

The admissions during the year include, it should be remarked, eleven cases of suspected lunatics sent to the asylum to be kept under observation, so that the actual number of insane patients admitted under a warrant is forty-eight, or eight less than that of the previous year. In tables Nos. 2 to 7 appended to this Report I have classified these admissions according to age, sex, race, occupation, birthplace, form of insanity, and duration of insanity previous to admission. The last table, which is however the least accurate, being compiled from data furnished by the patients themselves, shews also the proportion of curable to non-curable cases among the newly admitted, as it is a well acknowledged fact that the prognosis of insanity becomes the more unfavourable the longer the duration of the disease. If the proportion of recoveries, according to the best authorities, be represented as four to one when the treatment of insanity has begun within three months of its outbreak, it is hardly as one to four after the disease has lasted twelve months. Not only when the disease becomes chronic, but when it assumes a recurrent character—and these I have remarked are generally cases of hereditary insanity—when mental aberration is accompanied with mental weakness or dementia, when it is associated with epilepsy, phthisis, or delirium tremens, when it occurs at an advanced period of life, the chances of recovery are exceedingly small. And yet these are just the conditions which prevail with the majority of the newly admitted cases, as will appear on reference to the tables indicated above. Much of the delay which now occurs in placing insane patients under proper treatment at the early stage of the disease is doubtless owing to the injudicious conduct of their friends, who allow the best period of treatment to pass by while hoping for a spontaneous termination of the malady, or while trusting to the efficacy of charms and nostrums for a cure; but in not a few instances I am persuaded that the delay has been owing to the routine practice and tardy administration of the law in the Courts of Justice which have to deal with insane patients.

On reference to the tabular statement No. 8 it will be seen that seven new cases have been added to the list of criminal lunatics, swelling its number to thirty-two. This class, by no means the least important in the asylum, forms one-seventh of the total population, and includes both prisoners who have become insane while undergoing imprisonment and criminals who have been adjudged insane at the time they committed, or are alleged to have committed, the crime with which they have been charged, or who have become insane before the day of trial. The former, according to the Lunacy Ordinance, No. 1 of 1873, are entitled to their discharge on the expiry of their term of imprisonment, if they have been restored to health any time before it; and during the past year two cases have been so discharged. All others who are included in this class are detained in the asylum during the Governor's pleasure. Hitherto, following the rule which obtains in all English asylums, I have not recommended the discharge of any of these cases, even when they have appeared to have recovered their sanity, as science affords no test by which the permanence of recovery in any individual can be affirmed.

According to Dr. Thurnam's statistics, the liability to the recurrence of insanity after recovery is no less than fifty per cent., or one in every two cases discharged, so that even when a recovery appears complete, it is doubtful whether the insanity may not return; and where the cases which have to be dealt with are cases of homicidal mania, it may easily be supposed that nothing short of a positive conviction that a permanent recovery has been established will induce a superintendent of an asylum to recommend the discharge of any criminal lunatic under his care. It should be observed, too, that homicidal insanity is a disease of such a peculiar nature, so dissociated in some instances with all those symptoms which are popularly regarded as characteristic of insanity, and so closely related to crime in others, that none but those who have made this disease their special study, who have lived among the insane and noted their mental peculiarities, would suppose there was any reason for justifying the detention of several of the patients belonging to the class of criminal lunatics at present in the asylum, apparently free from delusion, perfectly sensible of their situation, and even desirous of exchanging their life-long imprisonment in the asylum for any period of penal servitude which will eventually restore them to liberty; quiet, and cheerful, and well-behaved, exhibiting no manifest derangement of mind, they are yet the victims to a tyranny of organization which impels them sometimes, at intervals of a few weeks, sometimes of years, to commit some desperate acts of violence, in spite of the dictates of reason and in defiance of the restraining action of their will. In not a few cases the patient is aware of the approach of this morbid impulse, and feels distressed on account of it, and even secludes himself, or begs that he may be secluded till the fit wears off; but while under its influence he is deaf to reason, and even while loudly protesting against the confinement, which he himself solicited, and vehemently asserting his sanity, he is driven by an uncontrollable impulse to commit acts of violence, the recollection of which, in his sane moods, fills him with horror. It may not be uninteresting perhaps to notice one or two of these cases in detail, as illustrations of the remarks made above.

Appu Sinho, admitted 23rd July, 1868; a Singhalese man who murdered his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Since his admission he shewed not the smallest trace of mental derangement, was quite conscious of his situation, and appeared to be perfectly resigned to his lot. For several years his conduct was quite unexceptionable; he exerted himself to please all around him, and made himself very useful at the carpenter's shed, where he would be busily engaged all day. Suddenly, one night he made his escape, having cut through the roof of his cell with the aid of a small saw, which he had himself constructed, and for some months evaded capture. When he was eventually secured, a complete change had come over his character: he was moody, sullen, and irritable; his face wore a dark and gloomy expression, and if he had not been carefully watched and kept under seclusion, would no doubt have seized any opportunity that occurred to commit some desperate act of violence. As soon as the fit wore off, he reverted to his former character, even his physiognomy changed visibly, and he is now as cheerful, sensible, and well-conducted as before. But for this fit, which occurred four years after his admission, his complete restoration to sanity might be pronounced to be beyond all doubt.

MEDICAL.

Appendix No 6.

Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

Juanig Coore, a middle-aged man from Moratuwa, of very amiable disposition, and a clever and ingenious workman; was thrice brought up before the District Court for various alleged offences; he was last accused of incendiarism. In this case the fits declare themselves at intervals of two months, the patient himself being the first to notice their approach by secluding himself. During his insane periods he is apparently sensible, but his conduct and moral character undergo a profound change. He is quiet, but sombre and resentful of the least interference. Left to himself, he retires to a corner, avoids all association with his fellow-patients, takes his meals silently, and remains all day and night in one position; but as the cloud of disordered feeling passes from his mind, he gradually recovers his wonted cheerfulness of mind and sociable character, bestirs himself actively, shews no trace of insanity, and assumes, one might say, a new individuality.

While there can be no doubt that such cases as these, where the insanity assumes a dangerous form, should not be liberated, there are other cases comprised under the class of criminal lunatics, in which it is not so easy to pronounce an opinion as to the necessity of their detention for an indefinite period. Some of the patients, for instance, have been guilty of, or rather have been charged with, no more serious an offence than "aggravated assault," an offence, which, even if proved against them, would have entailed no greater punishment than imprisonment for a few years, at the most, had they been sane. To deprive them of liberty altogether seems a harsh measure; and yet, on the other hand, the safety of the public demands that they should not be discharged unless they have recovered their sanity completely, as however trivial may have been the specific offence which may have brought them under the law, it is not the magnitude but the nature of the offence which should be taken into consideration in dealing with the question of the expediency of discharging a criminal lunatic. A lunatic, whose acts are not under the control of reason, is clearly not guilty of a crime in committing an assault; but, once his insanity is shewn to assume a form which is likely to prove dangerous to the public safety, the interests of the individual must necessarily be made to yield to those of the public, even if the sacrifice should involve his liberty for the rest of his lifetime.

In the present state of mental science there are no rules, as I have before remarked, by which complete restoration to sanity could be tested; but it is a question whether it may not be advisable in some of these cases to enlarge the patients (on due security being given by their friends) on probation, as is done I believe in Scotland.

The number of patients discharged during the year was twenty-three, of which eight were removed while in a convalescent state by their friends, security being given for their care and maintenance. I have already remarked that the proportion of curable cases among the newly admitted patients is small, whether one regards their age, the form of insanity, or its duration previous to admission. Even with such unfavourable conditions, however, for treatment as exist in a crowded pauper asylum filled with chronic cases, the per-centage of recoveries compares favourably with that of English asylums. In the English country and borough asylums, where the proportion of re-admissions to admissions is 13·13 per cent., the recoveries, as compared with the total admissions for last year, were 33·95 per cent; while here, where only three out of the admissions were old cases, the per-centage of recoveries amounted during the same period to 41·07. The small proportion of re-admissions to admissions shews that no partial or temporary restoration to sanity is taken into account in recommending the discharge of any patient; and even of this number, it should be stated that in every instance the patients re-admitted were those subject to recurrent mania—*i. e.*, of confirmed insane patients, in whom the paroxysm recurs at regular, though it may be distant intervals, and whom it would be injudicious to detain during their long periods of lucidity. Such patients, after two or three re-admissions, generally terminate their days in the asylum.

The mortality list shews twenty-three deaths. Of these, nine were due to general debility or decay of body and mind (one of the most frequent terminations of dementia), six to diarrhœa and dysentery, two to anasarca, two to apoplexy, and one each to leprosy, phthisis, cancer, and heart disease. In this connection, I may remark that the want of a proper infirmary has greatly hindered the proper treatment of the sick insane. The room assigned for that purpose is capable of accommodating only about six patients; and although the average daily sick is below that number, it is not always convenient nor desirable to make it a common ward for Europeans and natives alike, nor for the treatment of all kinds of diseases; consequently not a few cases have to be treated in their own wards under great disadvantages.

I have before mentioned that among the admissions for the past year are included eleven "under observation cases." Such cases had been for the last three years committed to the custody of the Fiscal, and detained for medical observation in the jail; but since September last the former practice of sending such patients to the asylum was resumed, His Excellency the Governor having constituted this building as the place of observation (provisionally, it is to be presumed, as a special building for this purpose is all but completed) with the proviso that the medical officer of the Hulfsdorp jail is to examine and certify to the mental condition of these cases. The clause of the Lunacy Ordinance which regulates the procedure to be adopted in committing insane persons to the asylum, does not seem to have worked as satisfactorily in Colombo as it has in other parts of the Island. Not a single patient was sent to the asylum by the District Judge of Colombo during the whole of the year, while fourteen were received from Kandy and four from Galle. Considering the large proportion of the insane to the sane population in Colombo, as compared with Kandy and Galle, the reason for such a paucity of committals from the District Court of Colombo is not quite obvious. A reference to the records of the Court may perhaps explain the mystery; but, whatever may be the cause, it is certain, that there is a larger number of pauper lunatics allowed by the Police to roam about the town, at a great risk to the safety of the public, than has been the case heretofore.

The hygienic condition of the asylum has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the wards, the prolonged seasons of drought, and the prevalence of various epidemics in town, only two cases of zymotic disease occurred—one of confluent small-pox, and another of measles. The former was removed without loss of time to the small-pox hospital, where he made a rapid recovery, and was returned to the asylum; the latter was isolated in a detached room until his restoration to health. There could be no better test of the hygiene of the asylum

than the fact, that although these diseases were introduced from without among the inmates, the infection did not spread thence to a single other case. The infirmary list shews an average of 3·3 daily sick, the principal complaints treated being general debility, bowel complaints, and dropsy. The prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery at certain seasons of the year is no doubt due to sudden meteorological changes producing extremes of temperature and variations in the humidity of the atmosphere, which, more than any other cause, induce catarrhal and inflammatory affections of the bowels; but some share in their production must also be ascribed to the unhealthy conditions which arise from defective drainage and sewage arrangements, occurring from the want of an adequate supply of water at such seasons. Owing to the low level and arenaceous character of the soil, the asylum grounds are flooded during wet weather, and remain damp for some time after its cessation. As soon, however, as the rainy season is fairly over, the wells (from which the entire water supply for the patients is obtained) dry up completely, the drains are flushed with difficulty, the patients have to be sent to the nearest stream for their baths, and water—even for drinking and culinary purposes—has to be purchased from outside. When I first reported on the water supply of the asylum, I was led to believe that a failure of water occurred but seldom, but subsequent experience has shewn me that for three months together in some seasons, and for nearly six months last year, the water supply could not be depended on.

In connection with the subject of hygiene, I cannot omit mention of an important addition to the existing means of recreation for the patients in the erection of two commodious bungalows on the grounds attached to the asylum, at the suggestion of Dr. Anthonisz, the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, which serve as day rooms for the male and female patients respectively. Hitherto they were obliged, when not engaged in out-door work, to spend most of their time in the wards; but since these bungalows were put up, the patients are not only under better supervision, being congregated together in one large room, but they appear to be more cheerful and sociable, and several of them have acknowledged this provision, made for their comfort, in grateful terms. These recreation rooms serve another useful purpose, as the wards can be kept cleaner when the patients are removed from them during the daytime. Various other suggestions have been made by Dr. Anthonisz, with his usual kind, thoughtful consideration for the comfort of the patients, which I shall endeavour to carry out as opportunity occurs. I beg, meanwhile, to record my deep sense of the obligations I am under, for the counsel and assistance constantly rendered me in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.

W. G. VANDORT, M.D., C.M.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon,
Superintendent of the Borella Asylum.

TABLE No. 1.—ADMISSIONS in 1874.

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged Improved, Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
Number of Males	156	43	199	17	17	164
Do. Females ...	70	13	83	6	6	72
Total ...	226	56	282	23	23	236

TABLE No. 2.—ADMISSIONS in 1874.—Tabulated according to Age and Sex.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	0	1
„ 15 to 20 „	3	1	4
„ 20 to 30 „	16	5	21
„ 30 to 40 „	16	2	18
„ 40 to 50 „	5	3	8
„ 50 to 60 „	2	2	4
Total ...	43	13	56

TABLE No. 3.—RACE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hindo-European ...	1	1	2
Burgher	0	1	1
Singhalese	21	7	28
Malabar	12	4	16
Caffir	1	0	1
Malay	1	0	1
Moor	7	0	7
Total ...	43	13	56

MEDICAL.

Appendix No. 6.

Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE No. 4.—OCCUPATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cultivator ...	14	5	19
Trader ...	7	0	7
Artisan ...	3	0	3
Servant ...	4	5	9
Clerk ...	1	0	1
Cooly ...	11	3	14
Vagrant ...	1	0	1
None ...	2	0	2
Total ...	43	13	56

TABLE No. 5.—BIRTH-PLACE.—Provinces.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Western Province ...	24	7	31
Southern „ ...	2	2	4
Eastern „ ...	0	0	0
Northern „ ...	1	0	1
North-Western Province ...	3	2	5
Central „ ...	13	2	15
Total ...	43	13	56

TABLE No. 6.—FORM of Insanity.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania ...	25	9	34
Mania Recurrent ...	6	2	8
Mania Homicidal ...	3	0	3
Dementia ...	1	1	2
Imbecility ...	1	0	1
Under Observation ...	7	1	8
Total ...	43	13	56

TABLE No. 7.—DURATION of Insanity previous to admission in 1874.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Over two years ...	19	3	22
Over one year ...	3	1	4
Over six months ...	9	1	10
Over three months ...	2	1	3
Not ascertainable ...	10	7	17
Total ...	43	13	56

TABLE No. 8.—CRIMINAL Lunatics.

	Remained 31st December, 1873.		Admitted, 1874.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Arson ...	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault ...	5	0	3	0
Cattle Stealing ...	1	0	1	0
Manslaughter ...	1	0	0	0
Murder	15	2	3	0
TOTAL...	23	2	7	0

A.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of SICK treated in the Government Civil Hospitals of Ceylon during the year 1874, and of the Expenses incurred on account of the Institutions in each Province.

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Government Civil Hospital. COLOMBO.																							
Maradána.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	8	1	4	4	10	6	...	3	7	11	23	6	3	3	24	113							
Since admitted ...	238	12	105	38	327	6	...	60	124	180	268	172	15	65	656	2266							
Discharged	233	13	74	36	168	10	...	27	120	177	269	160	17	64	594	1962	12,153 38	3,240 0	3,531 40	635 25	19,560 3.	4,500 0	255 49
Died ...	7	...	26	3	138	2	...	33	3	2	6	10	...	2	60	292							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	6	...	9	3	31	...	...	3	8	12	16	8	1	2	26	125							
Merchant Seámen's Hospital.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ..	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	1	...	5							
Since admitted ...	4	...	4	3	4	1	...	...	7	7	...	4	...	1	17	52							
Discharged ...	2	...	2	3	4	1	...	1	6	7	...	4	..	2	14	45	...	859 0	609 8	225 0	1,693 8	3,750 0	1,449 0
Died	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	7							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5							
Lunatic Asylum.																							
Borella.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873..	...	..	..	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226							
Since admitted ...	...	..	..	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	56							
Discharged ...	..	...	...	...	...	23	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22,108 26	4,107 63	5,933 16	949 19	31,098 24	3,000 0	277 14
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	23							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	..	...	...	...	236	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	236							
Leper Hospital.																							
Hendala.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	71	2	79							
Since admitted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	9	42							
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	1	...	2	...	...	19	4	29	8,483 45	1,500 0	1,499 1	637 77	12,120 23	2,250 0	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		73	6	79							

MEDICAL.

Appendix A.—I.

A.—I. *(continued.)*

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Disease of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
WESTERN PROVINCE.—*contd.*																							
Police Hospital.																							
Maradana.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6						
Since admitted	47	...	24	7	54	2	...	1	22	16	102	38	15	11	10	349	349						
Discharged	48	...	23	7	53	3	...	1	23	15	101	38	15	11	10	349							
Died	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4						
Civil Hospital.																							
Negombo.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	1	9	5	...	...	...	...	23	23						
Since admitted	128	...	28	24	63	8	...	25	38	122	103	24	2	24	32	621	3,067	20	759	30	175	70	25	0	4,027	20	2,250	0	...
Discharged	120	...	21	22	45	3	...	19	34	121	98	22	2	22	30	559													
Died	6	...	6	1	16	4	...	5	1	10	1	2	...	...	1	43													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	3	...	2	1	5	2	...	3	4	...	9	...	...	2	1	42													
Civil Hospital.																							
Kégalla.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	13	1,801	56	405	50	233	32	102	39	2,542	77	2,000	0	...
Since admitted	25	...	5	...	20	15	...	11	10	18	23	25	2	8	22	184													
Discharged	26	...	4	...	18	11	...	8	9	17	19	24	3	6	15	157													
Died	...	...	1	...	6	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	20													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	5	1	...	...	5	20													
Civil Hospital.																							
Ratnapura.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	15	2,157	79	585	0	569	7	90	50	3,402	36	3,000	0	292	50
Since admitted	19	...	6	...	58	2	...	21	10	72	27	26	3	4	35	283													
Discharged	17	...	2	...	30	3	...	11	9	71	28	26	3	4	36	240													
Died	2	...	4	...	25	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	46													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	12													

North-Western Province.																														
Civil Hospital.																														
Kurunégala.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	5	3	16	16	2	...	..	1	52														
Since admitted ...	161	1	50	26	94	16	..	50	152	291	169	65	5	55	80	1217														
Discharged	156	1	35	23	67	15	...	42	150	283	173	64	5	51	64	1129	5,956	26	1,608	0	1,235	46	160	32	8,990	4	3,750	0	320	72½
Died	6	...	14	1	2	...	...	9	2	1	3	3	...	1	7	75														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	4	3	4	1	...	4	3	23	9	...	...	3	10	65														
Civil Hospital.																														
Puttalam.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	3	14														
Since admitted ...	70	...	19	25	62	8	...	15	36	25	155	5	2	33	59	514														
Discharged	68	...	17	25	41	6	...	14	36	26	157	4	2	33	55	484	2,097	92	990	0	71	88	6	47	3,166	27	3,000	0	...	
Died	1	...	2	...	19	2	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	6	36														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	8														
Civil Hospital.																														
Chilaw.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Since admitted ...	10	...	...	7	5	...	...	3	15	6	51	9	1	18	24	149														
Discharged	9	...	..	4	3	..	...	1	12	6	41	9	1	11	19	116	1,267	72	367	9	34	11	...		1,668	92	900	0	..	
Died	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	..	10	...	..	7	2	25														
Southern Province.																														
Civil Hospital.																														
Galle.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	4	...	3	1	8	6	...	4	5	12	16	10	4	31	15	119														
Since admitted ...	97	...	43	9	128	44	1	59	51	111	203	132	14	82	225	1,199														
Discharged	92	...	36	8	110	45	...	46	46	116	193	130	17	105	221	1,165	10,267	71	663	25	2,228	86	2,028	35*	15,188	17	3,750	0	53	23
Died	8	...	7	2	20	2	1	13	2	2	19	7	1	3	11	89														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	3	...	6	3	...	4	8	5	16	5	...	5	8	64														
Contagious Diseases Hospital.																														
Galle.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10														
Since admitted ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	178														
Discharged.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	..	...	...	177	1,043	37	236	50	139	83	152	84	1,572	54	4,500	0	...	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11														

* This includes Rs. 1,500, being Government Contribution for the maintenance of the General Hospital, which was kept separate until November, 1874.

A.—I. (*continued.*)

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Southern Province—*could*																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Mátara.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	2	2	1	5	34							
Since admitted ...	15	...	6	...	35	2	...	7	10	51	57	49	5	9	42	288							
Discharged	15	...	6	...	16	1	...	2	8	43	63	46	5	10	35	250	4,053 83	1,050 0	...	62 75	5,166 58	3,000 0	434 49½
Died	...	...	...	...	19	1	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	8	40							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	10	2	1	...	4	32							
Civil Hospital.																							
Hambantota.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4							
Since admitted ...	41	3	4	1	12	...	...	1	5	4	11	6	2	1	4	95							
Discharged	40	3	4	..	7	...	...	1	6	4	12	5	2	1	4	89	333 98	390 0	26 88	48 71	799 57	3,000 0	67 50
Died	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	4							
Northern Province.																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Mullaittívu.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	..	...	...	16							
Since admitted ...	27	2	5	24	11	...	...	2	6	5	8	9	1	215	17	332							
Discharged	27	1	4	21	12	...	...	1	5	16	9	8	1	182	17	304	2,428 96	545 25	...	99 72	3,073 93	1,750 0	...
Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	32	...	40							

MEDICAL

Appendix A.—I.

Civil Hospital.																							
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12							
Since admitted ...	2	...	1	5	4	1	...	5	...	3	14	...	2	254	5	296							
Discharged	2	...	1	5	3	1	...	3	...	3	9	...	2	244	4	277	1,396 61	402 64	...	590 40	2,389 65	2,750 0	
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	9							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	17	...	22							
EASTERN PROVINCE.																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Trincomalee.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	3	2	..	2	2	13							
Since admitted ...	69	...	10	2	32	2	...	10	14	36	39	14	..	21	33	282							
Discharged	69	...	6	3	24	..	...	9	13	35	36	15	..	23	31	264	962 21½	906 0	87 50	102 58	2,058 29½	900 0	...
Died	1	...	3	...	9	2	...	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	3	22							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	..	...	1	9							
Civil Hospital.																							
Batticaloa.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	4							
Since admitted ...	18	...	2	9	6	3	...	5	8	17	21	10	1	2	15	117							
Discharged	16	...	1	9	5	3	...	4	9	12	18	9	1	2	14	103	625 89	484 0	81 10	1 0	1,191 99	4,500 0	19 19
Died	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	...	12							
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																							
Civil Hospital.																							
Kandy.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ..	2	...	2	1	10	4	...	8	4	14	6	6	...	1	21	79							
Since admitted	240	...	75	19	352	38	1	174	82	234	177	204	10	46	389	2,041							
Discharged	232	..	68	19	230	33	...	78	82	235	169	194	10	46	340	1,736	13,954 61	4,098 50	1,763 28	106 75	19,923 14	4,500 0	2,749 25¾
Died	5	...	8	1	117	6	1	95	1	...	5	13	...	...	52	304							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	5	...	1	...	15	3	...	9	3	13	9	3	...	1	18	80							
Civil Hospital.																							
Gampola.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	3	1	17	2	...	..	...	11	10	7	...	..	8	59							
Since admitted ...	82	29	52	5	296	34	...	15	37	161	108	110	7	18	173	1,127							
Discharged	78	28	47	6	193	30	...	8	37	162	111	109	7	18	153	987	7,315 60	1,611 74	739 87	25 87	9,693 8	3,750 0	1,768 84½
Died	3	..	7	...	105	4	...	6	...	...	..	7	...	...	20	152							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	1	1	...	15	2	...	1	...	10	7	1	...	...	8	47							

A.—I.—*(continued.)*

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.—*contd.*																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Civil Hospital.																							
Mâtalé.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ..	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	3	1	2	6	1	..	...	7	26							
Since admitted	38	...	13	4	129	1	...	89	10	83	54	87	2	19	146	675							
Discharged	36	...	10	4	51	1	...	49	10	82	54	83	2	19	128	529	4,993 47	1,230 0	406 20	73 61	6,703 28	3.000 0	1,270 1½
Died	3	...	4	...	71	...	...	41	1	...	2	1	...	...	22	145							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	..	...	11	...	...	2	...	3	4	4	...	...	3	27							
Civil Hospital.																							
Badulla.																							
Remained 31st Dec , 1873..	1	...	...	...	11	2	...	1	4	4	6	2	...	...	7	38							
Since admitted ..	92	..	19	5	114	6	...	32	34	78	82	42	13	11	79	607							
Discharged	87	...	14	5	67	8	...	14	34	81	77	39	10	11	72	519	6.370 26	1,308 0	106 74	123 50	7.908 50	3.000 0	1,101 67½
Died	3	...	4	...	50	...	...	17	...	...	4	1	2	...	12	93							
Remaining 31st Dec , 1874	3	..	1	...	8	...	...	2	4	1	7	4	1	...	2	33							
Civil Hospital.																							
Nuwara Eliya.																							
Remained 31st Dec., 1873...	...	...	..	..	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5							
Since admitted ...	10	3	9	1	20	1	...	2	8	11	11	17	2	.	17	112							
Discharged	8	3	6	..	13	1	...	...	7	11	12	15	2	...	15	93	1,153 26	562 50	145 40	28 0	1,889 16	1.500 0	223 50
Died	1	...	3	1	6	...	...	2	1	...	..	2	1	...	2	19							
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5							

A.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Civil Hospitals, for the Year 1874.

Provinces.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salaries of Medical Officers.	Total.	Amount recovered for Maintenance of Patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining at the end of the year, after dieting Sick Merchant Seamen.
Western Province.																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	12	1	7	4	18	241	—	13	12	24	32	7	4	75	30	480								
Since admitted	461	12	172	72	526	90	—	118	211	415	523	289	37	146	781	3,853								
Discharged	446	13	126	68	313	57	—	67	202	409	517	274	40	130	702	3,364	49,771 64	11,456 43	12,550 74	2,665 10	21,750 0	98,193 91	2,274 13	191 96
Died	15	—	40	4	187	34	—	54	4	3	7	13	—	14	71	446								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	12	—	13	4	44	240	—	10	17	27	31	9	1	77	38	523								
North-Western Province.																								
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	—	—	3	1	7	—	—	5	3	17	24	2	—	—	4	66								
Since admitted	243	1	69	58	161	24	—	68	203	322	375	79	8	106	163	1,880								
Discharged	233	1	52	52	141	21	—	57	198	315	371	77	8	95	138	1,729	9,351 90	2,965 9	1,341 45	166 79	7,650 0	21,475 23	320 72½	—
Died	8	—	16	3	48	2	—	11	2	1	7	4	—	1	16	119								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	2	—	4	4	9	1	—	5	6	23	21	—	—	10	13	98								
Southern Province.																								
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	4	—	3	1	9	6	—	4	6	30	34	12	6	32	20	167								
Since admitted	153	3	53	10	175	46	1	67	66	344	271	187	21	92	271	1,760								
Discharged	147	3	46	8	133	46	—	49	60	340	268	181	24	116	260	1,681	15,698 89	2,339 75	2,595 57	2,292 65	14,250 0	36,976 86	555 22½	—
Died	8	—	7	3	44	3	1	17	2	6	10	10	2	3	19	135								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	2	—	3	—	7	3	—	5	10	28	27	8	1	5	12	111								
Northern Province.																								
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	—	12	—	28								
Since admitted	29	2	6	29	15	1	—	7	6	8	22	9	3	469	22	628								
Discharged	29	1	5	26	15	1	—	4	5	19	18	8	3	426	21	581	3,825 57	947 89	—	690 12	4,500 0	9,963 58	—	—
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	13								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	49	—	62								
Eastern Province.																								
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	—	2	2	17								
Since admitted	87	—	12	11	38	5	—	15	22	53	60	24	1	23	48	399								
Discharged	85	—	7	12	29	3	—	13	22	47	54	24	1	25	45	367	1,588 10½	1,390 0	168 60	103 58	5,400 0	8,650 28½	19 19	—
Died	2	—	4	—	10	2	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	28								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	8	—	1	—	1	21								
Central Province.																								
Remained 31st Decr., 1873	4	—	6	2	43	8	—	12	9	32	29	17	1	1	43	207								
Since admitted	462	32	168	34	911	80	1	312	171	567	432	460	34	94	804	4,562								
Discharged	441	31	145	34	554	73	—	149	170	571	423	440	31	94	708	3,864	33,787 20	8,810 74	3,161 49	357 73	15,750 0	61,867 16	7,113 29½	—
Died	15	—	26	2	349	10	1	161	3	—	11	24	3	—	108	713								
Remaining 31st Decr., 1874	10	1	3	—	51	5	—	14	7	28	27	13	1	1	31	192								
Total number treated ...																14,047	114,023 30½	27,909 90	19,617 85	6,275 97	69,300 0	237,127 2½	10,282 56¼	191 96
Total number of Deaths ...																1,454	or 10·35 per-cent. of the number treated.							

A.—III.

Total Number treated in each year.		Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Total.		Cost per Head for Diet alone.		Cost per Head, including every Head of Expenditure excepting Medical Officer's Salary.		Amount received for Maintenance of patients in Hospital.	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1865	7,594	78,750	42	14,381	0	12,770	4	3,776	29	109,677	75	10	33	14	42	9,870	79
1866	9,812	82,135	42	15,727	92	7,881	25	4,804	4	110,548	63	8	33	11	25	9,189	8
1867	10,303	90,830	87	17,108	87	6,385	67	6,872	71	121,198	12	8	79	11	75	7,440	87
1868	10,145	87,649	33	17,102	92	8,683	12	4,109	21	117,544	58	8	62	11	58	7,293	50
1869	7,890	76,867	71	17,856	54	11,835	4	2,968	42	109,527	21	9	75	13	87	7,509	0
1870	8,388	77,391	94	18,213	33	10,781	67	2,507	73	108,894	67	9	21	12	96	7,318	79
1871	8,916	81,673	87	18,588	19	8,400	43	3,600	50	112,262	99	9	16	12	59	6,586	45
1872	11,117	95,771	47	23,615	56	9,905	19½	4,157	47½	133,449	70	8	61	12	0	11,393	47
1873	12,553	108,278	21¾	25,404	45¼	14,700	56	3,992	18	152,375	41	8	62	12	13	10,657	4¼
1874	14,047	114,023	30½	27,909	90	19,617	85	6,275	97	167,827	2½	8	11	11	94	10,282	56½
Average 10,076 for the 10 years.								Average for the 10 years				8	95	12	44		

A.—IV.

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT.

1874.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed Salaries	99,402	23
Provisional Salaries	73,705	9
Contingencies	7,366	88
Transport	4,359	98
Rent	1,240	0
Allowance	7,655	0
TOTAL... Rs.	193,729	18

A.—V.

RETURN shewing the Number treated and Per-centage of Deaths in the Principal Hospitals of Ceylon, separating Malabars from all other races.

Stations.	Mixed Races.			Malabars.			Per-centage of Deaths to total number treated of all races.
	Total Number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated.	Total Number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated.	
Colombo	1,444	124	8·58	935	168	17·96	12·27
Negombo	393	18	4·58	251	25	9·96	6·67
Puttalam	378	18	4·76	150	18	12 00	6·81
Kurunégala	940	46	4·89	277	29	10·46	6·16
Kandy	936	67	7·15	1,150	237	20·60	14·57
Mátalé	177	11	6·21	524	134	25·57	20·68
Gampola	455	24.	5·27	731	128	17·51	12 81
Badulla	293	12	4·09	352	81	23·01	14·41
Nuwara Eliya... ...	51	2	3·92	66	17	25·75	16·23
Galle	1,149	67	5·83	169	22	13·02	6·75
Mátara	195	19	9·74	127	21	16·53	12·42
TOTAL...	6,411	408	6·36	4,732	880	18·59	11·55

A.—VI.

RETURN shewing the Per-centage of Deaths to the Number treated among Malabars sent in from Estates, and Malabars voluntarily coming in as Paupers, or found on the public roads and sent in by the Police.

STATION.	Malabars sent in from Estates.			Malabars voluntarily coming in as Paupers, or sent by the Police.		
	Total Number treated.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated.	Total Number treated	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated.
Kandy	280	64	22·85	823	173	21·02
Mátalé	199	58	29 14	325	76	23·38
Gampola	265	84	31·69	466	44	9·44
Badulla	164	41	25 00	188	40	21·27
Nuwara Eliya	27	4	14·81	39	13	33 33
Kurunégala	16	2	12·50	261	27	10·34
Mátara	42	12	28 57	85	9	10·58
TOTAL	993	265	26·68	2187	382	17·46

A.—VII.

RETURN shewing the Working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance during 1874, with regard to the number of cases coming under examination.

		Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	TOTAL.
1.	How many women were on the List on 1st January, 1874?	55	31	73	159
2.	Do do, on 31st December, 1874?	57	42	69	168
3.	How many deserted during the year?	16	15	15	46
4.	Of these, how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	None	None	5	5
5.	How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate?	3	1	5	9
6.	How many of these have been brought back for examination?	None	None	None	None
7.	How many new cases came on the List during the whole year?	21	11	8	40
8.	Of these, how many were volunteers?	12	11	7	30

A—VIII.

RETURN shewing the Total Number in the Lock Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, during 1874.

STATIONS.	DISEASES.								TOTAL.
	Gonorrhœa.	Leucorrhœa.	Syph. Prim.	Syph. Con. Sec.	Ulcus Uteri.	Condyloma.	Menorrhagia.	Bubo.	
Colombo	12	24	37	2	18	2	1	1	97
Kandy	18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	33
Galle	110	...	57	1	19	...	...	1	188
TOTAL—	140	24	109	3	37	2	1	2	318

B.—I.

GENERAL Annual Return of Sick treated in the Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during the year 1874.

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Colombo, Welikada Jail Hospital.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
Since admitted ...	399	20	78	2	620	9	...	1	22	13	28	31	27	7	66*	1323
Discharged ...	395	20	73	1	603	10	...	...	26	12	27	27	27	7	60	1288
Died	4	...	2	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	4	22
Remaining 31st December, 1874	5	...	3	1	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	2	28
Hulftdorp.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	9	...	1	...	23	3	1	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	12†	57
Discharged	9	...	...	...	22	3	1	...	2	4	1	1	...	...	10	53
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Kalutara.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Since admitted ...	10	...	...	...	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	63
Discharged	10	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	..	...	...	15	...	...	1	61
Died	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Negombo.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	12
Since admitted ...	16	...	5	...	9	1	...	...	3	4	4	8	3	3	3	59
Discharged	22	...	6	...	11	1	...	...	3	6	4	8	3	4	3	71
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kégalla.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
Since admitted ...	4	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	5	1	31
Discharged	4	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	...	3	3	9	...	3	1	34
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Ratnapura.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	13	...	...	..	14	..	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	..	2	36
Discharged	13	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	2	36
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																
Kurunégala.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Since admitted ...	14	...	4	1	46	...	...	1	2	1	16	16	...	2	19	122
Discharged	16	...	3	1	50	...	...	1	2	1	14	16	...	2	19	125
Died	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1874	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	3

* 11 cases of Scurvy included here, 1 death. † 4 cases of Scurvy included.

Puttalam.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	...	20	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	38	
Discharged ...	...	20	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	38	
Died ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chilaw.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	..	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	1	...	1	21	
Discharged ...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	4	1	...	1	20	
Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																		
Galle.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	
Since admitted ...	...	30	...	1	...	45	19	...	...	...	2	1	...	17	...	10	125	
Discharged ...	..	31	...	1	...	38	17	...	...	...	2	1	...	21	...	9	120	
Died ...	..	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Mátara.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Since admitted ...	...	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	28	
Discharged ...	..	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	25	
Died ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Hambantota.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Since admitted ...	..	6	...	2	...	11	...	...	2	4	2	3	2	...	1	1	34	
Discharged ...	...	6	...	2	...	10	...	...	1	4	2	3	2	...	1	...	31	
Died ...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Tangalla.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Since admitted ...	.	5	...	4	1	12	...	...	...	2	4	3	2	1	2	8	44	
Discharged ...	..	5	...	4	1	12	...	...	...	2	4	3	2	1	2	8	44	
Died ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																		
Jaffna.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	3	
Since admitted ...	...	9	..	4	...	9	3	...	...	3	1	5	9	...	...	5	48	
Discharged ...	...	10	...	3	...	9	3	...	...	3	1	6	9	...	...	5	49	
Died ..	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mannár.																		
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	5	
Since admitted ...	...	74	...	22	4	106	4	...	...	22	...	35	57	148	1	29	502	
Discharged ...	...	74	...	20	4	102	2	...	...	21	...	32	56	150	1	28	490	
Died	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4	
Remaining 31st December, 1874	....	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	13	

B.—1. *(continued.)*

Stations and Hospitals.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases	Total.
Mullaittivu.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	..	7
Discharged	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	6
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Eastern Province.																
Trincomalee.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Since admitted ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	2	26
Discharged	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	2	27
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa.																2
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Since admitted ...	18	..	...	1	7	...	...	...	4	...	14	14	3	4	5	70
Discharged	19	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	14	14	3	4	5	72
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																
Kandy.																
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	6	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	25*
Since admitted ...	245	43	2	1	198	21	...	..	...	6	33	37	13	6	7	612
Discharged	235	43	2	...	196	21	...	...	...	5	33	34	12	6	7	594
Died	6	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ..	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	..	25
Mátalé.																
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	6	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	12
Discharged	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	11
Died	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badulla.																
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	10	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	..	25
Discharged... ...	10	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	25
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura.																
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted ...	9	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	17	5	5	...	6	20	83
Discharged... ...	9	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	17	5	5	...	6	20	83
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* A case of Scurvy remained.

B.—II.

SUMMARY of GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to JAIL HOSPITALS, for the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Fevers	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain & Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal affections and Diseases of Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Western Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	11	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	5	2	...	6	...	1	...	35
Since admitted	451	20	88	2	703	20	1	1	27	26	38	61	31	15	85	1569
Discharged	453	20	83	1	684	22	1	...	31	27	37	62	31	14	77	1543
Died	4	...	2	...	14	...	...	1	....	...	...	1	...	...	4	26
Remaining 31st December, 1874	5	...	4	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	4	55
North-Western Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	2	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Since admitted	39	...	8	2	53	...	...	1	4	3	24	21	2	4	20	181
Discharged	40	..	7	2	57	...	...	1	4	3	22	21	2	4	20	183
Died	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1874	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Southern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	10
Since admitted	43	...	7	1	86	19	...	2	7	8	9	6	18	3	22	231
Discharged	45	...	7	1	75	17	...	1	7	8	9	6	22	3	19	220
Died	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Northern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	8
Since admitted	85	..	27	4	115	7	...	..	26	1	41	66	150	1	34	557
Discharged	85	...	24	4	111	5	...	...	25	1	39	65	152	1	33	545
Died	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Remaining 31st December, 1874	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	15
Eastern Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	3
Since admitted	34	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	4	...	19	14	4	6	7	96
Discharged	35	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	20	14	4	6	7	99
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	6	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	25
Since admitted	261	43	2	1	206	22	...	...	2	9	36	39	14	6	8	649
Discharged	251	43	2	..	204	22	...	...	2	8	36	36	13	6	7	630
Died	6	..	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	19
Remaining 31st December, 1874	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	25
North-Central Province.																
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Since admitted	9	...	1	...	10	3	...	...	7	17	5	5	...	6	20	83
Discharged	9	...	1	...	10	3	..	...	7	17	5	5	...	6	20	83
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number treated 3,454

Total number died 66, or 1·91 per-cent. of the number treated.

C.—I.

GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN relating to Pioneers, for the year 1874.

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous system.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Medical Comforts, &c.		Allowance to Medical Officers.		TOTAL.	
																	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
Tirrapane, &c.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873 ..	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	7						
Since admitted	256	...	1	3	69	...	...	2	12	7	46	24	9	17	19	465						
Discharged	254	...	1	3	66	...	...	2	11	7	47	24	9	17	19	460	...		177	0	177	0
Died	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4						
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8						
Gal Oya.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..						
Since admitted	131	...	5	...	47	...	...	1	7	4	73	18	3	18	16	323						
Discharged	131	...	4	...	45	...	...	1	6	4	73	18	3	18	16	319	5	0	137	50	142	50
Died	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4						
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Kanthalai.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Since admitted	51	...	..	1	11	...	...	1	1	1	25	4	1	2	12	110						
Discharged	51	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	1	1	25	4	1	2	12	110	...		85	50	85	50
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Remaining 31st December, 1874..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
EASTERN PROVINCE.																						
Kayamottai, Paravypangan, &c.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	3						
Since admitted	79	...	7	...	34	...	...	5	3	3	74	12	3	26	3	249						
Discharged	75	...	4	...	32	...	...	5	4	3	74	11	3	26	2	239			182	50	182	50
Died	4	..	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10						
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	3						

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																				
Akuressa.																				
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Since admitted	12	...	2	...	11	...	...	1	5	13	17	2	2	7	11	83				
Discharged	7	...	2	...	11	...	...	1	5	11	17	2	2	7	8	73	}	....	52 50	52 50
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	10				
Mailagastota.																				
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Since admitted	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20				
Discharged	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	}	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																				
Dikoya.																				
Remained 31st December, 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Since admitted	19	...	3	1	22	...	...	...	3	3	19	18	2	6	4	100				
Discharged	19	...	2	1	22	...	...	...	3	1	19	18	2	5	3	95	}	...	67 50	67 50
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1				
Remaining 31st December, 1874...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4				

C.—H.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Pioneers, for the year 1874.

PROVINCE.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain & Nervous system.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	Medical Comforts, &c.	Allowance to Medical Officers.	TOTAL.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																			
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7			
Since admitted	438	...	6	4	127	...	...	4	20	12	144	46	13	37	47	898			
Discharged	436	...	5	4	122	...	...	4	18	12	145	46	13	37	47	889	5 0	400 0	405 0
Died	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8			
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	6	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8			
EASTERN PROVINCE.																			
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3			
Since admitted	79	...	7	...	34	...	...	5	3	3	74	12	3	26	3	249			
Discharged	75	..	4	...	32	...	...	5	4	3	74	11	3	26	2	239	...	182 50	182 50
Died	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10			
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3			
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																			
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Since admitted	25	...	2	...	13	...	...	2	5	13	21	2	2	7	11	103			
Discharged	20	...	2	...	13	...	...	2	5	11	21	2	2	7	8	93	...	52 50	52 50
Died	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	3	10			
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																			
Remained 31st Dec., 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Since admitted	19	...	3	1	22	...	...	..	3	3	19	18	2	6	4	100			
Discharged	19	..	2	1	22	...	...	...	3	1	19	18	2	5	3	95	...	67 50	67 50
Died	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4			
Total number treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,360	5 0	702 50	707 50
Total number died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	or 1·39 per cent. of	the number treated.	

D.—I.

GENERAL Annual Return relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1874.

STATIONS.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections and Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officers.	TOTAL.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Dambulla.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3						
Since admitted ...	26	...	4	5	55	...	...	31	8	72	24	4	1	15	19	264						
Discharged	24	...	4	3	18	...	...	18	7	71	22	4	1	15	19	206	1317 15	210 0	...	33 0	600 0	2160 15
Died	2	...	...	...	33	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48						
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	13						
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
Anurádhapura																						
Remained 31st December, 1873	1	...	1	2	3	3	...	1	1	4	2	1	...	3	2	24						
Since admitted ...	30	...	12	4	37	4	...	25	11	13	18	6	3	10	77	250						
Discharged	21	..	10	3	16	5	...	14	12	17	17	5	2	13	73	208	1126 24½	274 45	292 32	158 8½	600 0	2451 10
Died	...	...	2	2	20	2	...	10	...	...	1	1	1	..	3	42						
Remaining 31st December, 1874	10	...	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	..	3	24						
Mihintalé.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
Since admitted ...	19	6	1	1	80	...	..	18	14	3	10	6	4	2	15	179						
Discharged	19	5	1	1	45	...	...	13	15	2	7	6	4	...	14	132	889 53½	343 25	253 54½	110 87	600 0	2197 20
Died	1	1	...	...	31	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	42						
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7						
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
Mannár.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	..	1	...	4	2	14						
Since admitted ...	16	...	6	...	27	3	...	6	3	12	10	4	1	3	24	115						
Discharged ...	18	...	2	...	20	...	...	5	3	11	8	3	1	7	22	100	882 2	...	...	...	2000 0	2882 2
Died	...	1	3	..	5	3	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15						
Remaining 31st December, 1874	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	4	14						
Kompansáyintakulam.																						
Remained 31st December, 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Since admitted ...	18	1	2	...	34	...	...	12	6	1	4	16	1	1	14	110						
Discharged... ...	16	1	2	...	21	...	...	12	6	1	4	16	1	1	14	95	170 3	..	...	...	600 0	770 3
Died	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13						
Remaining 31st December, 1874	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						

D.—II.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the Year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver and Spleen.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections & Diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officers.	TOTAL.
																	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3						
Since admitted	26	...	4	5	55	...	...	31	8	72	24	4	1	15	19	264						
Discharged	24	...	4	3	18	...	...	18	7	71	22	4	1	15	19	206	1,317 15	210 0	...	33 0	600 0	2,160 15
Died	2	...	...	...	33	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874 ...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	13						
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																						
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ...	2	...	1	2	3	3	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	3	2	26						
Since admitted	49	6	13	5	117	4	...	43	25	16	28	12	7	12	92	429						
Discharged	40	5	11	4	61	5	...	27	27	19	24	11	6	13	87	340	2,015 78	617 70	545 86½	268 95½	1,200 0	4,648 30
Died	1	1	2	2	51	2	...	14	...	1	2	1	1	2	4	84						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874...	10	...	1	1	8	...	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	31						
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																						
Remained 31st Dec., 1873 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	1	...	4	2	14						
Since admitted	34	1	8	...	61	3	...	18	9	13	14	20	2	4	38	225						
Discharged	34	1	4	...	41	...	...	17	9	12	12	19	2	8	36	195	1,052 5	...	...	...	2.600 0	3,652 5
Died	...	1	3	...	18	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	28						
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874 ...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	4	16						
Total Number treated ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	961	4,384 98	827 70	545 86½	301 95½	4.400 0	10,460 50
Total Number of deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	160	or 16·64 per cent. of the number treated.					

E.—I.

RETURN of cases of Cholera that have occurred in the several Districts in Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1874.

Province.	Station.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Deaths to Number treated.
N.-Western	Kurunégala	—	3	3	—	3	—	100·
	Total —	—	3	3	—	3	—	100·
Southern	Galle	—	2	2	—	2	—	100·
	Balapitimódara	—	1	1	—	1	—	100·
	Mátara	—	5	5	—	5	—	100·
	Tolal—	—	8	8	—	8	—	100·
Northern	Jaffna	—	4	4	—	4	—	100·
	Silavatturai.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Total—	—	5	5	1	4	—	80·
Central	Kandy	—	1	1	—	1	—	100·
	Dambulla	—	1	1	—	1	—	100·
	Total—	—	2	2	—	2	—	100·
N.-Central.	Mihintalé	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Total...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Grand Total....	—	19	19	2	17	—	89·47
	Total in 1873...	—	25	25	6	19	—	76·

E.—II.

TABLE shewing the first and the last cases of Cholera, and place of attack, in each Province, during the year 1874.

Province.	Date of first case.	Its locality.	Date of last case.	Its locality.
North-Western ..	16th November...	Poromadella, 16 miles from Kurunégala.	11th December...	Dehalgama, 8 miles from Kurunégala.
Southern	16th February....	Nupé, Mátara.....	30th August.....	Mirissa, Mátara.
Northern	29th March	Silavatturai.....	25th July	Uduwila, 6 miles from Jaffna.
Central.....	9th May.....	Dambulla	13th June.....	Gétambé, 3 miles from Kandy.
North-Central...	15th February ...	Mihintalé	—	

F.—I.

RETURN of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox, that occurred in Ceylon during the year 1874. and which were reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

PROVINCES AND STATIONS.	Remained on 31st December, 1873				Since Admitted.				TOTAL.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining on the 31st December, 1874.			
	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Small-pox.	Modified do.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
Western.																								
Colombo, Small-Pox Hospital	2	..	...	2	9	1	...	10	11	1	...	12	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Colombo.....	2	1	3	6	10	42	140	192	12	43	143	198	12	43	143	198	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Govt. Civil Hospital, Colombo.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo, Small Pox Hospital	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Negombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kégalla.	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	22	...	6	16	22	...	6	16	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnapura.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pánaduré Dist..	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	19	1	12	6	19	1	12	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western.																								
Kurunégala	...	...	...	...	3	9	13	25	3	9	13	25	3	9	13	25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Southern.																								
Galle	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	12	2	...	10	12	2	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Mátara.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapitimódara..	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	55	1	...	54	55	...	...	54	54	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Northern.																								
Jaffna, Small-pox Hospital..	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	25	5	20	...	25	2	20	...	22	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	3
Jaffna.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mannár	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madawachchi road.....	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Silavatturai	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central.																								
Kandy	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	...	..	7	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Badulla	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mátalé.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	2	...	..	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dambulla	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	11	8	2	1	11	8	2	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central.																								
Mihintalé.....	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7	3	1	2	6	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	6	1	4	11	61	97	271	429	67	98	275	440	59	98	275	432	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	4

F.—II.

RETURN shewing the Number of cases of Small-pox, &c., which occurred in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1874, and the Number of Deaths in connection with previous marks of Vaccination, Small-pox, &c.

DISEASES.	No.	Not previously Vaccinated.		VACCINATED. With satisfactory marks.		VACCINATED. With unsatisfactory marks.		Marks of previous Small-pox.	
		Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.	Recovered.	Died.
Small-pox	67	38	3	6	1	18	...	1	...
Modified Small-pox	98	7	...	78	...	13	...	...	...
Total..	165	45	3	84	1	31	..	1	...
Chicken-pox	275	42	...	183	...	26	...	24	...
GRAND TOTAL ..	440	87	3	267	1	57	....	25	...

G.—I.

ANNUAL Return of the Number of Persons vaccinated in the Island of Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1874.

Month.	NUMBER. Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	5,966	4,436	430	1,100
February	6,112	4,629	444	1,039
March	6,456	4,809	532	1,115
April	5,896	4,439	499	958
May	6,564	4,915	535	1,114
June	6,955	5,189	573	1,193
July	6,899	5,228	592	1,079
August	6,864	5,109	587	1,168
September	6,114	4,478	492	1,144
October	6,640	4,749	595	1,296
November	6,861	4,963	537	1,361
December	5,954	4,418	418	1,118
Total ...	77,281	57,362	6,234	13,685
In 1873 ...	76,719	58,411	5,425	12,883

G.—II.

ABSTRACT of the Number successfully vaccinated, in the different Districts in Ceylon, during the year 1874.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.		No. of Vaccinators.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Western Province	Colombo	8	859	1112	762	790	734	771	882	779	591	547	820	738	9385
	Negombo	2	165	134	200	148	97	69	77	69	109	116	111	71	1359
	Kalutara	3	173	136	113	163	114	156	141	206	163	121	161	182	1829
	Kégalla	2	157	91	236	247	178	147	266	162	113	143	190	120	2050
	Ruwanwella	1	—	68	79	83	50	92	86	43	52	68	47	64	732
	Ratnapura	3	133	136	217	156	239	230	186	251	255	177	219	155	2354
	Total—	19	1427	1677	1607	1587	1412	1465	1638	1510	1276	1172	1548	1330	17709
North-Western Province	Chilaw	1	67	54	—	—	—	—	74	78	70	61	48	60	512
	Puttalam	1	54	75	45	38	37	43	47	11	30	97	74	100	651
	Kurunégala	3	347	285	416	412	567	271	183	152	215	704	410	—	3962
	Total—	5	468	414	461	450	604	314	304	241	315	862	532	160	5125
Southern Province	Bentota	1	39	79	59	40	63	59	88	142	151	94	76	112	1002
	Galle	5	357	318	293	221	322	324	292	230	284	389	367	352	3749
	Mátara	2	118	103	98	112	119	84	120	117	127	124	88	163	1373
	Tangalla	1	100	56	48	82	79	91	71	48	47	49	79	132	882
	Hambantota	1	54	56	119	40	49	72	46	23	40	20	29	7	555
	Total—	10	668	612	617	495	632	630	617	560	649	676	639	766	7561
Northern Province	Jaffna	7	434	384	515	455	598	707	566	424	464	412	459	456	5894
	Mannár	1	63	51	54	6	14	37	60	114	109	88	145	57	798
	Mullaittívu	1	20	22	23	40	35	6	—	—	24	39	55	27	291
	Total—	9	517	457	612	501	647	750	626	538	597	539	659	540	6983
Eastern Province	Trincomalee	2	92	114	130	111	99	107	112	86	98	34	—	39	1022
	Batticaloa	3	217	244	282	301	248	285	315	172	193	159	230	298	2944
	Total—	5	309	358	412	412	347	392	427	258	291	193	230	337	3966
North-Central Province	Anu-ádhapura	3	—	—	—	—	—	44	130	168	273	297	300	249	1461
	Tammankaduwa	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	65	—	—	—	253
	Total—	3	—	—	—	—	—	44	130	356	338	297	300	249	1714
Central Province	Kandy	5	592	567	545	519	616	929	852	787	353	563	466	438	7227
	Mátalé	2	237	259	273	213	211	326	385	376	376	300	315	246	3467
	Badulla	2	158	285	282	262	446	339	299	483	283	147	274	352	3610
	Total—	9	987	1111	1100	994	1273	1594	1486	1646	1012	1010	1055	* 1036	14304
	Grand Total—	60	4436	4629	4809	4439	4915	5189	5228	5109	4478	4749	4963	4418	57362

* A vaccinator from Batticaloa vaccinated at this station.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1874.

PRISONS. Report.

IN reviewing the condition of the different jails throughout the Island, and more especially that of the Convict Establishment in Colombo, one cannot but be struck with the very great change for the better that has taken place in the last year.

The publication of a "Jail Manual" has shewn out-station officers what is required of them. The various books kept in all the jails, the frequent inspections of the Visitors, the nature of the questions those Visitors are required to answer, and the close attention paid by Government to their replies, have generally produced a very beneficial effect.

It is in the Convict Establishment of Colombo, however, that the most marked improvement is manifest. Under the superintendence of Captain Thompson, and the management of Messrs. Castle and Wood, the jailers of Slave Island and Welikada, the Convict Establishment has been brought to a high state of discipline. Nor should mention be omitted of Mr. Lloyd, the Assistant Jailer of the Breakwater Jail (Mr. Castle being the jailer of this as well as Slave Island) and Mr. Mussafer, the jailer of Hulfsdorp; as well as of Mr. Wait, who has given very great satisfaction at the Borella Hospital, of which he has charge. All these jails, I venture to maintain, will bear comparison with those of any Eastern dependency of the Crown; and I make this assertion all the more unhesitatingly because during the year to which this report refers I did not hold the office I now temporarily fill; on the other hand, having been in charge of the Convict Establishment as Acting Superintendent before it was re-modelled, I am the better able to bear testimony to the wonderful alteration that has taken place.

The Colombo jails are models of cleanliness and order, and the strongest testimony to the character of the work done on the Breakwater is borne by Mr. Kyle, the Resident Engineer.

The physique of the convicts has been wonderfully improved, and though hard-worked, strictly supervised, and severely punished when found trespassing, they are as healthy looking a body of men as can be found anywhere. That they should have proved such excellent workmen, is the more striking when it is remembered that very many of them are drawn from the rural population, and have been totally unaccustomed to the kind of hard work to which their strength is now applied. It used to be considered impossible to induce an Asiatic to trundle a wheelbarrow, but even this difficulty has been overcome, and the prisoners may be seen propelling them in the usual manner, without once stopping to poise them on their heads.

The health of the prisoners at all the jails has been exceedingly good during the year. Welikada has to a great degree, if not entirely, lost its unenviable notoriety for insalubrity; and it is now manifest that they were right who maintained that the cause of sickness was not the locality. At the same time it must be remembered that the prisoners are not confined in the jail for more than the penal stage, after which they are transferred to Slave Island or the Breakwater, where they are employed in the open air and under the healthful influence of the sea-breezes. Another important circumstance is that no sick are kept within the walls of any jail in Colombo. They are at once removed to the hospital at Borella.

It will be left to the medical authorities to enlarge on the sanitary condition of the jails, and the nature of the complaints which most demand their attention.

Statistics.

As regards statistics, I cannot do better than pursue the plan adopted by Mr. Saunders last year, drawing a few comparisons between the figures shewn in his return and mine.

PRISONS.
Report.

It will be seen from reference to A. 2. that the average number of convicted prisoners in the jails for the last four years is as follows:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Daily average ...	1,344 ...	1,394 ...	1,502* ...	1,873

In viewing this large increase in the average number of convicted prisoners, it must be borne in mind that transportation has entirely ceased. The number of convicts annually transported, however, was about fifty, and this will not account for the large difference between 1873 and 1874.

Whether there is actually an increase of crime throughout the Island, extending as civilization extends, or whether there is greater activity on the part of the Police in detecting, and the judicial authorities in punishing it, are questions more strictly within the limits of those officers' reports; but I may briefly give it as my opinion that the increase is due to both causes.

The criminal statistics for 1874 have not yet been printed; but looking at those for the two previous years, I find that in all the Police Courts in the Island there were tried in 1872, 93,193 persons, and the number of cases was 47,614; in 1873, 99,959 persons were tried, and the number of cases was 47,851.

If we compare the per-centage of convictions and re-convictions in 1873 with those of 1874, we find a remarkable similarity in the proportions. For instance, in 1873 there were, in all the Courts throughout the Island, 6,688 convictions; in 1874 there were 8,189.

The proportions were as follows:—

	1873.	1874.
New convictions ...	78 per cent.	79 per cent.
2nd " ...	14 "	14 "
3rd " ...	4 "	4 "
4th " ...	1½ "	1 "
Over 4th " ...	2½ "	2 "

The terms of sentences for 1873 and 1874 were as follows:—

1873.		1874.		
2,752	...	3,642	sentenced to	2 weeks and under.
1,528	...	1,642	"	1 month "
1,463	...	1,856	"	3 months "
210	...	242	"	6 months "
334	...	359	"	1 year "
273	...	359	"	5 years "
124	...	86	"	over 5 years.
4	...	3	"	to be executed.
6,688.		8,189		

It will be seen from this statement that the increase is principally in the punishments awarded for petty offences in the Minor Courts.

The per-centage of deaths during the last five years has been as follows:—

1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.
5·4	...	8·5	...	10·6	...	3·8	...	3·7

That discipline has been more strictly enforced may be seen from the returns II. and I. The number of officers punished in 1873 was 130; in 1874, 482. The number of prisoners punished in 1873 was 402; in 1874, 1,686.

Mr. Saunders' exhaustive report for 1873 renders it unnecessary for me to embody in this one much information that might otherwise be interesting. I should only have to repeat what he has said so much better than I can.

The additions to the jails have been:—

A new permanent ward at Slave Island to accommodate forty, and a temporary one for fifty-one.

A permanent ward at Hulfsdorp for twenty-eight men.

A ward at the Breakwater, lighted with gas, for 140 men, and a similar one lighted with gas, and built by Mr. Kyle, for ninety men.

(This last work has been completed in 1875.)

The hospital accommodation at Borella has also been much improved and extended.

At Negombo there is now a substantial jail capable of accommodating seventy-six prisoners, and besides there are temporary wards for 100 more, which are intended for any prisoners who may have to be removed thither in case of an outbreak of sickness in Colombo.

At Kalutara great improvements have been effected, and a substantial hospital and surgery have been erected.

---

* 113 transported convicts were brought back from the Straits Settlements to Ceylon in May, 1873.

At Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Batticaloa, and Puttalam, new jails have been constructed; and improvements of various kinds have been made in almost all the jails in the Island.

It would be going too far to assert that the prison discipline throughout the Island is yet all that it should be; the outstation jails are in many cases far below the standard that they are capable of obtaining, and there are still officers who do not sufficiently realize the importance of that branch of their duties which is connected with prisons, and who have not thoroughly studied the valuable Manual provided for their guidance. The pay of jailers, too, is much too low to enable the prison authorities to secure the services of suitable men, considering the responsible nature of their duties and the temptations to which they are exposed.

I may, however, venture to repeat that very great improvement has been effected in many jails, and some in all. The frequent visits paid by His Excellency the Governor to the several prisons in Colombo and the outstations has, I know, had a most beneficial influence; and when the order is carried into effect, which directs that each outstation jailer in turn shall come to Colombo, and be trained in his duties, the excuse of ignorance of the new system will no longer be admissible.

If this Report be of a more general character than might be considered desirable, I beg that it may be remembered that I am speaking of what took place last year, when I was not acting as Inspector-General of Prisons.

L. LIESCHING,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN shewing the Daily Average of Convicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon, for the year 1874.

JAILS.	Daily average Number of Prisoners in 1st Stage, Penal.	Number of Prisoners in the 2nd Stage, Industrial Hard Labour.	Number of Prisoners in 3rd Stage, Overseers, etc.	Road Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total Convicted Prisoners.	Of this Total, Females.	Of this Total, In Convalescent Gang.	Of this Total, Sick.
Western Province.									
Welikada	285 36	54·63	27·29	0·66	—	367 94	1 87	18 29	26·96
Slave Island	0·45	281·38	54·05	—	—	335 88	—	31·23	16·53
Breakwater	—	130·13	14·27	—	—	144·40	—	11·65	
Hultsdorp	11·08	12 58	5·09	—	4·95	33·70	12·71	0·25	6·60
Negombo	13·42	1·58	—	4·08	0·17	19·25	0·25	0·42	1·33
Pánadure	0·79	—	—	0 11	1·24	2·14	0·24	—	0·03
Kalutara	33·83	2·38	—	1 14	0·28	37·63	—	0·34	1·28
Kégalla	6·58	—	—	4·10	—	10 68	—	—	0·47
Ratnapura	14 70	—	—	0·18	2·72	17·60	0·10	0·30	1·10
Avisáwella	0·86	—	—	0 80	0 04	1·70	—	—	0·50
	367·07	482·68	100·70	11·07	9·40	970·92	15·17	62·48	48·80
Central Province.									
Kandy	158 02	22·66	8·81	1·25	5·38	196·12	6·02	4·93	18·33
Gampola	0·53	—	—	0·05	0·04	0·62	0 05	—	0 02
Nuwara Eliya	5·56	—	—	—	0·02	5 58	0·75	—	0 20
Badulla	11·50	—	—	—	0·09	11 59	0 38	0·12	1·50
Haldummulla	0·44	0·39	—	—	—	0 83	0·08	—	0·01
Mátalé	6·60	—	—	0·97	0·07	7·64	0·06	0 01	0·26
	182 65	23·05	8·81	2·27	5·60	222·38	7·34	5·06	20 32
Southern Province.									
Galle	76 48	29·79	12·46	7·42	3·79	129·04	3·17	21·22	5·26
Mátara	19 85	10·26	0·12	7·33	0·57	38 13	0·51	0·54	1·57
Tangalla	14·04	9·43	0 33	1·33	0·08	25·11	0·08	0 75	1·33
Hambantota	3·58	49·13	31·50	0·08	0·02	84·31	—	6·00	4·00
Balapitiya	0 29	—	—	0·46	0·31	1·06	0 01	—	—
	114 24	98·51	44·41	16·62	4·77	278·55	3·77	28·61	12·16
North-Western Province.									
Kurunégala	30 50	7·40	2·10	2·70	0·50	43·20	0·20	0·70	4·40
Puttalam	8·08	4·48	0 01	2·69	—	15·26	0 45	0 31	0·76
Chilaw	1·54	—	—	5·53	0·22	7 29	—	—	0 35
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40·12	11·88	2·11	16·92	0·72	65·75	0·65	1 01	5·51
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	46·30	52·45	9·47	1·89	3·24	113·35	1·93	4 07	3·07
Mannár	12 81	140 68	23 61	—	0·98	178·08	—	2 72	9·73
Mullaittivu	0 81	—	—	0·79	—	1·60	0·04	1·46	0·09
	59 92	193·13	33 08	2 68	4·22	293·03	1·97	8·25	12·89
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa	20·77	5·49	0·17	5·21	0·10	31·74	0·63	0·30	1·11
Trincomalee	6 27	1·06	0 82	0·49	0·08	8·72	0·39	—	0·47
	27 04	6·55	0 99	5 70	0·18	40·46	1·02	0 30	1·58
North-Central Province.									
Anurádhapura	1·73	—	—	0·71	0·33	2·77	—	—	0·26
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon ...	792·77	815 80	190·10	49·97	25·22	1873·86	29·92	105·71	101·52

A. 2.

THE Average Daily Strength of Convicted Prisoners in the several Provinces for the last five years.

Province.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.
Western.....	690 5	.....	608·5	.....	602·29	.....	494·45	.....	970·92
Central.....	177·9	.....	104 5	.....	190 20	.....	234·57	.....	222 38
Southern	227 7	.....	262·7	.....	264·31	.....	328·95	.....	278·55
North-Western.	124·2	.....	87·1	.....	67 55	.....	109·42	.....	65 75
Northern...	108·7	.....	234·7	.....	219 41	.....	286·30	.....	293·03
Eastern	43·2	.....	46·7	.....	50·70	.....	46·81	.....	40·46
North-Central...	—	.....	—	.....	—	.....	1·99	.....	2 77
	1372·2		1344·2		1394·26		1502·49		1873·86

B.

JAILS.	Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1875.	Received during the year.				Total.	Disposed of during the year.					Total.	Number of Convicted Prisoners on the 1st January, 1876.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	Re-captures out of Escapes.			Discharged.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.		
				Prior to 1st January, 1875.	During the year.								
Western Province.													
Wĕlikada	151	1,094	1,456	—	5	2,706	1,246	1,023	8	17	—	2,294	412
Slave Island	—	—	1,239	—	—	1,239	231	532	—	5	—	768	471
Breakwater	—	—	160	—	—	160	—	10	—	—	—	10	150
Hulfsdorp	177	107	75	—	—	359	137	196	—	—	—	333	26
Negombo	72	299	3	—	—	374	226	131	—	—	—	357	17
Pána Jaré	—	258	—	—	—	258	76	182	—	—	—	258	—
Kalutara	77	180	151	—	—	408	275	98	—	3	—	376	32
Kégalla	23	187	3	—	—	213	156	55	1	—	—	212	1
Ratnapura	4	211	—	—	—	215	175	17	—	—	—	192	23
Avisáwélla	2	87	—	—	—	89	61	19	—	—	—	83	6
	506	2,423	3,087	—	5	6,021	2,586	2,263	9	25	—	4,883	1,138
Central Province.													
Kandy	396	1,025	609	—	2	2,032	1,278	511	3	16	1	1,809	223
Gampola	2	398	—	—	—	400	63	335	—	—	—	398	2
Nuwara Eliya	17	101	—	—	—	118	75	38	—	—	—	113	5
Badulla	7	102	45	—	—	154	140	26	1	—	—	147	7
Haldummulla	—	50	—	—	—	50	5	45	—	—	—	50	—
Mátalé	3	343	2	—	—	348	191	148	—	1	—	340	8
	425	2,019	656	—	2	3,102	1,732	1,103	4	17	1	2,857	245
Southern Province.													
Galle	145	913	222	—	1	1,291	936	231	2	12	—	1,181	110
Mátara	57	437	56	—	—	550	417	75	—	1	—	493	57
Tangalla	55	143	—	1*	—	199	152	32	—	—	—	184	15
Hambantoṭa	87	7	57	3	—	154	69	12	—	2	—	83	71
Balapiṭiya	—	280	1	—	—	281	108	123	—	—	—	231	—
	344	1,740	336	4	1	2,425	1,682	473	2	15	—	2,172	253
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala	37	452	1	2	—	492	274	150	—	2	—	426	66
Puttalam	40	185	40	—	1	266	220	—	1	—	—	221	45
Chilaw	—	301	—	—	2	303	274	24	3	—	—	301	2
Kalpiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	77	938	41	2	3	1,061	768	174	4	2	—	948	113
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	121	401	113	—	—	635	397	136	—	1	2	536	99
Mannár	158	28	70	1	—	257	98	7	4	4	—	113	144
Mullaittívu	—	53	—	—	—	53	51	2	—	—	—	53	—
	279	482	183	1	—	945	546	145	4	5	2	702	243
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	38	377	15	—	1	431	386	10	1	—	—	397	34
Trincomalee	13	93	—	—	—	106	81	21	—	—	—	102	4
	51	470	15	—	1	537	467	31	1	—	—	499	38
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	5	117	—	1	1	124	71	49	1	—	—	121	3
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon...	1,687	8,189	4,318	8	13	14,215	7,852	4,238	25	64	3	12,182	2,033

* This prisoner was one who escaped from Hambantoṭa Jail, and was re-captured at Galle.

C.

RETURN shewing the Form of Sentences of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon, for the year 1874.

JAILS.	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentence to be hanged.	Total received during the year.
Western Province.									
Wẹlikada	397	220	274	36	41	97	29	—	1,094
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	72	22	10	2	—	1	—	—	107
Negombo	123	60	82	10	24	—	—	—	299
Pánaduré	115	72	69	2	—	—	—	—	258
Kalutara	52	26	65	12	25	—	—	—	180
Kẹgalla	79	53	45	1	9	—	—	—	187
Ratnapura	49	68	79	7	8	—	—	—	211
Avisáwẹlla	52	14	21	—	—	—	—	—	87
	939	535	645	70	107	98	29	—	2,423
Central Province.									
Kandy	393	179	232	29	40	126	25	1	1,025
Gampola	117	103	170	7	1	—	—	—	398
Nuwara Eliya	21	35	45	—	—	—	—	—	101
Badulla	31	22	37	7	5	—	—	—	102
Haldummulla	18	6	26	—	—	—	—	—	50
Mátalé	128	96	111	8	—	—	—	—	343
	708	441	621	51	46	126	25	1	2,019
Southern Province.									
Galle	448	197	172	30	16	49	11	—	923
Mátara	220	113	42	8	21	30	3	—	437
Tangalla	28	85	25	1	4	—	—	—	143
Hambantoṭa	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Balapiṭiya	139	54	34	3	—	—	—	—	230
	839	452	273	42	41	79	14	—	1,740
North-Western Province.									
Kurunẹgala	189	58	55	16	127	6	1	—	452
Puttalam	127	27	26	5	—	—	—	—	185
Chilaw	273	3	12	—	5	5	3	—	301
Kalpiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	589	88	93	21	132	11	4	—	938
Northern Province.									
Jaffna	156	68	120	18	5	24	8	2	401
Mannár	1	5	18	3	—	1	—	—	28
Mullaittivu	44	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	53
	201	79	139	21	7	25	8	2	482
Eastern Province.									
Batticalon	266	27	45	26	4	5	4	—	377
Trincomalee	45	8	19	—	4	15	2	—	93
	311	35	64	26	8	20	6	—	470
North-Central Province.									
Anurádhapura	55	12	21	11	18	—	—	—	117
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	3,642	1,642	1,856	242	359	359	86	3	8,189

D.

RETURN shewing the previous Convictions so far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners received into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1874.

JAILS.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	Total received during the Year.
Western Province.						
Wełikada	755	210	76	25	28	1094
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	77	13	5	2	10	107
Negombo	256	38	5	—	—	299
Pánaduré	235	21	1	—	1	258
Kalutara	156	18	3	2	1	180
Kégalla	162	17	7	1	—	187
Ratnapura	173	31	3	3	1	211
Avisáwélla	76	9	2	—	—	87
	1890	357	102	33	41	2423
Central Province.						
Kandy	896	94	17	7	11	1025
Gampola	363	29	5	1	—	398
Nuwara Eliya	96	4	1	—	—	101
Badulla	100	1	1	—	—	102
Haldummulla	49	—	1	—	—	50
Mátalé	306	29	7	—	1	343
	1810	157	32	8	12	2019
Southern Province.						
Galle	577	198	92	29	27	923
Mátara	301	83	31	10	12	437
Tangalla	111	18	9	3	2	143
Hambantota	6	1	—	—	—	7
Balapitiya	196	23	7	4	—	230
	1191	323	139	46	41	1740
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala	396	52	2	—	2	452
Puttalam	158	22	5	—	—	185
Chilaw	173	64	31	15	18	301
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—
	727	138	38	15	20	938
Northern Province.						
Jaffna	377	13	4	1	6	401
Mannár	26	1	1	—	—	28
Mullaittívu	41	9	3	—	—	53
	444	23	8	1	6	482
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa	213	94	44	15	11	377
Trincomalee	64	22	4	1	2	93
	277	116	48	16	13	470
North-Central Province.						
Anurádhapura	106	8	—	3	—	117
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	6445	1122	367	122	133	8189

E.

RETURN shewing Daily Average Number of Prisoners detained in Ceylon Jails for Civil Debt, Further Examination, Trial, &c., for the year 1874.

JAILS.	Debtors, Crown.	Debtors, Civil.	Default of Bail, Witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for trial.	Awaiting Sentence.	Accused Persons arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this Total, Females.	Of this Total, Sick.
Western Province.											
Wélikada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	3·38	1 36	8·16	38·41	24·86	1·22	3·11	0·12	80·62	—	1·18
Negombo	—	0·33	—	6·34	—	0·08	0·08	0·50	7 33	0·75	—
Pánaduré	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·97	0·16	4·00	0·15	0·01	5 35	0·76	0·07
Kalutara	—	0·28	0·35	8·60	0·39	0·17	0·04	0 24	10·07	0·09	0·06
Kégalla	—	0·07	—	14·51	0·04	—	—	—	14 62	—	0·05
Ratnapura	—	0 60	3·30	8·00	1·30	—	—	0·30	13·50	0·70	—
Avisáwélla	—	—	0·64	4 60	0 10	—	0·38	—	5·72	0·39	—
	3·39	2·68	12 46	81·43	26·85	5·47	3·76	1·17	137·21	2·69	1·36
Central Province.											
Kandy	—	4·40	15 83	44 59	26·35	4·26	1·56	0·80	97·79	2·57	2·45
Gampola	—	0·02	0·05	2·09	0·08	—	1·11	—	3·35	0·45	0·02
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	0 07	3·07	0·24	—	0·13	—	3·51	0·03	0·01
Badulla	—	0·24	2·54	9 81	2·15	—	0·89	0·24	15·87	0·31	0·24
Haldummulla	—	—	0 20	3 06	0 34	—	0·47	—	4 07	0 20	—
Mátalé	—	0·09	0 05	5·38	0·17	—	0·27	—	5·96	0·17	0 13
	—	4·75	18·74	68 00	29 33	4·26	4·43	1·04	130 55	3·73	2·85
Southern Province.											
Galle	0·06	2·86	2·22	13·19	6·77	0·20	0·01	1·13	26·44	1·61	0·44
Mátara	—	0·10	0·06	13·34	2 38	0·21	0·05	0 44	16 58	1·43	0·20
Tangalla	—	0·08	0·42	0 92	0·17	—	0·08	—	1·67	0·06	0·05
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	0 08	—	—	—	0·08	—	—
Balapitiya	0·01	0 01	0·01	6·02	0·62	—	0·06	—	6·73	0 12	0·11
	0·07	3·05	2·71	33·47	10·02	0·41	0·20	1·57	51·50	3·22	0·80
North-Western Province.											
Kurunégala	0·91	0·84	11·96	13·65	9·24	0 02	—	0·23	36·85	0·37	0 62
Puttalam	—	—	—	1·93	0 41	—	—	—	2·34	0·01	0·05
Chilaw	—	0·39	1·04	2·78	0·96	0·05	0·43	—	5 65	0·23	0·05
Kalpitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0 91	1·23	13 00	18·36	10·61	0 07	0·43	0 23	44·84	0 61	0·72
Northern Province.											
Jaffna	—	0·95	0·10	7·06	3·22	—	0 07	0·18	11·58	0·47	—
Mannár	—	0·28	0·05	1·37	1·55	—	—	0·13	3·38	—	0·03
Mullaittivu	—	—	0 49	0 06	0·12	—	0·03	—	0·70	0·02	—
	—	1·23	0·64	8·49	4 89	—	0·10	0·31	15 66	0·49	0·03
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa	—	—	1·29	2·66	1 86	0·14	0·07	0 08	6·10	0·06	0·56
Trincomalee	—	—	—	1·70	0·16	—	—	—	1·86	0·11	0·30
	—	—	1·29	4·36	2 02	0 14	0·07	0·08	7 96	0 17	0·86
North Central Province.											
Anurádhapura	—	—	1·89	10·12	0 69	—	0·02	—	12·72	0·04	1·64
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon —	4·37	12·94	50·73	224·23	84 41	10·35	9·01	4·40	400·44	10 95	8·26

E. 2.

The Average Daily Strength of Unconvicted Prisoners detained in the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1874 and four previous years.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1870	294·20	.....	294 20
1871	253·80	.....	253·80
1872	203·74	.....	203 74
1873	298 15	19·83	317·98
1874	389·49	10·95	400·44

F.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

JAILS.	Average Daily Strength of Convicted Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of Unconvicted Prisoners.	Total.	Cubic space per Prisoner.
Western Province.				
Węlikṇda	367·94	—	367·94	995·00
Slavė Island	335·88	—	335 88	644 00
Breakwater	144 40	—	144·40	849·00
Hulfsdorp	33·70	80·62	114·32	2485·00
Negombo	19·25	7·33	26·58	1383·00
Pánaduré	2·14	5·35	7·49	822·80
Kalutara	37·63	10·07	47 70	727 77
Kęgalla	10·68	14 62	25·30	464·11
Ratnapura	17·60	13·50	31·10	631·50
Avisáwélla	1·70	5·72	7·42	462·00
	970·92	137 21	1108·13	—
Central Province.				
Kándy	196·12	97·79	293·91	623·00
Gampola	0·62	3·35	3·97	—
Nuwara Eliya	5 58	3·51	9·09	257·92
Badulla	11·59	15·87	27·46	1034·41
Haldummulla	0 83	4·07	4·90	357 00
Mátalé	7·64	5·96	13·60	260 00
	222 38	130·55	352·93	—
Southern Province.				
Galle	129·94	26·44	156·38	748·00
Mátara	38 13	16·58	54·71	974·52
Tangalla	25 11	1·67	26·78	1441·00
Hambantoṭa	84 31	0·08	84·39	536·00
Balapiṭiya	1·06	6·73	7·79	774·00
	278·55	51·50	330·05	—
North-Western Province.				
Kurunégala	43·20	36·85	80·05	706·00
Puttaḷam	15·26	2 34	17·60	1015·00
Chilaw	7·29	5·65	12·94	792·89
Kalpiṭiya	—	—	—	—
	65·75	44·84	110·59	—
Northern Province.				
Jaffna	113·35	11·58	124·93	972·90
Mannár	178·08	3·38	181 46	400·00
Mullaittivu	1·60	0·70	2·30	1999·43
	293·03	15·66	308·69	—
Eastern Province.				
Batticaloa	31·74	6·10	37·84	412·53
Trincomalee	8·72	1·86	10 58	3952·14
	40·46	7·96	48 42	—
North-Central Province.				
Anurádhapura	2·78	12·72	15·50	378·85
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	1873·86	400·44	2274·30	—

F. 2.

THE Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners detained in the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1874 and four previous years.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1870	1,643·30	21·10	1,664·40
1871	1,559·00	39·00	1,598·00
1872	1,567 10	30·90	1,598·00
1873	1,775 29	45·18	1,820 47
1874	2,233·43	40·87	2,274·30

PRISONS.

Appendix.

G.

RETURN of Escaped Prisoners during the year 1874.

JAILS.	Balance of prisoners on 1st January, 1875.		Escaped during the year.		Re-captured.		Out-standing.
	Con-victed.	Uncon-victed.	Con-victed.	Uncon-victed.	Con-victed	Uncon-victed.	
Western Province.							
Wẹlikada	—	—	8	—	5	—	3
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kaḷutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kẹ́galla	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ratnapura	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	9	1	5	1	7
Central Province.							
Kandy	9	1	3	—	2	—	11
Gampola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Badulla	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haldummulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	18	1	4	—	2	—	21
Southern Province.							
Galle	4	—	3*	—	3*	—	4
Mátara	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tạṇgalla	2	—	—	—	1†	—	2
Hambantoṭa	18	—	—	—	3	—	15
Balapiṭiya	1	—	—	1	—	1‡	1
	28	—	3	1	7	1	25
North-Western Province.							
Kurunẹ́gala	23	6	—	4	2	1	30
Puttaḷam	1	—	1	3	1	1	3
Chilaw	—	—	3	—	2	—	1
Kalpiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24	6	4	7	5	2	34
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mannár	3	—	4	—	1	—	6
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	4	—	1	—	8
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	—	—	*1	—	1	—	—
Trincomalee	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon ..	79	7	26	10	22	5	96

* One of these escaped prisoners was then and there re captured, which did not affect the Jail strength; hence not included in the B. account.

† Out of re-captures, one was an escaped prisoner from Hambantoṭa, and transferred to Tạṇgalla; hence not included in the B. account.

‡ The re-captured prisoner transferred from Galle.

H.

RETURN of Prisoners punished during the year 1874 for Misconduct in Jail.

	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
Western Province.			
Węlikada	0	568	568
Slave Island	0	401	*401
Breakwater	0	0	0
Hulfsdorp	1	2	3
Negombo	1	0	1
Pánaduré	1	0	1
Kalutara	0	8	8
Kégalla	0	3	3
Ratnapura	0	1	1
Avisáwélla	0	0	0
	3	983	986
Central Province.			
Kandy	0	161	161
Gampola	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0
Haldummulla	0	0	0
Mátalé	0	0	0
	0	161	161
Southern Province.			
Galle	1	398	399
Mátara	1	16	17
Tangalla	0	0	0
Hambantota	0	32	32
Balapitiya	0	0	0
	2	446	448
North-Western Province.			
Kurunégala	0	20	20
Puttalam	0	3	3
Chilaw	0	0	0
Kalpitiya	0	0	0
	0	23	23
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	1	56	57
Mannár	2	6	8
Mullaittívu	0	0	0
	3	62	65
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	0	1	1
Trincomalee	0	0	0
	0	1	1
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura	0	2	2
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	8	1678	1686

I.

RETURN of Prison Officers punished during the year 1874.

	By Court.	By Prison Authorities.	Total.
Western Province.			
Węlikada	3	185	188
Slave Island	2	55	57
Breakwater	0	27	27
Hulfsdorp	0	2	2
Negombo	0	0	0
Pánaduré	0	2	2
Kalutara	0	1	1
Kégalla	1	3	4
Ratnapura	0	0	0
Avisáwélla	0	1	1
	6	276	282
Central Province.			
Kandy	1	33	34
Gampola	0	0	0
Nuwara Eliya	0	0	0
Badulla	0	0	0
Haldummulla	0	0	0
Mátalé	0	4	4
	1	37	38
Southern Province.			
Galle	1	92	93
Mátara	0	3	3
Tangalla	0	1	1
Hambantota	1	4	5
Balapitiya	1	0	1
	3	100	103
North-Western Province.			
Kurunégala	1	7	8
Puttalam	0	6	6
Chilaw	0	3	3
Kalpitiya	0	0	0
	1	16	17
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	0	19	19
Mannár	0	10	10
Mullaittívu	0	2	2
	0	31	31
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	0	5	5
Trincomalee	0	0	0
	0	5	5
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura	0	6	6
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	11	471	482

* Includes Breakwater prison offences.

PRISONS.

Appendix.

J.

RETURN of Prisoners sick in the various Jail Hospitals, shewing the Number of Deaths during the year 1874.

JAILS.	Remaining on 31st December, 1873.	Admitted during 1874.	Discharged in 1874.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December, 1874.
Western Province.					
Wĕlikaḍa	15	1,323	1,288*	22	28
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—
Hulfsdorp	—	57	53	—	4
Negombo	12	59	71	—	—
Pánaduré	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	3	63	61	4	1
Kĕgalla	5	31	34	—	2
Ratnapura	—	36	36	—	—
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—
	35	1,569	1,543	26	35
Central Province.					
Kandy	25	612	594	18	25
Gampola	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	25	25	—	—
Haldummulla	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	—	12	11	1	—
	25	649	630	19	25
Southern Province.					
Galle	9	125	120	12	2
Mátara	1	28	25	1	3
Tangalla	—	44	44	—	—
Hambantoṭa	—	34	31	2	1
Balapiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—
	10	231	210	15	6
North-Western Province.					
Kurunĕgala	7	122	125	1	3
Puttaḷam	—	38	38	—	—
Chilaw	—	21	20	—	1
Kalpiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—
	7	181	183	1	4
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	3	48	49	1	1
Mannár	5	502	490	4	13
Mullaittívu	—	7	6	—	1
	8	557	545	5	15
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	2	70	72	—	—
Trincomalee	1	26	27	—	—
	3	96	99	—	—
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	—	83	83	—	—
TOTAL of all Jails in Ceylon	88	3,366	3,303	66	85

* Includes prisoners transferred from Slave Island and Breakwater Jails, when very sick.

J. 2.

RETURN shewing the Number and Per-centage of Deaths on the Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, for 1874 and four previous years.

Year.	Total Daily Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage.
1870	1666	91	5 4
1871	1598	136	8·6
1872	1598	150	10·6
1873	1820	69	3 8
1874	2274	66	2 9

L. LIESCHING,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1874.

THE Working Expenses for the year 1874, shewn in juxta-position with those of 1873, were:—

1873. Amount. Rs. Cts.		Cost per Train Mile.		1874. Amount. Rs. Cts.		Cost per Train Mile.
274,357 93	...	0·89	Maintenance of Way and Works ...	255,137 55	...	0·79
22,711 52	...	0·07	Special Maintenance	33,390 69	...	0·11
335,625 9	...	1·08	Locomotive Working	332,817 16	...	1·04
75,532 37	...	0·25	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	78,898 20	...	0·25
708,226 91	...	2·29		700,243 60	...	2·19

The line between Gampola and Náwalapitiya being opened on the 1st of December made the total mileage of line opened for Goods and Passenger traffic, 91½ miles.

1873.		1874.	
Miles	82¼	Miles	91½

The Breakwater and Mahara Branch lines, 3½ miles in length, were handed over to this Department on the 16th July. The train mileage was:—

1873.	1874.
310,275	320,021

The annexed tables give details of the expenditure of the Department in its several branches.

Maintenance of Way and Works.

The term of the contractor's maintenance for the upper half of the main line ended on the 22nd July, and from that date the whole line from Colombo to Kandy has been maintained directly by this Department. The cost of "Repairs and Renewals" of permanent way was necessarily heavy, and there can be no hope for any considerable diminution in this item for many years to come. Rails and sleepers, which from the time they were laid down by the contractor, ten years ago, have been subjected to heavy work under the unfavourable conditions of sharp curves and steep gradients, and a climate predisposing to decay, must be expected to give visible and tangible proof of the necessity of removing, and replacing them by others.

To preserve the permanent way from more rapid deterioration, fish-plating became a matter of necessity; the length fish-plated during the year was twenty miles.

The immense superiority of steel over iron rails has now been learned by experience, and although the exact limit to the life of steel rails has not been ascertained, enough is known to shew that they will last at least five times as long as iron. The steel rails laid down on the Incline in 1870, though a little worn, do not shew any symptoms of failure; and yet the wear and tear on that portion of the railway caused by the sharpness of the curves, and the heavy brake-power applied in making the descent, was so great that it was found necessary to substitute steel for iron rails only two years after the opening of the line.

The difference in cost between iron and steel rails in England, in the latter half of the year, was 43 rupees and 75 cents a ton; and this, with a slight increase due to insurance and exchange, will represent the difference in cost between them delivered in Ceylon. Considering the vast superiority of steel over iron rails in point of durability, and the not very great difference in cost, a difference which probably will continue to decrease as the methods of manufacture continue to improve, and the rights of patentees (if any still remain) fall off, I am of opinion that the greatest economy in "Renewals of Permanent Way" will be effected by using steel rails only for the future, or at least for many years to come.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Report.

A good deal of work was done during the year in strengthening and supporting several of the pile bridges in the low-country, and girder bridges on the Incline, which shewed some symptoms of weakness.

The value of old materials sold during the year is given in the following table:—

1874.							Rs.	Cts.
June 6th	...	Unserviceable tools					5	71
„ 26th	...	2 sets of switches					481	0
		Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
July 31st	...	13	16	3	0	Scrap iron	553	50
„	...	86	8	1	0	Fish-plates	4,738	93
Oct. 31st	...	45	7	1	15	do.	2,495	30
						TOTAL Rs...	8,274	44

In accordance with Government system, moneys realized by the sale of the old materials were absorbed under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts." I believe this mode of accounting for such sums is entirely at variance with the practice which prevails on all English railways, and which credits them to their own direct heads of account; moreover it misrepresents the cost of work done. It is evident, for example, that the actual cost of fish-plating is not properly represented by the value of the new materials and the cost of applying them, but by these less the value of the old bracket-plates which they have replaced.

Towards the close of the year there were a few short detentions of trains (none of which however lasted more than a few hours), due to small slips on the Incline. With these trifling exceptions, which are hardly worthy of notice, it may be said that there was no interruption to traffic arising from inundations, heavy rainfalls or other causes. This immunity from accidents is in great measure attributable to the even distribution of the annual rainfall over a more than usually extended period. These gentle but continuous rains had, however, a marked effect on the slippery and treacherous soil of the upper section of the Náwalapitiya Branch, and occasioned a series of postponements of the opening day. The second section of the line was finally opened on the 1st December, nearly six months after the date named in the contract.

Under the charge of what is termed "Additional Accommodation," which properly means new works not chargeable to Working Expenses Account, were:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Furnishing Waiting-room, Colombo	67	50
Do. do. Véyangoda	43	75
Fitting up standards and shelving to Railway Store	1,166	90
TOTAL, Rs...	1,278	15

The rolling stock was maintained in excellent order.

The construction of six third class carriages and of one crane-wagon, and the conversion of two carriage trucks into two crane-wagons, commenced in 1873, was completed in 1874, and four goods brake-vans were converted into passenger brake-vans.

Annexed is a list of rolling stock.

J. R. HIME,

Acting Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

Colombo, 2nd August, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A.

1873. Amount.		Cost per Train Mile.	*Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.*	1874. Amount.		Cost per Train Mile.
Rs.	Cts.		ORDINARY MAINTENANCE.	Rs.	Cts.	
			Establishment.			
24,777	62	0·09	Salaries of Engineers, Inspector, Foremen, Clerks, &c. ...	31,859	0	0·09
200	0	—	Allowances	747	58	—
979	26	—	Contingencies...	1,158	71	0·01
25,956	88	0·09		33,765	29	0·10
			Repairs and Renewals not under Contract.			
98,856	41	0·32	Permanent Way and Ballasting	132,112	83	0·41
2,017	62	0·01	Machinery, such as Weighing Machines, Traverse and Turn Tables, &c.	1,802	47	0 01
1,998	45	—	Approach Roads to Stations and Goods Yards ...	3,201	31	0·01
6,492	97	0·02	Station Buildings	5,668	50	0·02
2,537	91	0·01	Dwelling Houses	3,872	47	0·01
240	0	—	Rents	380	0	—
—		—	Platelayers' Tools taken over from Mr. Faviell, Contractor	1,200	0	—
—		—	Strengthening three Girder Bridges on Incline ..	3,000	0	0·01
2,762	32	0·01	Erecting a Bridge of three spans of 25 feet girders, at 18½ miles of Main Line	1,171	87	—
114,905	68	0·37		152,409	45	0·47
			Maintenance under Contract.			
113,875	0	0·36	Main Line	48,604	79	0·15
16,720	87	0·06	Nâwalapitiya Branch	19,153	7	0·06
130,595	87	0·42		67,757	86	0·21
			Transport.			
1,969	50	0·01	Travelling Allowances	1,204	95	0·01
930	0	—	Passage Money of Staff	—		—
2,899	50	0·01		1,204	95	0·01
274,357	93	0·89	TOTAL, Ordinary Maintenance ...	255,137	55	0·79
			SPECIAL MAINTENANCE.			
7,211	52	0·02	Fish-plating the Main Line	17,280	20	0·05
—		—	Houses and Cooly Lines taken over from Mr. Faviell, Contractor	4,350	0	0·01
—		—	Stock on hand do. do. ...	5,575	69	0·02
15,500	0	0·05	Converting the Alagalla Viaduct into an Embankment with one 40-feet opening	4,500	0	0·02
—		—	Breakwater and Quarry Branches	1,684	80	0 01
22,711	52	0·07	TOTAL, Special Maintenance ...	33,390	69	0·11
297,069	45	0 96	TOTAL—Rs.	288,528	24	0·90

B.

1873. Amount.		Cost per Train Mile.	*Locomotive Charges.*	1874. Amount.		Cost per Train Mile.
Rs.	Cts.		*Engines and Tenders.*	Rs.	Cts.	
31,647	21	0·10	Salaries of Engineer, Foremen, Clerks, &c. ...	32,692	25	0·10
97,451	16	0·31	Wages of Enginemen, Firemen, Cleaners, &c. ...	97,923	72	0 31
103,581	77	0 34	Fuel, including Freight and other Charges ...	102,832	81	0·32
13,201	52	0·05	Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c.	16,554	60	0 05
2,035	59	0·01	Water	3,420	72	0·01
85,715	96	0·27	Repairs of Engines and Tenders	78,553	14	0·25
733	57	—	Office Expenses	827	22	—
1,258	31	—	Sundry Charges	12	70	—
335,625	9	1·08		332,817	16	1·04
			Carriages and Wagons.			
75,532	37	0·24	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons	78,898	20	0·25
411,157	46	1·32	Total Rs. ...	411,715	36	1·29
708,226	91	2·28	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES, Engineering Department, Rs.	700,243	60	2·19

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Appendix

Train Mileage.

287,524	Main Line	Miles	285,733
22,751	Nâwalapitiya Branch.....	„	34,288
310,275		Miles	320,021
41,960	Assisting and Piloting....	Miles	41,458

C.

EXPENDITURE on Special Votes during the year 1874.

Additional Accommodation.				
Furnishing Waiting-room, Colombo			67 50	
Do. do. Vêyangoda			43 75	
Fitting up Standards and Shelving to Railway Store			1,166 90	
				1,278 15
Construction of Nâwalapitiya Branch.				
Under Contract			119,337 33	
Land and Compensation			1,135 37	
Engineering and Administration			26,041 37	
Rolling Stock : —				
Construction of six Third Class Carriages ...	8,093 95			
Do. four Horse Boxes	7,934 22			
			16,028 17	
Machinery and Workshops			1,280 71	
Electric Telegraph			2,098 18	
Contingencies			15,447 81	
				181,368 94
Construction of Breakwater Branch.				
Forty Chains of Railway in Colombo Yard			384 55	
Laying the junction of Mahara Quarry Branch			28 29	
				412 84
Construction of Moratuwa Branch.				
Survey and tracing of the Centre Line			880 0	
				880 0
			TOTAL—Rs	183,939 93

D.

RETURN of Rolling Stock.

Locomotive Engines.

Passenger Engines	6
Goods Engines	17
Incline Engines	4
Shunting Engines	2
Total ...	29

Vehicles for Passenger Traffic.

Saloon Carriages	2
First Class Carriages	4
Composite Carriages	3
Second Class Carriages	7
Third Class Carriages	30
Horse Boxes	10
Carriage Trucks	5
Brake-Vans	10
Total ...	71

Vehicles for Goods Traffic.

Covered Goods Wagons	253
Deep-sided Wagons	50
Low-sided Wagons	22
Timber Swivel Wagons	10
Travelling Cranes	3
Crane Wagons .. .	3
Gunpowder Vans	1
Cattle Wagons	13
Brake-Vans	12
Total ...	369

J. R. HIME.
Acting Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1874.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

THE section of line between Gampola and Náwalapitiya was opened for goods traffic on the 1st, and for passenger traffic on the 21st December; the average open mileage in 1874 was therefore 83 miles, against 82 miles in 1873.

Receipts.

The gross receipts were 2,425,560 rupees, and compare with those of 1873 as follows:—

1873. Rs.		1874. Rs.
574,288	Coaching	633,491
1,785,337	Goods and Live Stock	1,760,545
24,880	Miscellaneous	31,524
Rs. 2,384,505	Total Rs.	2,425,560

Of the increase under the head of "Coaching," 53,111 rupees were due to passengers, 8,033 rupees to parcels, and 192 rupees to mails; while in horses, carriages, and dogs, there was a decrease of 2,133 rupees. In the receipts from goods there was a decrease of 25,270 rupees, and an increase of 478 rupees in those from live stock.

Train Mileage.

The number of train miles run during the year was 320,021, against 310,261 in the previous year.

Passengers.

The number of passengers carried was 708,376, against 644,374 in the year 1873. I annex a return shewing the number of passengers, of each class, who travelled between each station in 1874. The fluctuations in the traffic can be ascertained by comparing this return with that for 1873.

1874.

STATIONS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BOOKED.					
		UP.			DOWN.		
Between	And	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Colombo	Kelaniya	43	377	10,776	60	284	7,463
	Mahara	152	530	3,477	162	504	3,024
	Henaratgoda	73	414	6,165	79	413	6,923
	Véyangoda	146	474	5,657	123	491	6,132
	Ambépussa	39	82	1,689	37	69	1,872
	Polgahawela	200	552	7,746	181	537	8,526
	Rambukkana	29	19	1,395	25	21	1,533
	Kaḍugannáwa	74	64	3,462	70	87	4,364
	Péráḍeniya	145	43	2,227	177	67	3,568
	Kandy	2,417	2,323	37,292	2,267	2,254	41,346
	Gampola	1,133	530	13,893	1,109	515	17,958
	Náwalapitiya	43	14	166	38	16	226
Kelaniya	Mahara	2	6	1,154	2	9	855
	Henaratgoda	7	20	4,345	3	23	3,812
	Véyangoda	3	26	2,461	3	29	2,441
	Ambépussa	2	6	951	7	8	624
	Polgahawela	4	7	1,740	3	2	1,604
	Rambukkana	—	—	559	—	5	521
	Kaḍugannáwa	1	1	678	—	1	753
	Péráḍeniya	·	—	659	2	—	774
	Kandy	1	20	3,905	15	28	3,623
	Gampola	4	6	2,324	1	1	1,980
	Náwalapitiya	—	—	48	—	—	35
Mahara	Henaratgoda	3	17	937	5	15	939
	Véyangoda	9	31	1,065	—	13	1,031
	Ambépussa	1	1	440	—	2	354
	Polgahawela	1	11	1,275	2	5	1,368
	Rambukkana	—	—	167	1	—	200
	Kaḍugannáwa	—	2	412	—	2	503
	Carried over...	4,532	5,576	117,065	4,372	5,401	124,352

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FINANCE AND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Report.

1874.—*continued.*

STATIONS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BOOKED.					
		UP			DOWN.		
Between	And	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	[Brought forward	4,532	5,576	117,065	4,372	5,401	124,352
Mahara—*contd.* ...	Péradeniya ...	—	1	216	—	2	283
	Kandy ...	2	23	1,265	1	21	1,302
	Gampola ...	4	1	1,115	4	1	1,085
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	14	—	—	25
Henaratgoda.....	Véyangoda ...	2	14	996	1	16	1,115
	Ambépussa ...	1	1	620	—	—	591
	Polgahawela ...	2	6	2,872	4	8	3,339
	Rambukkana ...	—	—	485	—	—	567
	Kadugannáwa ...	2	—	475	2	1	620
	Péradeniya ...	—	3	492	—	3	587
	Kandy ...	3	3	1,554	4	4	1,740
	Gampola ...	3	1	1,481	6	—	1,714
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	16	—	—	24
Véyangoda	Ambépussa ...	—	7	688	2	5	620
	Polgahawela ...	1	10	2,612	1	9	3,122
	Rambukkana ...	—	—	339	—	—	457
	Kadugannáwa ..	—	—	507	—	1	733
	Péradeniya ...	—	2	261	1	1	342
	Kandy ...	10	33	2,760	6	22	2,923
	Gampola ...	8	4	908	1	--	967
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	8	—	—	8
Ambépussa.	Polgahawela ...	2	13	2,370	6	8	2,583
	Rambukkana ...	—	1	227	2	—	293
	Kadugannáwa ...	—	1	210	—	1	349
	Péradeniya ...	—	—	295	—	3	324
	Kandy ...	3	17	1,194	5	17	1,045
	Gampola ...	3	13	579	9	14	572
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	14	—	—	6
Polgahawela	Rambukkana ...	3	18	2,557	7	15	2,854
	Kadugannáwa ...	5	12	812	1	10	951
	Péradeniya ...	2	5	326	3	3	456
	Kandy ...	69	229	3,797	64	209	3,722
	Gampola ..	17	30	1,039	9	33	1,062
	Náwalapitiya ...	1	—	11	—	—	12
Rambukkana	Kadugannáwa ...	7	15	1,307	8	16	1,486
	Péradeniya ...	—	2	434	—	6	492
	Kandy ...	19	52	2,126	11	53	1,913
	Gampola ...	5	10	644	2	9	595
	Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	3	—	—	5
Kadugannáwa.....	Péradeniya ...	30	19	1,673	37	17	2,771
	Kandy ...	296	227	16,798	293	264	17,781
	Gampola ...	36	35	2,849	32	46	3,020
	Náwalapitiya ...	2	—	32	2	—	31
Péradeniya	Kandy ...	475	792	34,181	462	742	34,487
	Gampola ...	201	222	15,907	145	212	11,522
	Náwalapitiya ...	2	2	147	3	2	118
Kandy	Gampola ...	2,590	2,961	94,444	2,481	3,029	110,629
	Náwalapitiya ...	59	52	869	61	54	796
Gampola..... ..	Náwalapitiya ...	31	100	1,475	28	87	1,554
	Total, 1874...	8,428	10,513	323,069	8,076	10,345	347,945
	„ 1873...	8,382	9,773	286,831	6,915	10,139	320,334

Analysis of Passenger Traffic.

Number of Passengers:—	1874.		1873.
1st Class	16,504	...	15,297
2nd Class	20,858	...	19,912
3rd Class	671,014	...	609,165
Total...	708,376	...	644,374

Amount:—	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
1st Class	52,254 25	...	47,850 32
2nd Class	33,894 81	...	31,526 0
3rd Class	478,022 26	...	431,683 12
Total...Rs.	564,171 32	...	511,059 44

Number of Miles travelled by Passengers:—			
1st Class	689,431	..	632,311
2nd Class	677,029	...	633,694
3rd Class	18,644,580	...	16,994,951
Total...	20,011,040	...	18,260,956

Average Number of Miles travelled by each Passenger:—			
1st Class	41·8	...	41·3
2nd Class	32·5	...	31·8
3rd Class	27·8	...	27·9
Total ..	28 2	...	28·3

Average Fare of each Passenger:—	Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
1st Class	3 17	...	3 13
2nd Class	1 63	...	1 58
3rd Class	0 71	...	0 71
Total...Rs.	0 80	...	0 79

Average Fare per Mile travelled by each Passenger.—			
1st Class	7·6	...	7·6
2nd Class	5·0	...	5·0
3rd Class	2·5	...	2·5
Total...	2·8	...	2·8

Goods.

The tonnage of goods carried was 167,975 tons, as compared with 171,193 tons in 1873. It will be seen by the following comparative statement of each description of goods carried in the two years, that the decrease was chiefly in coffee:—

1873.				1874.
Tons 3,292	...	1st Class	...	Tons 3,160
„ 53,832	...	Coffee	...	„ 43,630
„ 56,385	...	Rice	...	„ 58,000
„ 36,927	...	2nd Class	...	„ 39,710
„ 8,160	...	Manure	...	„ 11,217
„ 6,016	..	3rd Class	...	„ 5,040
„ 6,581	...	Railway Materials	...	„ 6,225
„ —	...	Breakwater do.	...	„ 993
Tons 171,193	...	Total	...	Tons 167,975

The falling off in coffee was entirely due to the exceptionally short crop of 1873–74, for while in the first half of the year 1873 we carried 31,287 tons, in the corresponding period in 1874 we carried only 11,528 tons. As, however, the crop of 1874–75 was

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a fair average one, we were enabled in the second half of the year to make up just one-half of the decrease in the first half of the year. The two years compare as follows:—

1873. Tons.		1784. Tons.
31,287	Half-year ending June 30th.....	11,528
22,545	Half-year ending December 31st	32,102
Total ... 53,832		Tons ... 43,630

The traffic in plumbago to Colombo was:—

In 1873. Tons.	From	In 1874. Tons.
109	Véyangoḍa	93
2,616	Polgahawela..	3,200

A considerable traffic in straw is developing at Ambépussa and Kaḍugannáwa, the chief markets for it being Gampola and Náwalapitiya; it is sent loose, in covered wagons, at the rate of twenty-five cents per wagon per mile, which is equal to about nineteen cents per ton per mile, a wagon holding about 26 cwts. It is questionable if the rate charged covers the cost of transport, but, owing to the difficulties under which cart contractors and planters of the Districts of Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya laboured in consequence of the recent outbreak of murrain among the cart cattle, I have refrained from recommending any present increase in the rate. I would, however, invite attention to the desirability of pressing the straw at the forwarding stations, as thereby both the Government and the traders would be benefited: the Government, by the fewer wagons employed, the better paying loads, and greater immunity from fire; and the traders, by a reduction in railway freight, and the less space required in conveying the straw from the railway stations to the coffee districts.

The number of loaded carts from and to Colombo, which passed the Péráḍeniya Police Station in the last six months of the year, was, from Colombo 567: to Colombo 108, viz.:—

	Up.		Down.
In July.....	114	...	5
August.....	103	...	16
September.....	94	...	11
October	77	...	49
November.....	127	...	21
December.....	52	...	6
Total...	567		108
Average per mensem	94½	...	18
Average per diem.....	3	...	7-12ths

The carts *from* Colombo were loaded with rice, cocoanuts, and general goods, chiefly for Badulla, Wẹlimaḍa, and Nagasany; and those *to* Colombo were, from Wẹlimaḍa 79, Badulla 15, Lunugala 8, and Palugama 6; in all 108, of which 106 were loaded with coffee, and two with casks.

As regards the traffic to and from Wẹlimaḍa, a gentleman largely interested, to whom I applied for information, writes:—

"Wẹlimaḍa is an outlying place where stray carts are scarce, so that we have to send up half and even quarter-loads rice to ensure sufficient transport for our crop down, whereas the environs of Colombo abound with petty cart-owners who drive their own carriages, and Gampola and such places have very few resident cart owners. Those who live about Colombo will not work from Gampola to Wẹlimaḍa and such places, and then back to Gampola, but prefer to start from Colombo and work back again to their villages, as they then stop at home a week or so to rest themselves and their cattle."

The excess in the number of carts going from Colombo is explained in two ways: a portion of these carts remain up-country to ply between the coffee estates and the railway stations; and others, which go to Badulla, return to Colombo via Ratnapura.

The traffic, other than firewood, from low-country stations, and especially from Véyangoḍa to Kandy, &c., continues steadily to advance.

Writing on this subject in my Report for 1869, I stated: "In the case of Véyangoḍa, as cocoanut cultivation is rapidly extending in the District, I look forward to a continued increase."

In 1869 the tonnage of goods despatched from Véyangoḍa to up-country stations was 2,219 tons; in 1874 it was 5,274 tons.

The following table shews the traffic in goods from and to all stations, and the average rates obtained.

Stations.			Up Traffic.					Down Traffic.				
						Average Rates.					Average Rates.	
Between	And	Distance.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Ton per Mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Per Ton.	Per Ton per Mile.
						Rs.					Rs.	
Colombo ...	Mahara ...	9	392	357	3,528	0·91	0·10	1,150	874	10,350	0·76	0 08
	Henaratgoda..	17	19	72	323	3·79	0·22	562	635	9,554	1·13	0·07
	Véyangoda ...	23	291	1,089	6,693	3·74	0·16	762	1,811	17,526	2·38	0·10
	Ambépussa..	35	157	802	5,495	5·11	0·15	111	476	3,985	4·29	0·12
	Polgahawela..	46	5,906	45,472	271,676	7·70	0·17	5,215	25,659	239,890	4·92	0·11
	Rambukkana	53	1,717	9,548	91,001	5·56	0·10	919	6,620	48,707	7·20	0·14
	Kadugannáwa	65	2,520	24,128	163,800	9·57	0·15	1,142	10,815	74,230	9·47	0·15
	Péradeniya ...	71	1,439	15,790	102,169	10 97	0 15	2,070	20,533	146,970	9·92	0·14
	Kandy ...	75	51,142	619,781	3,835,650	12·12	0·16	24,697	247,528	1,852,275	10·02	0·13
	Gampola ...	79	34,918	429,648	2,758,322	12·30	0·16	13,839	152,244	1,093,281	11·00	0·14
	Náwalapitiya.	88	1,813	25,838	159,544	14·25	0 16	2,346	28,749	206,448	12·25	0·14
Mahara ..	Henaratgoda.	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	56	0·86	0·11
	Véyangoda ...	14	3	12	42	4 0	0·29	5	13	70	2·60	0·19
	Ambépussa ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	26	8·00	0·31
	Polgahawela..	37	1	8	37	8·0	0·22	26	173	962	6·65	0·18
	Rambukkana.	44	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	132	7·33	0·17
	Kadugannáwa	56	53	483	2,968	9·11	0·16	14	51	784	3·64	0 07
	Péradeniya ...	62	41	365	2,542	8·90	0·14.	—	2	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	66	312	3,142	20,592	10 07	0·15	4	54	264	13·50	0·20
	Gampola ...	70	332	3·027	23,240	9·12	0·13	6	78	420	13·00	9·19
	Náwalapitiya	79	--	—	--	--	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henaratgoda..	Véyangoda ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Ambépussa ...	19	2	10	38	5·00	0·26	1	8	19	8·00	0·42
	Polgahawela..	29	4	24	116	6·00	0·21	21	138	609	6·57	0·23
	Rambukkana	36	14	45	504	3·21	0·09	4	27	144	6·75	0·19
	Kadugannáwa	49	9	82	441	9·11	0·19	1	9	49	9·00	0 18
	Péradeniya ...	55	31	288	1,705	9·29	0·17	1	6	55	6·00	0·11
	Kandy ...	59	389	3,885	22,951	9 99	0·17	19	196	1,121	10 32	0·17
	Gampola ...	63	467	5,180	29,421	11·09	0·18	7	79	441	11·29	0 18
	Náwalapitiya	72	16	202	1,152	12·63	0·18	—	—	—	—	—
Véyangoda..	Ambépussa ..	12	28	33	336	1·18	0·10	2	5	24	2·50	0·21
	Polgahawela.	23	58	208	1,334	3·59	0·16	40	142	920	3·55	0·15
	Rambukkana	30	1,054	2,024	31,620	1·92	0·06	—	—	—	—	—
	Kadugannáwa	43	15	94	645	6·27	0·15	1	6	43	6·00	0·14
	Péradeniya ...	49	71	578	3,479	8·14	0·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	52	4,009	29,809	208,468	7·44	0·14	118	1,038	6,136	8·80	0·17
	Gampola ...	57	1,164	11,138	66,348	9·57	0·17	61	580	3,477	9·51	0·17
	Náwalapitiya	66	15	175	990	11·67	0·18	2	24	132	12·00	0·18
Ambépussa ...	Polgahawela..	11	29	22	319	0·76	0·07	44	37	484	0·84	0 08
	Rambukkana	18	—	2	—	—	—	4	5	72	1·25	0·07
	Kadugannáwa	31	17	47	527	2·76	0·09	26	51	806	1·96	0·06
	Péradeniya ...	37	12	77	444	6·42	0·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ..	40	325	2,155	13,000	6·63	0·17	3	23	120	7·66	0·19
	Gampola ..	45	465	3,854	20,925	8·29	0·18	—	4	—	—	—
	Náwalapitiya	54	64	622	3,456	9·72	0·18	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela ..	Rambukkana	7	53	56	371	1·06	0·15	21	43	147	2·05	0·29
	Kadugannáwa	20	109	177	2,180	1·62	0·08	1	5	20	5·00	0·25
	Péradeniya ...	26	64	137	1,664	2·14	0·08	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	30	695	3,228	20,850	4·64	0·15	14	92	420	6·57	0·22
	Gampola ...	34	336	2,063	11,424	6·14	0·18	1	11	34	11·00	0·32
	Náwalapitiya	43	18	156	774	8 67	0·20	—	—	—	—	—
Rambukkana	Kadugannáwa	13	16	28	208	1·75	0·13	1	6	13	6 00	0·46
	Péradeniya ..	19	2	4	38	2·00	0·11	—	1	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	23	898	2,685	20,654	2·99	0 13	26	88	598	3·38	0·15
	Gampola ...	27	111	578	2,997	5·21	0·19	2	17	54	8·50	0·31
	Náwalapitiya	36	4	25	144	6·25	0·17	—	—	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa	Péradeniya ...	6	2	6	12	3·00	0·50	1	4	6	4·00	0·67
	Kandy ...	10	119	200	1,190	1 68	0·17	86	188	860	2·19	0 22
	Gampola ...	14	29	72	406	2 48	0·18	60	70	840	1·17	0·08
	Náwalapitiya	23	12	63	276	5·25	0·23	—	—	—	—	—
Péradeniya ...	Kandy ...	4	118	141	472	1·19	0 30	1	6	4	6·00	1·50
	Gampola ...	8	114	164	912	1·44	0·18	400	364	3,200	0·91	0·11
	Náwalapitiya	17	32	47	544	1·47	0·09	—	—	—	—	—
Kandy ...	Gampola ...	11	1,181	2,479	12,991	2·10	0·19	357	815	3,927	2·28	0·21
	Náwalapitiya	21	120	470	2,520	3 92	0 19	5	41	105	8·20	0·38
Gampola ...	Náwalapitiya	10	409	802	4,090	1·96	0·20	9	27	90	3·00	0·30
	Total, 1874...	—	113,756	1,253,697	7,940,758	11·02	0·16	54,219	500,508	3,730,800	9·23	0·13
	„ 1873...	—	109,034	1,188,112	7,561,762	10·90	0·16	62,159	591,364	4,379,310	9·51	0·14

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For the purpose of comparison with previous years, I have estimated the proportion of the gross expenditure chargeable to the main and to the branch lines, respectively:—

Main Line Working Expenses.

1873. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.		1874 Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Cost per Mile open.	Cost per Train Mile.
Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs. Cts.		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs. Cts.
279,778	69	12·3	3,755	0 97	Maintenance	269,208	24	11·9	3,613	0 91
319,699	39	14·1	4,291	1 11	Locomotive Power	318,465	95	13·9	4,207	1 06
72,119	72	3·1	968	0 25	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons	75,098	20	3·3	1,008	0 25
108,301	46	4·7	1,454	0 38	Traffic charges	106,541	46	4 6	1,430	0 36
16,479	21	0·7	221	0 06	Police charges	16,978	58	0·7	228	0 05
8,487	90	0·3	114	0 03	Telegraph charges	8,762	75	0·4	117	0 03
30,614	11	1·3	411	0 11	General charges	27,517	26	1·2	369	0 09
835,480	48	36·5	11,214	2 91	Total ..	817,572	44	36·0	10,972	2 75

Under the head of "Maintenance" there is an apparent saving of 10,571 rupees; but, if the extraordinary expenditure incurred in strengthening the Allagala Viaduct be eliminated from the accounts of the two years, and the value of permanent way materials paid for in 1873, but not used until 1874, be deducted from the former and added to the latter year's expenditure, the comparison of the two years' expenses will stand as follows:—

1873.		Rs.	Rs.
Total amount debited ...	...	—	279,779
Less cost of Allagala Viaduct	...	15,500	
Less value of materials not used	...	21,936	
			37,436
Ordinary Expenditure	...		242,343
1874.			
Total amount debited ...	...	269,208	
Less cost of Allagala Viaduct	...	4,500	
		264,708	
Add value of materials debited in Account of 1873, and used in 1874	...	21,936	
Ordinary Expenditure	...		286,644
Increase in 1874 ...	...		Rs. 44,301

The question of substituting steel for iron rails between Colombo and Kandy is deserving of careful consideration. The incline between Rambukkana and Kaduganná wa was originally laid with iron rails, but they wore out so rapidly that in about three years' time they had to be re-placed by steel rails. These steel rails have now been in the road nearly five years, and shew very little signs of wear. Such again was the excessive wear of iron rails on some of the curves in the low-country, or more level portion of the line, that these curves also have had to be re-laid with steel rails. The present relative cost of steel and iron rails landed in Ceylon is: steel 180 rupees per ton, iron 133 rupees per ton. The life of a steel rail on a level line may be taken as twenty-five years, and that of an iron one as six years. The labour required for maintaining a line laid with steel rails is considerably less than for one laid with iron rails.

I do not advocate re-laying the line at once with steel rails, but rather the doing of it gradually in sections in the ordinary course of renewal. The Colombo-Mahara section, over which not only the ordinary heavy traffic of the line (which is yearly increasing), but also the whole of the stone, cabook, gravel, &c., required for the construction of the Colombo Breakwater, have to pass, and the Kandy-Péradeniya section, over which pass all the trains both of the main and the branch lines, should have the first attention.

A few years hence, when railway communication will probably have been extended to Dimbula, Uva, Mátalé, &c., the passenger traffic over the Colombo-Kandy line will be much increased, and the goods traffic will probably reach an annual tonnage of 271,000 tons.

Under the head of "Locomotive Power" there was a saving of 6,233 rupees, equal to five cents per train mile.

The question of a supply of wood for engine fuel is one deserving of careful and early consideration, for not only is the supply contiguous to the line becoming exhausted,

without any systematic attempt being made to replant the denuded tracts of land, but the price has also risen considerably within the last few years. In 1867-68 the ruling rate was one rupee, but it is now one rupee and 37 cents per square yard.

The cost of repairing carriages and wagons was 2,978 rupees in excess of the previous year.

In the Finance and Traffic Branch of the Department there was a net saving of 4,082 rupees, as compared with the previous year, viz.:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Decrease in Traffic charges.....	1,760	
Decrease in General charges.	3,097	
		4,857
Increase in Police charges.....	500	
Increase in Telegraph charges.....	275	
		775
Net Decrease ...		4,082

Branch Line Working Expenses.

1873. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts.	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.			1874. Amount.		Per-centage of Receipts	Per Mile of Line open.	Per Train Mile.	
Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Rs.	Cts.
17,290	76	14·0	2,305	0	76	Maintenance ...	20,200	0	13·3	2,376	0	79
15,925	70	12·1	2,124	0	70	Locomotive Power ...	17,900	0	12·0	2,106	0	70
3,412	65	2·4	455	0	15	Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	3,800	0	2·4	447	0	15
12,058	3	9·8	1,608	0	53	Traffic charges ...	20,936	0	13·8	2,463	0	82
2,730	12	2·2	364	0	12	Police charges ...	4,399	84	2·9	517	0	17
1,365	6	1·1	182	0	6	Telegraph charges ...	916	82	0·6	108	0	3
1,592	57	1·1	212	0	7	General charges ...	1,123	74	0·7	132	0	4
54,374	89	42·7	7,250	2	39	Total..	69,276	40	45·7	8,149	2	70

The slight increments under the heads of Maintenance, Locomotive Charges, and Repairs of Carriages and Wagons, are due to the increased mileage of trains, there having been an excess of 2,501 miles run in 1874 over 1873.

The increments under the heads of Traffic and Police charges are attributable to the appointments of the staff at Náwalapitiya station, and of gatemen at the level-crossings between there and Gampola having been made for the then contemplated opening of the Gampola-Náwalapitiya section for traffic on the 7th September.

General Remarks.

The question of opening a new station at Mirigama has been under consideration since the year 1872.

The Government Agent, Western Province, reported in January, 1873, that the population of the Hápitigam Korálé, in which Mirigama is situated, was 18,000, and that portions of Udukaha Pattu, Siyané Korálé would also participate in the advantages the establishment of a railway station would afford. He further reported, that the land under cocoanut plantation was about 17,200 acres in the Hápitigam Kóralé alone, and that the then existing plumbago pits, sixteen in number, yielded annually about 300 tons. With additional facilities for transport, there is no doubt the production might be increased.

The Engineer of the Railway represented that, owing to the unfavourable gradients about Mirigama, the establishment of a station there would necessitate a reduction in the loads of "up" goods trains, and would add to the cost of working.

For my own part, I see no difficulty in having a station between 30½ and 31 miles, and no reduction in the loads of "up" trains would be necessary.

The line at this point is quite straight, and there is land between it and the public road available for a station and sidings.

From 1868 to 1874 (seven years) the expenditure on additional accommodation aggregated 230,512 rupees, of which 52,805 rupees only were devoted to improving the accommodation at stations. In 1874 the expenditure on this account was only 1,278 rupees; and as 20,000 rupees had been voted, there was an unexpended balance of 18,722 rupees, which has been carried forward for expenditure in 1875.

A most desirable work is the improvement of Péradeniya Junction, for I doubt if there is in existence a worse designed junction, or one more inconvenient to work. To make it a good junction will cost a more considerable sum of money than I am at present prepared to recommend should be expended, as I think that until the question of route for extension of railway communication to Uva is definitely settled, only such temporary improvements should be undertaken as are absolutely required for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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Next comes the removal of the Mahara station to a site nearer to the junction with the Quarry Branch Line, the present station being too far from the junction, and too near the foot of an incline of 1 in 114, nearly 1½ mile in length.

When these works are finished, the improvements so much needed at Polgahawela, Henaratgoda, Rambukkana, and Kelaniya stations can be undertaken, and I see no reason why the whole should not be finished by the end of the year 1876.

In designing these new works of additional accommodation, due provision should be made for development of traffic; and they should be so designed as to be capable of further extension when railway communication is extended to Uva, and the traffic of that and the neighbouring districts is diverted to the main line.

The inquiry into the feasibility of railway extension to Uva was advanced a stage by the completion of a preliminary survey of two alternative routes from Náwalapitiya to Rosita in Dimbula, one viâ Kotmalé and the other viâ Ambagamuwa, and thence from Rosita to Haputalé Pass. The Ambagamuwa route was the one finally adopted by the Railway Commissioners as being the more promising of the two.

The Railway Commissioners estimate that the *net* annual profits on a line between Náwalapitiya and Haputalé viâ Ambagamuwa will be:—

	Rs.
From present sources.....	710,655
From development.....	438,764
Rs.	1,149,419

The sum voted during the Session of 1874-75 for the construction of the Colombo and Moratuwa line was 700,000 rupees.

	Rs.	
The traffic is estimated at.....	165,000	per annum.
The working expenses are estimated at.....	106,666	„
The net profit is.....	58,334	„

Colombo, April, 1875.

E. ROBINSON,
Finance and Traffic Manager.

APPENDIX

A.

Occurrences.

Feb. 6th.—2 P.M. down passenger train was delayed 1½ hour at Rambukkana by derailment of three carriages caused by a defective tire.

„ 9th.—A man was killed in attempting to get into the 7·0 A.M. up passenger train at Ambépussa when in motion.

„ 18th.—The engine of the 2·0 P.M. up passenger train broke down at 61 miles ("Sensation Rock") and the train was delayed 2½ hours.

Mar. 22nd.—The engine of the 7·0 A.M. down passenger train could only proceed beyond Rambukkana, one of the tires being loose. The train was taken on to Colombo by pilot engine.

April 16th.—A woman who was trespassing on the line three-quarters of a mile from Kandy, was struck by the engine of the 7·0 A.M. down passenger train, but was not much hurt.

May 2nd.—A woman and child (trespassers) were struck by the engine of the 11·40 A.M. up goods train when crossing the Maha-oya bridge. They were at once taken on to the Kandy hospital, where the woman died two days afterwards. The child recovered.

„ 5th.—A man trespassing on the line near the 16th mile was killed by the engine of the 5·0 A.M. down goods train.

„ 8th—The engine of the 7·0 A.M. down passenger train was thrown off the line near 65½ miles by running over a buffalo. The train was delayed 45 minutes.

July 17th.—A pointsman on duty in the Colombo station yard was knocked down by the shunting engine, and shortly afterwards died.

August 1st.—A wagon on 12·0 noon down goods train left the rails between Allagala and Rambukkana, caused by a brake block falling off and the lever getting under the wheel.

Sept. 12th.—A man who was trespassing on the line at 2¼ miles was struck by the engine of the 7·0 A.M. down passenger train, and knocked into the river; the man was got out alive, but died soon after.

„ 14th—A man trespassing on the line near 93¾ miles was struck by the engine of the 7·0 A.M. down passenger train, but was not injured.

Oct. 13th.—A railway cooly was run over by a trolly at the 13th mile. His leg being broken he was taken to hospital in Colombo, where he died the same night.

„ 15th—The engine of a special firewood train running from Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa run over a buffalo, and was thrown off the line near the 60th mile. Owing to the engine not being got on the line, through traffic was interrupted the whole of the day following.

„ 25th.—A wagon on the 11·40 A.M. down goods train left the rails at Rambukkana—cause unknown.

„ 28th.—Trains delayed by a heavy boulder having fallen on the incline.

Dec. 11th.—A cooly in the employ of Messrs. Reid and Mitchell was run over and killed by the engine of the 6·0 P.M. up branch line passenger train.

„ 29th.—Trains delayed by rock-slip at 58½ miles.

B.

EXPENDITURE in 1874 against the vote of ~~Rs~~ 20,000 for Additional Accommodation.

	Rs.	Cts.
Colombo.—Furnishing Waiting Room	67	50
Véyangoda.— Do.	43	75
Fitting up Standards and Shelving to Railway Store	1,166	90
Rs....	1,278	15

C.

REVENUE Account for the Year 1874.

	Main Line.		Branch Line.		Total.		Main Line.		Branch Line		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs. Cts.
To Maintenance of Way and Works ...	269,208	24	20,200	0	289,408	24	By Passengers ...	498,808	34	65,362	98	564,171 32
„ Locomotive Charges	313,465	95	17,900	0	331,365	95	„ Horses ...	14,121	51	1,125	49	9,503 0
„ Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	75,098	20	3,800	0	78,898	20	„ Carriages ..					4,492 0
„ Traffic Charges ...	106,541	46	20,936	0	127,477	46	„ Dogs ...					1,252 0
„ Police Charges ...	16,978	58	4,399	84	21,378	42	„ Parcels ...	36,067	92	2,979	0	39,046.92
„ Electric Telegraph ..	8,762	75	916	82	9,679	57	„ Mails ...	13,666	67	1,358	94	15,025 61
„ General Charges ..	27,517	26	1,123	74	28,641	0	„ Merchandise. ...	1,676,186	56	78,068	80	1,754,205 36
	817,572	44	69,276	40	886,848	84	„ Live Stock ...	6,082	30	257	60	6,339.90
							„ Rent· ..	7,116	93	15	0	7,131 93
„ Additional Accommodation (Main Line) ...					1,278	15	„ Warehouse Rent	2,925	38	1,284	35	4,209 73
					888,126	99	„ Wagon hire ...	915	0	424	50	1,339 50
„ Balance					1,537,432	66	„ Interest ...	8,986	46	575	0	9,561 46
Total... Rs.					2,425,559	65	„ Sundries ..	9,250	92	30	0	9,280 92
								2,274,077	99	151,481	66	
							Total... Rs.					2,425,559 65

D.

NÁWALAPITIYA Branch Construction Account.

	To end of 1873.		In 1874.		Total.			To end of 1873.		In 1874.		Total.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
To Engineering ...	89,548	58	26,041	37	115,589	95	By amount voted up to 31st December, 1872 ...	1,595,852	99				
„ Contract ..	1,802,550	34	89,337	33	1,891,687	67						1,595,852	99
„ Land and Compensation ...	174,847	81	1,135	37	175,983	18	„ Contingent charges, Ordinance No. 3 of 1873 ...	150,000	0				
„ Rolling Stock	216,977	83	16,562	2	233,539	85	„ Surplus Revenue, Ordinance No. 8 of 1873 ...	150,000	0				
„ Machinery and Workshops ...	5,397	54	746	86	6,144	40	„ Pioneer Pension Fund, Ordinance No 9 of 1873 ...	209,226	94				
„ Electric Telegraph	1,811	85	2,098	18	3,910	3	„ Contingent charges, Ordinance No. 15 of 1873 .	188,750	0				
„ Extra payments to Contractors ...	—		30,000	0	30,000	0	„ Contingent charges, Ordinance No. 18 of 1873 ..	150,000	0				
„ Contingencies ...	60,113	3	15,447	81	75,560	84						847,976	94
					2,532,415	92	„ Interest on Pioneer Pension Fund			2,796	65		
„ Balance	—		—		16,210	66	„ Contingent charges, Ordinance No. 10 of 1874 ...			102,000	0		
												104,796	65
Rs. ...					2,548,626	58	Rs. ..			—		2,548,626	58

E.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Line from first Opening in 1865 to end of 1874.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts	Rs. Cts.
Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, &c. ..	25,631 96	165.239 87	257.256 21	371,694 21	367.575 46	413,765 17	414.041 21	405,734 82	574,287 76	633,490 85
Merchandise and Live Stock ..	—	67,385 37	547,777 50	1,253,791 83	1,417,875 79	1,630.265 33	1,561,029 87	1,439,784 91	1,785,337 23	1,760,545 26
Miscellaneous ...	1,471 50	7,479 87	10.568 96	11.184 96	24,199 33	22,372 75	20,979 67	21,873 75	24,879 87	31,523 54
Total—Rs.	27,103 46	240 105 11	815,602 67	1,636,671 0	1,809,650 58	2,066,403 25	1,996,050 75	1,867.493 48	2,384,504 86	2.425,559 65
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Engineering Department.										
Maintenance	27,800 0	109.625 0	179.012 87	249,044 92	260,616 42	259,541 92	260,777 17	251,772 33	297,069 45	289,408 24
Locomotive Power	5,756 75	69,229 25	169,911 21	289,607 25	243,182 87	258,270 29	262,784 75	277,603 63	335,625 9	331,365 95
Repairs of Carriages and Wagons ...	—	5,664 87	14,356 75	31,014 79	53,101 42	55,794 46	60,495 21	49,036 3	75,532 37	78,898 20
Finance and Traffic Department.										
Traffic charges	7,667 58	51,202 50	73,185 79	104.636 71	104,948 71	104,473 17	102,576 67	105,688 40	120,359 49	127,477 46
Police charges	—	9,501 29	12,983 54	17,654 96	17,340 8	16,057 0	16,509 4	16,317 97	19,209 33	21,378 42
Electric Telegraph charges ...	—	—	5,561 46	12.067 33	10,686 96	9,916 62	9,272 71	10,367 22	9,852 96	9,679 57
General charges	12,674 62	17,728 83	24,326 29	42,833 92	35,127 21	31,414 17	30,301 12	27,276 44	32,206 68	28,641 0
Total—Rs.	53,898 95	262,951 74	479,337 71	746,859 88	725,003 67	735,467 63	742,716 67	738,082 2	889,855 37	886,848 84
Miles of Line open (average) .	34½	36¾	57½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	82	83
Number of Passengers	19.253	132,431	167,360	196,722	201.258	223,121	234,978	358,651	644,374	708,376
Tonnage of Goods	Nil.	12,789	54,850	116,178	134.369	156,205	149,033	138,429	171,193	157,975
Train Miles run	10.819	71.197	133,846	242,804	245,464	252,305	251,921	237.997	310,261	320,021
Receipts per mile of Line open ...	Rs. 790	Rs. 6610	Rs. 14,180	Rs. 21.970	Rs. 24,290	Rs. 27,630	Rs. 26,790	Rs. 25.140	Rs. 29,079	Rs. 29,224
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Receipts per Train mile ...	2 50	3 37	6 8	6 75	7 37	8 21	7 92	7 86	7 68	7 58
Expenses per Train mile ...	4 96	3 71	3 58	3 8	2 96	2 92	2 96	3 9	2 86	2 77
Expenses per cent. of Receipts ...	Loss	Loss	58¾	45½	40	35½	37	39½	37½	36½

NOTES.

1865.	Open for coaching traffic only, Colombo to Ambepussa,	2nd October	...34½	miles.
1866.	Open for goods traffic, Colombo to Ambepussa	1st January.		
„	Open to Polgahawela	1st November	45½	„
1867.	Open for coaching traffic to Kandy	1st August	74½	„
„ „	Goods „ „ (partially)	16th September		
„ „	„ „ „ (wholly)	1st October		
1868.	Additional Station and other accommodation		Rs. 96,650	Cts. 71
1869.	„ „ „		92,370	4
„ „	Fastenings for strengthening permanent way		8,799	25
„ „	Cost of steel over iron rails (Government proportion)		50,000	0
1870.	„ Station and other accommodation		52,654	12

NOTES.

			Rs.	Cts.
1870.	Survey of Náwalapitiya Branch Line		3,898	83
1871.	Additional Station and other accommodation		10.691	83
„ „	Cost of laying check rails.		3,795	25
1872.	„ Station and other accommodation		15,612	46
1873.	„ „ „ „		8,629	46
„	Open for goods traffic, Péradeniya to Gampola	15th January	7¾	miles.
„ „	„ passenger „ „	1st February.		
1874.	„ goods traffic, Gampola to Nawalapitiya	1st December	9¼	„
„ „	„ passenger traffic „ „ ...	21st „		
„	Additional Station and other accomodation		1.278	15

E. ROBINSON,
Finance and Traffic Manager.

POSTAL.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

NOTWITHSTANDING increases in the payments on Establishment and on sea conveyance between this and the United Kingdom, the revenue of the Post Office for the year exceeds the total expenditure by a sum of 722 rupees and 25 cents.

In stating the yearly revenue of the Post Office, it has been customary for the last two or three years to estimate the work done by the Department on behalf of Government at 80,000 rupees, and this sum I have been content to adhere to in calculating the balance above mentioned.

To obviate this unsatisfactory method of account, it is desirable that the revenue of the Colony should be charged with the cost of the transmission of its official correspondence, and the amount placed to the credit of the Post Office.

The following are the particulars of revenue and expenditure for 1874 :—

Revenue.

Sale of Postage Stamps	Rs.	183,744	85
Collections in Money	,,	24,061	39
Official Correspondence	,,	80,000	0
	Rs.	287,806	24

Expenditure.

Inland	Rs.	205,416	87
Payments to London	,,	70,494	69
Cost of Printing Work and Stationery	,,	11,172	43
	Rs.	287,083	99

Shewing (1) a net revenue of 722 rupees and 25 cents (if credit is taken for value of work done on account of official correspondence; (2) a net deficit of 79,277 rupees and 75 cents, if the above is excluded.

Full particulars will be found in Appendices C. 1. and C. 2.

Though the revenue of the Post Office at present compares favourably with the expenditure, it must be remembered that, at any time, the Colony may be required to share with the United Kingdom the proportionate loss now sustained by the Imperial Government. This loss is roughly estimated at £5,000.

A financial advantage has been gained by the Ceylon Post Office in the arrangement of a fresh Postal agreement with India, which came into operation on the first day of this year; and as in a measure connected with this circumstance, I may mention the recovery from the Indian Post Office of a sum of 7,273 rupees, arrears of payments due to this Department, which had accumulated for several years. This sum, though forming no portion of the receipts of 1874, represents a recovery of postal revenue.

Formerly India received from Ceylon a yearly payment on account of correspondence passing between the two countries, and a regular system of account prevailed, which was based on terms favourable to India and unfair to Ceylon.

The following statement shews the payments made to India in this way during the last five years :—

		Rs.	Cts.
1869	.....	2,652	12
1870	.....	4,020	58
1871	.....	3,901	83
1872	.....	4,418	85
1873	.....	4,797	56

From the 1st January, 1874, correspondence has passed between the two countries free of all accounts, on the understanding that the Ceylon Post Office pays for the

POSTAL. Report.

conveyance of mails both ways between Kánkésanturai and Point Kalimere, which costs about 1,320 rupees a year.

Correspondence.

It is satisfactory to note a large increase of paid letters, and a decrease in the number of unpaid correspondence. This is shewn by the figures in the return (A. 1.) appearing in the Appendix.

I regret to state that a practice has sprung up of attaching defaced stamps to letters, which has not been checked as yet by the punishment of several offenders, who have been in each case fined the full penalty of ten rupees.

Correspondence east and west of Suez has steadily increased (Appendix A. 2. to A 6.) Notwithstanding this, there is a decided falling off in the number and weight of registered letters and packets.

In India envelopes embossed with half-anna and with one-anna stamps are now sold for the value of the stamps they bear; the object of the Government being to discourage the habit on the part of the natives of posting letters written on the thinnest of papers and doubled up into such a small size as to leave insufficient room for the addresses.

Native letters in Ceylon, though not written on such flimsy material, are often not much bigger in size than a gentleman's visiting card, and the illegible addresses in Singhalese and Tamil characters, crammed into this small space and written on bad paper, give the sorters an infinite amount of trouble in deciphering.

The encouragement offered in India to the use of embossed envelopes has proved most successful, and arrangements might, I consider, be safely adopted in Ceylon for affording a similar facility to the public.

A Singhalese translation of the Postal Guide was published early this year. To ordinary postal regulations a few instructions were added, which contained serviceable information for native correspondents; but I regret to state that a very few copies of this Guide have been sold, though the price charged was only 15 cents.

Coast Moormen coming from India had got into a habit of bringing to Ceylon packets of letters, for the delivery of which, chiefly in Colombo, they arranged among themselves. It became necessary to put a stop to this practice, and by constantly punishing offenders, whenever detected, a check has at last been placed upon this breach of postal regulation.

Money Orders.

As this business is at present confined to Colombo, it has not had sufficient field for enlargement.

Though the total amount of the transactions of this year is little in advance of that of 1873, the number of orders received from and despatched to the United Kingdom has increased by 27 per cent. (vide B. 1.)

The period during which these orders are payable has been extended from six months to one year, at the end of which period their value accrues to the country of issue.

In addition to the statement of total number and value of money orders received from and despatched to the United Kingdom during 1874, I have given in the Appendix (B. 2) particulars of money order transactions since February, 1873, when the Overland Money Order system was first introduced.

Staff of Officers.

The staff of officers on the pay of the Establishment numbered last year 268.—Statement D., Appendix.

It will be necessary to get rid of a few among this number when opportunity occurs; but, as a rule, I can speak favourably of the majority of the clerks employed in the Department. In the Colombo and Galle Offices especially, the staff is, as a whole, fairly efficient, bearing in mind the disadvantage they labour under in regard to building accommodation and office furniture.

One serious drawback to the more efficient working of the Department arises from the difficulty experienced in retaining in it the services of employés who have learnt their business, and have distinguished themselves by their industry and intelligence. The routine of any Post Office compares unfavourably with the less laborious business of most Government Offices, and Post Office clerks, in consequence, are not slow in endeavouring to secure any promotion which may be within their reach in other Departments.

Under existing arrangements it is only reasonable that they should be allowed to benefit themselves in this way, but the time has come for serious consideration of the necessity for treating the Post Office as a separate Department, basing the salaries of all its subordinate officers upon an increment system, which will place them on an equitable footing, in regard to salaries, with other Branches of the Clerical Service, irrespective of the particular offices which they may happen to hold.

Overland Parcel Post.

On the first October the Overland Parcel Post operations commenced outwards, followed on the first of January, 1875, by the extension of the business to parcels homewards.

By arrangements entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, parcels up to twenty pounds in weight, and two feet by one foot by one foot in size, are exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom. In Ceylon such parcels are received at and despatched to all Post Offices on principal lines of sea and land conveyance; but in case of parcels addressed to and received at Post Offices not so situated, then weight is limited to three pounds.

During the last three months of 1874 the number of parcels received was thirty-nine, but since then the business has increased to a monthly average of seventy-nine received and despatched.

New Post Offices.

New Post Offices were opened at the following places:—Catto, Urugala, Lémastota; and the Raygalla Office, previously paid for by private subscription, was taken over by the Government on 1st July, 1874.

Robberies and Loss of Mails.

On the 28th July the mail packets for Haldummulla and Lemastota were stolen from the runner, who was slightly assaulted. The packets were never found, and after the investigation it was supposed that the object of the robbery was to bring the contractor into disgrace. Though a careful inquiry was instituted, no evidence could be obtained to support a prosecution.

The contents of a registered letter—five ten-rupee notes—were abstracted in transit from Anurádhapura to Jaffna. No direct clue to the theft was discovered, but I do not doubt that the culprit was one of the Treasury watchers, who was employed by the Postholder to look after the box in which he locked up his registered correspondence. The Postholder was required to make good the money stolen on this occasion as a warning to him to be more careful for the future.

A registered letter, said to contain 300 rupees, was lost between Lindula and Kandy. In consequence of this occurrence the Lindula Postholder was at first suspended, and subsequently dismissed.

In November certain irregularities were discovered in the accounts of the Ramboda Postholder, who was convicted on a charge of embezzling postal moneys, and sentenced by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court to imprisonment at hard labour for two years and six months.

Conveyance of Mails.

To place mail contractors generally, and mail coach contractors in particular, in a better position to carry out their agreements, tenders were invited at the end of the year for mail conveyance services extending over periods of two and three years. A small saving resulted from the settlement of the contracts under this arrangement, which has also aided in effecting improvement in the working of the different postal lines, and in the management of the mail coaches.

The Badulla and Batticaloa post is worked to Batticaloa with less punctuality than any of the other lines, but this state of affairs is due in a measure to the absence of adequate supervision on a length of some eighty-two miles of road, the greater portion of which passes through a wild and uninhabited country.

In the Appendix (E.) a statement of contracts will be found.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 28th July, 1875.

APPENDIX.

A. 1.

ABSTRACT of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1874.

Name of Provinces.	DESPATCHED.								RECEIVED.							
	Letters on Service.	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid.	Parcels.		Registered Letters.	Newspapers.	Post Cards.	Letters on Service.	Letters Post paid.	Letters Post not paid.	Parcels.		Registered Letters.	Newspapers.	Post Cards.
				On Service.	Private.							On Service.	Private.			
Western Province	169,942	886,157	62,901	455,558	97,030	58,552	513,755	668	150,169	819,353	30,993	29,466	68,790	38,266	276,589	739
Central Province	80,477	970,142	23,433	9,052	15,576	31,305	54,211	7,371	84,518	856,137	30,889	16,625	19,790	18,705	502,759	7,088
Southern Province	44,325	303,998	12,510	2,070	4,256	13,652	50,286	—	46,822	211,057	11,496	3,161	8,700	12,028	83,546	—
North-Western Province ..	24,133	54,987	2,677	1,147	748	3,078	1,986	—	22,297	59,701	3,782	2,287	1,438	1,434	28,589	—
Northern Province	32,280	165,970	6,699	800	618	5,017	41,335	—	32,870	163,965	6,820	1,827	988	6,722	46,190	—
Eastern Province	23,296	52,845	2,358	2,112	745	2,755	4,836	61	21,675	52,858	2,677	898	1,983	1,923	23,814	112
North-Central Province	5,701	7,570	321	51	116	382	115	12	5,686	7,877	443	327	519	152	3,455	22
Total.....	380,154	2,441,669	110,899	470,790	119,089	114,741	666,524	8,112	364,038	2,170,978	87,100	54,591	102,208	79,230	964,942	7,961
						Total Despatched..		4,311,978						Total Received		3,831,048
														Total Despatched		4,311,978
														Total Despatched and Received..		8,143,026

A. 2.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon Offices and Offices East of Suez during the year 1874.

Numbers despatched.		Numbers received.	
Paid Letters	29,984	Paid Letters	34,862
Unpaid Letters	4,116	Unpaid Letters	18,164
Books	1,992	Books	3,009
Papers	59,006	Papers	26,641
Registered Letters	1,514	Registered Letters	959

A. 3.

ABSTRACT of Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, during the year 1874.

Numbers despatched.			Numbers received.		
Paid Letters	ozs.	41,986	Paid Letters	ozs.	39,214½
Unpaid Letters	„	21,132	Unpaid Letters	„	1,262½
Paid Books	lbs.	2,174½	Paid Books	lbs.	12,843
Papers	Nos.	31,486	Papers	Nos.	208,084
Registered Letters	„	1,332	Registered Letters	„	593

A. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Colombo fortnightly during the year 1874.

Date of Despatch.	Route.	Unpaid Letters.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
1873.		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
Dec. 4	Viâ Southampton	1	3	16	8	371	8
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	15½	27	8	22	4
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	6	22	7	199	9
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	13½	24	9	12	2
1874.							
Jan. 1	„ Southampton	0	7½	14	11	253	2
„ 9	„ Brindisi	1	3	34	6	29	12
„ 15	„ Southampton	0	13	22	13	255	9
„ 23	„ Brindisi	0	15½	34	15	18	4
„ 29	„ Southampton	0	7½	17	8	192	0
Feb. 6	„ Brindisi	0	11	34	13	38	10
„ 12	„ Southampton	0	11	14	8	340	0
„ 20	„ Brindisi	1	2	34	3	48	6
„ 26	„ Southampton	0	8	25	6	168	14
Mar. 6	„ Brindisi	0	14	32	7	29	6
„ 12	„ Southampton	0	12	22	12	385	9
„ 20	„ Brindisi	0	14	31	14	27	7
„ 26	„ Southampton	0	12½	15	14	171	3
April 3	„ Brindisi	0	11	29	12	38	14
„ 9	„ Southampton	0	7½	20	2	384	3
„ 17	„ Brindisi	1	1½	31	5	21	8
„ 23	„ Southampton	0	10	17	14	215	1
May 1	„ Brindisi	0	5½	30	11	25	12
„ 7	„ Southampton	0	13	17	11	349	3
„ 15	„ Brindisi	0	13	31	4	25	4
„ 21	„ Southampton	0	9	21	13	169	13
„ 29	„ Brindisi	0	14	29	2	30	7
June 4	„ Southampton	0	9	18	3½	383	5
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	7	26	14	28	11
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	8	28	12	150	13
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	14½	31	3	21	6
July 2	„ Southampton	0	6½	20	15	379	8
„ 10	„ Brindisi	1	3	28	4	17	8
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	14	17	11	188	0
„ 24	„ Brindisi	1	10½	37	7	17	13
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	10½	22	7	259	0
Aug. 7	„ Brindisi	1	2½	37	13	18	14
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	7	20	8½	331	2½
„ 21	„ Brindisi	1	11	34	1	28	14
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	9½	18	6	167	3
Sept. 4	„ Brindisi	0	10	35	14	25	6
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	6	16	6½	1	10
„ 18	„ Brindisi	2	2	37	7½	23	6½
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	12	27	1	124	0
Oct. 2	„ Brindisi	1	8	36	11	22	2
	Carried over—	36	4½	1,152	13	6,012	4

POSTAL.

Appendix.

Date of Despatch.	Route.	Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
1874.	Brought forward...	36	4½	1,152	13	6,012	4
Oct. 8	Viâ Southampton	0	9	20	0	410	7
„ 16	„ Brindisi	1	2	45	1	24	8
„ 22	„ Southampton	0	11½	19	5	185	11
„	„ Brindisi	1	5	42	1	21	12
Nov. 5	„ Southampton	0	12	15	15	356	14
„ 13	„ Brindisi	0	13	39	5	29	11
„ 19	„ Southampton	0	15	18	1	196	6
„ 27	„ Brindisi	1	14	44	13	30	0
Dec. 3	„ Southampton	0	14	30	10½	428	13
„ 11	„ Brindisi	1	3½	41	14½	40	1
„ 17	„ Southampton	0	11	15	12	280	0
„ 25	„ Brindisi	2	2	35	0	40	6
	Total	49	4½	1,520	11	8,056	13

A. 5.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Point-de-Galle fortnightly during last year.

Date of Despatch.	Route.	Unpaid Letters. lbs.	Unpaid Letters. ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	Paid Letters. ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	Paid Books. ozs.
1873.							
Dec. 4	Viâ Southampton	0	3½	5	2	79	4
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	4½	6	3	3	0
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	2	2	3½	44	0
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	5	7	8½	3	8
1874.							
Jan. 1	„ Southampton	0	2	2	5	50	4
„ 9	„ Brindisi	0	6	7	8	2	0
„ 15	„ Southampton	0	2	2	11	59	0
„ 23	„ Brindisi	0	6	9	9	1	8
„ 29	„ Southampton	0	3½	1	11½	24	0
Feb. 6	„ Brindisi	0	4	5	2	4	0
„ 12	„ Southampton	0	1½	2	1	56	0
„ 20	„ Brindisi	0	7	7	10	1	0
„ 26	„ Southampton	0	1½	1	12	25	0
March 6	„ Brindisi	0	2	5	10	4	5
„ 12	„ Southampton	0	3	1	4½	59	0
„ 20	„ Brindisi	0	15½	8	7	5	1½
„ 26	„ Southampton	0	1½	2	0	14	0
April 3	„ Brindisi	0	1	3	12	2	0
„ 9	„ Southampton	0	0½	1	10	68	0
„ 17	„ Brindisi	0	1½	6	10	2	10
„ 23	„ Southampton	0	1	1	12	29	0
May 1	„ Brindisi	0	2	3	14½	2	2
„ 7	„ Southampton	0	0½	2	0	60	0
„ 15	„ Brindisi	0	3½	7	8	1	8
„ 21	„ Southampton	0	1	1	14	14	0
„ 29	„ Brindisi	0	1¼	5	12	1	0
June 4	„ Southampton	0	1½	1	9	48	0
„ 12	„ Brindisi	0	7½	7	0	1	5½
„ 18	„ Southampton	0	0½	1	13	22	0
„ 26	„ Brindisi	0	7	3	13	1	1
July 2	„ Southampton	0	2½	1	8	39	0
„ 10	„ Brindisi	0	5	6	0	3	15
„ 16	„ Southampton	0	1½	1	13	36	0
„ 24	„ Brindisi	0	3¾	6	1	1	0
„ 30	„ Southampton	0	1½	1	4	18	0
Augt. 7	„ Brindisi	1	1	6	14	5	0
„ 13	„ Southampton	0	0¾	1	2	41	0
„ 21	„ Brindisi	0	7½	4	6	3	0
„ 27	„ Southampton	0	0¾	2	12	28	7
Sept. 4	„ Brindisi	0	5	7	13½	2	1
„ 10	„ Southampton	0	0	2	10	51	9
„ 18	„ Brindisi	0	2	4	10	3	0
„ 24	„ Southampton	0	1½	1	10	14	0
Oct. 2	„ Brindisi	0	5½	7	15	2	4
„ 8	„ Southampton	0	4	1	13	53	0
„ 16	„ Brindisi	0	3½	5	7	2	3
„ 22	„ Southampton	0	1	2	3	13	6
„ 30	„ Brindisi	0	5	8	1	2	4
Nov. 5	„ Southampton	0	0¾	2	3	48	0
„ 13	„ Brindisi	0	4½	6	1	2	2½
„ 19	„ Southampton	0	2	2	1	35	0
„ 27	„ Brindisi	0	6	9	3	3	3
Dec. 3	„ Southampton	0	4	1	13½	47	0
„ 11	„ Brindisi	0	4	5	13	5	10
„ 17	„ Southampton	0	7	4	1	41	0
„ 25	„ Brindisi	0	8	8	0	4	5
	Total	12	11½	240	13½	1,192	14½

A. 6.

STATEMENT shewing the Weight of the P. and O. Overland Mails forwarded from London to Kandy fortnightly during last year.

Date of Despatch from London.			Unpaid Letters. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	ozs.
1873.								
Dec. 4	Viâ	Southampton	0	4½	6	5	180	9
„ 12	„	Brindisi	0	8	7	9	10	11
„ 18	„	Southampton	0	5	6	3	112	7
„ 26	„	Brindisi	0	5	2	15½	4	0
1874.								
Jan. 1	„	Southampton	0	3½	2	2	118	0
„ 9	„	Brindisi	0	0½	3	14	1	0
„ 15	„	Southampton	0	3	2	15	58	2
„ 23	„	Brindisi	0	5	4	2	2	0
„ 29	„	Southampton	0	2	2	13	41	2
Feb. 6	„	Brindisi	0	3	4	6	4	9
„ 12	„	Southampton	0	1	2	10	81	13
„ 20	„	Brindisi	0	5	3	10	2	6
„ 26	„	Southampton	0	3	3	15	36	0
March 6	„	Brindisi.	0	2	3	9	5	8
„ 12	„	Southampton	0	2	3	3½	81	10
„ 20	„	Brindisi	0	1	3	8½	3	0
„ 26	„	Southampton	0	2½	1	10	28	0
April 3	„	Brindisi	0	2	3	10½	8	0
„ 9	„	Southampton	0	3	2	10½	88	3
„ 17	„	Brindisi,	0	3	3	3½	1	0
„ 23	„	Southampton	0	1½	1	13	43	0
May 1	„	Brindisi	0	1¾	3	15	1	0
„ 7	„	Southampton	0	1½	2	9	88	0
„ 15	„	Brindisi	0	3	3	8	1	0
„ 21	„	Southampton		—	3	0	22	5
„ 29	„	Brindisi	0	3½	3	6	2	0
June 4	„	Southampton	0	1	2	13		—
„ 12	„	Brindisi	0	3	4	4	0	8
„ 18	„	Southampton	0	0½	3	0	26	14
„ 26	„	Brindisi	0	2½	3	12	2	0
July 2	„	Southampton	0	2	2	1	98	8
„ 10	„	Brindisi	0	2	2	15½	2	0
„ 16	„	Southampton	0	3	2	0½	35	0
„ 24	„	Brindisi	0	4	4	9	2	0
„ 30	„	Southampton	0	0¾	2	0	63	10
Augt. 7	„	Brindisi	0	3½	4	3½	1	0
„ 13	„	Southampton	0	0¾	2	2¼	77	2½
„ 21	„	Brindisi	0	3	4	5	6	0
„ 27	„	Southampton		—	3	0	35	10
Sept. 4	„	Brindisi	0	3½	5	2½	2	0
„ 10	„	Southampton	0	1½	1	10	89	0
„ 18	„	Brindisi	0	1½	4	14½	1	0
„ 24	„	Southampton	0	4	2	9	25	10
Oct. 2	„	Brindisi	0	0¾	4	6	2	0
„ 8	„	Southampton	0	2½	2	0	95	14
„ 16	„	Brindisi	0	3½	5	6	4	10
„ 22	„	Southampton	0	1¼	2	2	46	0
„ 30	„	Brindisi	0	2½	4	8½	4	2
Nov. 5	„	Southampton	0	4	2	13	78	12
„ 13	„	Brindisi	0	1	4	7¾	1	5
„ 19	„	Southampton	0	3	3	6	36	0
„ 27	„	Brindisi	0	3	5	8½	2	0
Dec. 3	„	Southampton	0	5	2	15½	77	0
„ 11	„	Brindisi	0	2½	5	3½	7	0
„ 17	„	Southampton	0	3	2	3½	70	0
„ 25	„	Brindisi	0	6	4	4½	1	12
		Total	9	5¾	197	12½	1.919	10½

B. 1.

MONEY ORDERS.—1874.

RECEIVED. No. of Orders.	Amount. £ s. d.	Amount. Rs. Cts.	DESPATCHED. No. of Orders.	Amount. £. s. d.	Amount. Rs. Cts.
26	74 7 3	743 62	219	589 11 10	5895 92

B. 2.

STATEMENT Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, from February, 1873, to December, 1874.

Dr.	Rs.	Cts.	*Cr.*	Rs.	Cts.
To Orders collected £1,067 17*s.* 2*d.* or	10,678	58	By Remittance to England	8,735	96
Exchange collected on the above ...	768	35	Half share of commission on orders to England	106	79
Commission do. ...	306	0	Exchange paid to Oriental Bank for Draft on London.	607	78
Half share of Commission collected on Orders on Ceylon	18	83	Orders issued in England and payable in Ceylon £188 5*s.* 3*d.* or	1,882	62
			Exchange paid on the above	113	54
			Loss by Exchange on Remittance...	15	7
	11,771	76		11,461	76
To amount of Orders outstanding.....	70	0	By Balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1874 .	380	0
Rs.	11,841	76	Rs.	11,841	76

C. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Revenue of the Post Offices in Ceylon for the year 1874.

	In Stamps. Rs.	Cts.		In Money. Rs.	Cts.		Total. Rs.	Cts.
Western Province.....	93,361	63	...	6,046	15	...	—	
North-Western Province.....	3,390	20	...	1,077	89	...	—	
Southern Province.....	24,686	76	...	1,987	95	...	—	
Eastern Province.....	4,367	18½	...	300	77	...	—	
Northern Province.....	5,814	31½	...	510	20	...	—	
North-Central Province.....	745	95	...	43	96	...	—	
Central Province.....	51,408	81	...	14 094	47	...	—	
Rs.	183,774	85		24,061	39		207,836	24

C. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Expenditure of the Post Offices in Ceylon for the year 1874.

	Fixed Establishment. Rs.	Cts.	Provisional and Temporary Salaries. Rs.	Cts	Office Contingencies. Rs.	Cts.	Allowances. Rs.	Cts.	Conveyance of Mails. Rs.	Cts.	Rent. Rs.	Cts.	Transport. Rs.	Cts.	Miscellaneous. Rs.	Cts.	TOTAL. Rs.	Cts.
Western Province ...	18,705	1	12,449	87	9,519	96	720	0	42,926	62	454	0	1,498	25	70,494	69	156,768	40
N.-Western Province..	5,314	96	900	0	646	47	...		3,800	0	...		...		...		10,661	43
Southern Province ...	7,380	0	4,130	0	2,654	18	...		5,739	96	222	0	...		...		20,126	14
Eastern Province ...	810	0	880	0	449	63	...		11,580	0	...		...		...		13,719	63
Northern Province ...	2,624	4	1,919	3	2,045	94	90	0	12,176	5	...		...		...		18,855	6
N.-Central Province...	400	0	...		233	26	...		4,539	41	...		...		...		5,172	67
Central Province ...	13,612	45	8,253	20	4,402	51	180	0	23,161	21	998	86	...		...		50,608	23
Total—Rs.	48,846	46	28,532	10	19,951	95	990	0	103,923	25	1,674	86	1,498	25	70,494	69	275,911	56
Estimated Cost of Printing Work ...																	8,389	43
Approximate Cost of Stationery ...																	2,783	0
Total—Rs.																	287,083	99

D.

AT the end of 1874 the Establishment of Officers was as follows, as compared with the Establishment of 1873.

On 31st of December, 1873.			On 31st of December, 1874.
1	...	Postmaster-General	1
1	...	Assistant Postmaster-General ...	1
2	...	Deputy Postmasters-General ...	2
29	...	Clerks	33
73	...	Postholders	87
6	...	Sorters	8
119	...	Letter-Carriers and Messengers ...	129
7		Receiving Officers	7
Total ... 238			Total ... 268

E.

STATEMENT of Contracts.

Line.	Distance.	Amount of Annual Subsidy. Rs. Cts.
Colombo to Galle	72 miles ...	12,000 0
Extra Coaches	— ...	1,200 0
Post Office to Railway Station	1½ „ ...	1,000 0
Colombo and Negombo	23 „ ..	2,000 0
Colombo and Ratnapura	56 „ ...	6,500 0
Ratnapura and Pelmadulla	14 „ ...	1,440 0
Pelmadulla and Haldummulla	56 „ ...	2,760 0
Rakwâna to Pelmadulla	15 „ ...	540 0
Polgahawela and Aranaiké, Kégalla, and Máwançlla	31 „ ...	1,000 0
Colombo and Kótté	7 „ ...	240 0
Polgahawela to Kurunégala	16 „ ...	2,000 0
Kurunégala and Puttalam	54 „ ...	1,800 0
Galle to Mátara	28 „ ...	3,300 0
Mátara to Hambantota	44 „ ...	1,480 0
Dodanduwa to Baddégama	7 „ ...	240 0
Trincomalee and Dambulla	68 „ ...	4,080 0
Batticaloa and Kalmunai	25 „ ...	300 0
Trincomalee and Batticaloa	101 „ ...	2,340 0
Batticaloa and Badulla	56 „ ...	4,800 0
Mullaittivu and Karuppadimurippu	35 „ ...	570 0
Kánkésanturai and Point Kalimere	Sea ...	1,320 0
Mátalé and Dambulla	31 „ ...	2,880 0
Mátalé and Rattota	8 „ ...	240 0
Mátalé and Kándy	16 „ ...	936 0
Post Office, Kandy, to Railway Station ...	¼ „ ...	720 0
Kandy and Madulkelé, and Kandy and Elkaduwa ...	32 „ ...	536 0
Kandy and Madawalatenna	16 „ ...	480 0
Kandy and Teldeniya, Urugalla, and Rangalla, Kandy and Deltota	48 „ ...	1,068 0
Gampola to Nuwara Eliya	34 „ ...	7,833 33

General Post Office,
Colombo, 28th July, 1875.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS FOR 1874.

REGISTRATION.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

Report.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the General Returns of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered, for the year 1874.

MARRIAGES, Births, and Deaths registered in each of the years 1867—1874.

Years.	Marriages.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase of Births over Deaths.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1867 10 months	4,486	8,972	23,333	27,302	12,461	10,872	14,792	12,510	*
1868	6,782	13,564	47,096	59,441	24,751	22,345	30,867	28,574	*
1869	9,647	19,294	52,825	48,023	27,954	24,871	25,490	22,533	4,802
1870	14,807	29,614	63,527	42,238	32,899	30,628	22,475	19,763	11,289
1871	11,178	22,356	68,856	46,803	35,340	33,516	24,382	22,421	22,053
1872	9,605	19,210	69,573	53,337	36,287	33,286	27,444	25,893	16,236
1873	9,731	19,462	69,702	49,049	36,446	33,256	26,266	22,783	20,653
1874	9,007	18,014	74,645	52,223	38,961	35,684	27,380	24,843	22,422

*In 1867 and 1868 the registered deaths exceeded the registered births by 3,969 and 12,445, respectively.

This table shews that the increase of births over deaths was larger in 1874 than in any previous year. But, as has been pointed out before, on similar occasions, no inference can be drawn from these figures so long as registration is optional.

Marriages.

The marriages throughout the Island have decreased by 723. The only Province in which there has been an increase is the Southern. The largest falling off in numbers has been in the Northern Province.

Registered Buildings.

Two new buildings were licensed in the year 1874. Both were Roman Catholic.

Past Births.

Nearly 4,000 of these were registered in the past year (the actual figures are 3,916), being less than half the number registered in 1873; from which we may infer that the applications in the hands of the Commissioners are being gradually worked off.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Acting Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 3rd June, 1875.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in the year 1874.

DIVISIONS.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
	In Registered Places of	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	
CEYLON	1813	6437	757	38988	35710	27409	24877	9007	74698	52286	2106	1810	3916
I. Western Province —	1021	2746	6	10941	9837	7267	6664	3773	20778	13931	2078	1797	3875
II. North-Western Province	201	139	...	5609	5170	4188	3992	340	10779	8180	...	...	...
III. Central Province	103	195	...	8121	7746	7115	5886	298	15867	13001	...	...	...
IV. Southern Province	53	2580	...	6680	5896	4244	4101	2633	12576	8345	28	13	41
V. Eastern Province	59	219	5	2271	2141	1374	1232	283	4412	2606	...	...	...
VI. Northern Province	376	558	738	4154	3798	2159	2142	1672	7952	4301	...	...	...
VII. North-Central Province	...	...	8	1185	1096	1033	826	8	2281	1859	..	...	...
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Dolombo	1019	2707	6	7576	6835	4703	4333	3732	14411	9036	2078	1797	3875
Kégalla	...	34	...	1707	1522	1145	1015	34	3229	2160	.	...	...
Sabaragamuwa	2	5	...	1685	1506	1448	1350	7	3191	2798	...	...	...
II.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Kurunégala	12	33	...	4588	4188	3531	3125	45	8776	6956	...	...	...
Puttalam	189	106	...	1021	982	657	567	295	2003	1224	...	...	...
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Kandy	71	171	...	3348	3179	3110	2585	242	6527	5695	...	...	...
Badulla	7	2	...	2453	2319	2023	1674	9	4772	3697	...	...	...
Mátalé	11	20	...	1557	1490	1351	1148	31	3047	2499	..	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	14	2	...	763	758	631	479	16	1521	1110	...	...	...
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Galle...	35	1322	...	2759	2403	1977	1883	1357	5162	3860	1	3	4
Mátara	18	890	...	2601	2299	1529	1473	908	4900	3002	27	10	37
Hambantota	...	368	...	1320	1194	738	745	368	2514	1483	...	...	..
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Trincomalee	32	56	4	286	333	276	226	92	619	502	...	...	...
Batticaloa	27	163	1	1985	1808	1098	1066	191	3793	2104	...	...	...
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
Revenue Districts.													
Jaffna	265	522	726	3739	3442	1781	1799	1513	7181	3580	...	...	...
Mannár	110	14	6	301	259	211	178	130	560	389	..	...	...
Vanni	1	22	6	114	97	167	165	29	211	332	...	...	...
VII.—NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
Revenue District.													
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	...	...	8	1185	1096	1033	826	8	2281	1859	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Colombo (Revenue) District.													
	Colombo.													
1	Town, Fort and Gravets ...	262	227	6	653	599	990	731	495	1252	1721	332	251	583
	Negombo.													
2	Town and Gravets... ...	120	13	...	190	171	185	191	133	361	376	...	...	...
	Aluthúru Kóralé.													
3	Pásiya Pattuwa	35	172	...	473	445	277	252	2 7	918	529	...	...	...
4	Dúnagaha Pattuwa... ...	82	75	...	497	413	272	304	157	910	576	...	...	...
5	Rágam Pattuwa	167	84	...	561	480	269	189	251	1041	458	17	13	30
	Siyané Kóralé.													
6	Udugaha Pattuwa	...	75	...	150	142	114	90	75	292	204	...	...	...
7	Gaggaboda Pattuwa ...	6	89	...	251	205	162	160	95	456	322	469	340	749
8	Adikári Pattuwa	54	180	...	451	382	219	210	234	813	449	159	152	311
9	Męda Pattuwa	11	158	....	385	316	172	170	169	701	342	521	497	1018
	Hápitigam Kóralé.													
10	Udugaha Pattuwa	...	31	..	160	136	125	114	81	296	239	...	...	...
11	Yatigaha Pattuwa	1	30	...	128	111	84	79	31	239	163	...	...	...
	Héwágam Kóralé.													
12	Udugaha Pattuwa ..	3	28	...	112	91	56	65	31	203	121	...	...	...
13	Adikári Pattuwa, including Ambatalenpahala	3	79	...	130	128	97	77	82	258	174	88	91	179
14	Pallé Pattuwa	6	108	..	234	224	92	114	114	458	206	323	245	568
15	Męda Pattuwa	4	63	...	161	147	100	77	67	308	177	...	...	...
	Salpiti Kóralé.													
16	Udugaha Pattuwa	5	27	...	94	75	37	36	32	169	73	...	...	...
17	Pallé Pattuwa	130	323	...	790	809	356	355	453	1599	711	227	208	435
	Rayigam Kóralé.													
18	Adikári Pattuwa excluding Pánaduré Proper ..	...	85	...	128	127	34	46	85	255	80	...	...	...
19	Udugaha Pattuwa	...	19	...	90	76	45	30	19	166	75	...	...	...
20	Kumbuké Pattuwa	...	55	...	99	110	52	44	55	209	95	...	..	...
21	Munwattébágé Pattuwa ...	13	159	...	371	303	191	184	172	674	375	...	...	...
	Pasdun Kóralé.													
22	Maha Pattuwa	...	48	...	126	105	61	67	48	231	128	...	...	...
23	Gaggabada Pattuwa ...	...	45	...	92	82	55	43	45	174	98	2	...	2
24	Iddagoda Pattuwa	...	38	..	102	114	89	93	38	216	182	...	...	...
25	Walalláwiti Kóralé ...	..	41	...	102	83	61	48	41	185	109	...	...	...
	Kalutara District.													
26	Welapura Kalutara, Desęstara Kalutara and Payyágala, with their respective Hamlets ..	64	152	...	327	345	154	191	216	672	345	...	...	...
27	Maggona, Béruwala, Alutgama, Málewana, and Mígama, with their respective Hamlets ...	31	138	...	424	347	240	241	169	771	481	...	...	..
28	Pánaduré Proper	22	165	...	295	269	114	113	187	564	227	...	...	...
	Kęgalla (Revenue) District.													
1	Kęgalla (throughout the whole District)	...	1	...	12	12	15	12	1	24	27	...	...	...
	Four Kórales.													
	(1) *Paranakúru Kóralé.*													
2	Máwata Pattuwa ...	...	4	....	136	108	90	63	4	244	153	...	...	...
3	Kandunha Pattuwa ..	...	...	...	56	54	37	24	...	110	61	...	...	...
4	Maha Paláta	...	3	..	128	100	82	77	3	228	159	...	...	...
5	Ganhat Paláta	...	5	...	75	64	56	49	5	139	105	...	..	...
6	Kumbalgam Paláta ...	...	1	..	22	5	9	7	1	27	16	...	...	...
	(2.) *Galboda Kóralé.*													
7	Gannawé Pattuwa ..	...	...	...	28	34	15	16	...	62	31	...	...	...
8	Galboda Pattuwa ..	...	...	...	88	67	48	51	..	155	99	...	...	...
9	Tanippéru Pattuwa, and Egodapota Pattuwa	...	...	...	61	64	70	53	...	125	123	...	...	...
10	Męda Pattuwa	...	2	..	45	51	44	38	2	96	82	...	...	...
	(3.) *Kinigoda Kóralé.*													
11	Deyaladahamuné Pattuwa ..	...	1	...	67	71	42	31	1	138	73	...	...	...
12	Mędamędiliya Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	90	104	83	65	..	194	148	...	..	...
13	Walgam Pattuwa	...	2	...	98	83	59	50	2	181	109	....	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered Places of Worship.	In Registrar's Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	(4) *Beligal Kóralé.*													
14	Gandolaha Pattuwa ..	...	2	...	105	92	53	65	2	197	118	...	...	...
15	O'tara Pattuwa ...	..	..	...	75	84	58	52	...	159	110	...	...	...
16	Kaṇḍupiṭa Pattuwa ...	...	1	...	118	123	57	76	1	241	133	...	...	...
17	Kirawęli Pattuwa ...	...	10	...	225	192	128	85	10	417	213	...	...	...
	Three Kóralés.													
18	Dehigampala Kóralé ...	...	1	...	94	90	59	79	1	184	138	...	...	...
19	Atulugam. Kóralé ...	...	1	...	40	23	48	43	1	63	91	...	...	...
20	Panáwal Kóralé ..	...	...	...	40	28	45	22	...	68	67	..	...	...
	Lower Bulatgama.													
21	Uḍuwę Paláta ...	...	...	...	41	26	15	30	...	67	45	..	...	...
22	Kitulgal Paláta ...	...	...	...	63	47	32	27	...	110	59	...	...	...
	SABARAGAMUWA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Sabaragámuwa (throughout the whole District) ...	2	5	..	128	125	142	109	7	253	251	...	...	...
	Nawadun Kóralé.													
2	Uḍa Pattuwa ..	...	...	...	94	100	109	93	...	194	202	...	...	...
3	Męda and Pallé Pattuwas ...	...	...	...	207	199	179	177	...	406	356	...	...	...
	Kuruwiti Kóralé.													
4	Uḍa Pattuwa ..	..	...	...	174	129	152	136	...	303	288	...	...	...
5	Męda Pattuwa ..	...	...	..	58	51	43	45	...	109	88	..	...	...
6	Pallé Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	81	60	54	56	...	141	110	...	...	...
7	Kukulu Kóralé ..	...	...	...	92	87	71	70	...	179	143	...	...	...
8	Aṭakalaṇ Kóralé ...	...	...	...	253	273	232	236	...	526	468	..	...	..
9	Kolonná Kóralé ..	...	...	...	155	113	110	93	...	268	203	..	...	...
10	Męda Kóralé ..	...	...	...	269	228	199	213	...	497	412	..	..	...
11	Kaḍawatu Kóralé .	...	...	...	174	141	155	122	...	315	277	...	...	...
	KURUNÉGALA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Town and Gravets ...	10	7	...	56	38	103	50	17	94	153	...	...	...
2	Tiragandahayé and Kuḍágalbaḍa Kóralés	1	8	...	259	254	164	169	9	513	333	...	...	...
3	Gandahaya and Hewáwissé Kóralés	...	2	...	217	207	175	173	2	424	348	...	...	...
4	Maḍuṁḍ and Hulawisidekė Kóralés	...	...	...	429	371	270	252	..	800	522	...	...	...
5	Gannawé and Wę-uḍa Kóralés ...	...	1	...	126	106	81	83	1	232	164	...	...	...
6	Uḍapala O'taṭa, Uḍapala Mędalassa, and Rękópattu Kóralés ...	...	...	...	277	262	244	250	...	539	494	...	...	...
7	Kaṭugampala Uḍukaha Kóralé, Mędakęṭiyé Kóralé, and Mayrawati Kóralé except Kaṭṭimahana and Palugomu Paláta	...	...	...	576	536	549	596	...	1112	1145	...	...	...
8	Hâladabágé, Pahalabágé, Gannawępaláta of Węgama Tumpattuwa, Watt'gedara Paláta of Kaṭugampala, Mędapattu Kóralé, Yatikaha and Apgamu Kóralés	...	...	...	202	182	214	199	....	384	413	...	...	...
9	Kaṭugampala Mędapattu Kóralé and Piṭigal Kóralé, except Watt'gedara Paláta	1	13	...	187	172	208	227	14	359	435	...	...	..
10	Mahagalbaḍa Egoḍa Paláta ...	..	...	...	94	97	57	59	...	191	116	...	...	...
11	Nikawáraṭa paha and Uiwigandahé Kóralés	...		...	142	145	65	77	...	287	142	...	...	...
12	Ihala O'taṭa Heṭahaya and Tittawęligandahé Kóralés ...	...	...	...	202	173	121	99	...	375	220	...	...	...
13	Dewamędi Uḍukaha and Dewamędi Walgampaṭṭu Kóralés ...	...	...	...	256	237	171	181	...	493	352	...	...	...
14	Dewamędé Kóralés .	...	..	...	188	169	143	129	...	357	272	...	...	...
15	Dewamęddé Mędagandahé and Bandárakoswatta	...	...	...	144	155	107	86	...	299	193	...	...	...
16	Girátalampattu, Baḍadoragandahé, Girátalampattu, Yędagandahé, except Pahalamullé Paláta, Kewiṭiya, Karaṇḍawęṭiya, Ganatapubbiliyai Kiniyama Paláta of Kiniyamai Kappangamu Kóralé.	...	...	...	172	140	143	157	...	312	300	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered Places of Wor-ship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
17	Kiniyama, Kappangamu Kóralé except Kiniyamapaláta, Yágam-Pattuwa Kóralé, Kaṭugampala Kóralé, Kaṭṭimahana and Pálugamupaláta of Mayrúwati Kóralé, Yaṭikahadepaláta of Wéġama Tumpattu, and Pahalamullé-paláta of Girátalampattu, Meḍa-gandahé Kóralés ...	...	2	...	227	194	175	165	2	421	340	...	...	...
18	Mágul O'ṭaṭa and Mágul Meḍa-gandahé Kóralés ...	...	...	...	214	176	133	128	...	390	261	...	...	...
19	Gantihé and Mioven Egoḍa Kóralés	...	...	...	1 4	1 5	81	57	..	259	138	...	...	...
20	Pahalawisideké Kóralé ...	..	...	...	165	137	100	81	...	302	181	...	...	...
21	Hatalispahé Kóralé ...	...	...	...	154	142	105	101	..	296	206	...	...	...
22	Mahagalboḍa Megoḍa Paláta ...	...	...	...	177	160	122	106	...	337	228	...	...	...
	Puttaḷam (Revenue) District.													
1	Kalpiṭiya	5	2	...	45	45	53	39	7	90	92	...	...	...
2	Akkarai Pattuwa, south of Uri Ár	33	1	...	96	132	57	62	34	228	119	..	...	...
3	Pomparippu Pattuwa ...	2	...	...	15	12	11	6	2	27	17	...	...	...
4	Rájawanni and Kumárawanni Pattuwas	...	2	...	12	19	7	14	2	31	21	...	...	...
5	Puttaḷam Pattuwa	9	1	...	87	83	96	54	10	170	150	...	...	...
6	A'naivulundán and Munnésaram Pattuwas, north of Ḍeduru Oya	7	5	...	91	68	52	47	12	159	99	...	...	...
7	A'naivulundán and Munnésaram Pattuwas, south of Ḍeduru Oya	28	8	...	99	73	38	42	36	172	80	...	...	...
8	Yágam Pattuwa	10	18	...	95	87	46	39	28	182	85	...	...	...
9	Yaṭakalan Pattuwa ..	15	19	...	63	80	32	35	34	143	67	...	...	...
10	Meḍa Paláta ...	7	23	...	78	63	50	31	30	141	81	...	...	...
11	O'tarapaláta ...	9	26	...	151	130	100	114	35	281	214	...	...	...
12	Kammalá Paláta ..	64	1	...	189	190	115	84	65	379	199	...	...	...
13	Kirimeṭiyá Pattuwa and Rájawanni Pattuwa of Demala Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Karambe Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Perawili Pattuwa ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kumárawanni Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pallan Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
18	Páṇḍita Pattuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandy (Revenue) District.													
1	Kandy District ...	46	17	...	432	427	866	506	63	859	1372	...	...	...
2	Uḍuṇuwara ...	...	23	...	219	252	177	167	23	471	344	...	...	...
3	Yaṭinuwara ...	24	21	...	243	283	182	195	25	526	377	...	...	...
4	Yaṭinuwara Gangawaṭa ...	1	8	...	48	57	51	30	9	105	81	...	...	...
5	Tumpané	...	2	...	280	230	154	144	2	460	298	..	...	...
6	Hárispattuwa South ...	..	4	...	348	315	289	298	4	663	587	...	...	...
7	Hárispattuwa North ...	...	6	...	266	262	220	221	6	528	441	...	...	...
8	Lower Dumbara West ..	1	17	...	277	212	178	177	18	489	355	...	...	...
9	Lower Dumbara East ...	...	3	...	172	136	130	93	3	308	223	...	...	...
10	Upper Dumbara East ...	...	2	...	228	212	162	153	2	440	315	...	...	...
11	Upper Dumbara West ...	...	5	...	159	155	111	91	5	314	202	...	...	...
12	Lower Héwáheṭa ...	...	24	...	284	267	162	175	24	551	337	...	...	...
13	Uḍapaláta	11	24	...	204	180	202	150	35	384	352	...	...	...
14	Upper Bulatgama ...	7	...	...	35	22	59	43	7	57	102	...	...	...
15	Lower Dumbara North ..	1	13	...	182	163	153	137	14	345	290	...	...	...
16	Dikoya	...	2	...	21	6	14	5	2	27	19	...	...	...
	Badulla (Revenue) District.													
1	Badulla District ..	7	2	...	107	107	271	139	9	214	410	...	...	...
2	Uḍukiṇḍa — Yaṭipaláta ...	...	...	...	124	115	56	47	...	239	103	...	...	...
3	Uḍukiṇḍa — Uḍapaláta ...	...	...	...	109	110	68	56	...	219	124	...	...	...
4	Uḍukiṇḍa — Maha Paláta ..	...	...	...	76	66	47	42	...	142	89	...	...	...
5	Uḍukiṇḍa — Dehivinj Paláta ..	...	...	...	87	79	49	63	...	166	112	...	...	...
6	Uḍukiṇḍa — Gampaha Kóralé ..	...	...	...	111	90	63	43	...	201	106	...	...	...
7	Uḍukiṇḍa — Dambawinipaláta ..	...	...	...	61	39	31	27	...	100	68	..	...	...
8	Yaṭikiṇḍa — Bógoḍapaláta ...	...	..	...	63	58	35	52	...	121	87	...	...	...
9	Yaṭikiṇḍa — Badullupaggawa and Rilpolapaláta	...	...	...	131	122	91	73	...	253	164	...	...	...
10	Yaṭikiṇḍa — Passara ...	...	...	..	69	62	38	39	...	131	77	..	...	...
11	Yaṭikiṇḍa — Paṭṭipola ...	...	...	...	53	62	47	48	...	115	95	...	...	...
12	Yaṭikiṇḍa — Kumbalwalapaláta ..	...	...	...	89	86	45	38	...	175	83	...	...	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages. In Registered Places of Worship.	Marriages. In Register Offices.	Marriages. Private Residences.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Total. Marriages.	Total. Births.	Total. Deaths.	Past Births. Males.	Past Births. Females.	Past Births. Total.
13	Wiyaluwa ... Soranátoṭa Paláta ...	...	...	...	110	97	45	60	...	207	105	...	...	...
14	Wiyaluwa ... Oyapaláta ..	...	...	...	116	113	107	96	...	229	203	...	...	...
15	Wiyaluwa ... Wiyaluwa do. ...	...	...	...	118	116	91	69	...	234	160	...	...	...
16	Bintęnna ... Palwatta Kóralé ..	...	...	...	37	52	36	41	...	89	77	...	...	...
17	Bintęnna ... Bintęnna Kóralé ...	...	...	...	46	44	35	29	...	90	64	...	...	...
18	Bintęnna ... Aralupiṭipaláta ..	...	...	...	36	40	31	24	...	76	55	...	...	...
19	Wellassa ... Węgampattu ...	...	...	...	109	119	86	83	...	228	169	...	...	...
20	Wellassa ... Meḍagampattu ..	...	..	...	174	169	151	109	...	343	260	...	...	...
21	Wellassa ... Nilgala Kórale ...	...	...	...	45	44	55	50	...	89	105	...	...	...
22	Wellassa ... Dambagalla Paláta..	...	...	...	102	98	62	47	...	200	109	...	...	...
23	Wellassa ... Nikawęṭiya ...	...	...	...	43	33	33	19	...	76	52	...	...	...
24	Wellassa ... Mahawęḍiraṭa ..	...	...	...	38	35	37	34	...	73	71	...	...	...
25	Buttala . Kandukara Kóralé...	...	...	..	126	111	140	111	...	237	251	..	..	...
26	Buttala . Buttala Vęḍiraṭa ...	...	..	..	98	94	94	79	...	192	173	...	...	...
27	Buttala . Buttala ...	..	...	..	33	28	65	37	...	61	102	...	...	...
28	Węllawáya... Kandapalla Kóralé...	...	...	..	104	84	65	68	...	188	133	...	...	...
29	Węllawáya... Węllawáya Kóralé ..	...	...	..	13	15	13	15	...	28	28	...	...	...
30	Węllawáya... Sittarama Paláta	...	...	..	20	28	30	27	...	48	57	...	...	..
31	Węllawáya... Kóngala Bintęnna	...	...	..	5	3	6	9	...	8	15	...	...	...
	MÁTALÉ (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Mátalé District ..	9	8	...	229	204	380	234	17	433	614	...	...	...
2	Kohonsiyapattuwa ...	...	3	...	124	145	69	85	3	269	154	...	...	...
3	Mátalé Uḍasiyapattuwa ...	1	2	...	176	175	146	129	3	351	275	...	...	...
4	Gampahasiyapattuwa ...	...	1	...	115	125	112	102	1	240	214	...	...	...
5	Asgiri Kóralé . .	. .	4	...	148	164	104	115	4	312	219	...	...	...
6	Mátalé Pallésiyapattuwa ...	...	2	...	217	171	161	127	2	388	288	...	...	..
7	Laggala Uḍasiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	43	25	25	25	...	68	50	..	...	...
8	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	36	23	28	17	...	59	45	...	...	...
9	Gangala Uḍasiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	26	19	13	16	..	45	29	...	...	...
10	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa ..	...	...	...	26	21	20	20	...	47	40	...	...	...
11	Uḍugoḍa Uḍasiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	108	112	74	82	...	220	156	...	...	...
12	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa ...	1	...	...	89	91	50	52	1	180	102	...	..	...
13	Wagapanaha Uḍasiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	64	53	29	41	...	117	70	...	...	...
14	Do. Pallésiyapattuwa ...	...	...	...	58	68	61	42	...	126	103	...	...	...
15	Kandapalla Kóralé ...	...	...	...	80	71	53	34	...	151	87	...	...	...
16	Inámaluwa Kóralé ..	...	...	...	18	23	26	27	...	41	53	...	...	...
	NUWARA ELIYA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Nuwara Eliya District ..	6	2	..	135	144	234	122	8	279	356	...	...	...
2	Kotmalé	8	...	...	100	95	107	96	8	195	203	...	...	...
3	Kohoka and Maturaṭa Kóralés ..	...	...	..	163	158	91	61	...	321	152	...	...	...
4	Diyatilaka Gangapaláta and Gannawé Kóralés	...	...	...	100	116	61	76	...	216	137	..	...	...
5	Uḍapaláta in Walapané . .	...	...	...	93	77	45	33	. .	170	78	...	...	. .
6	Oyapaláta in do. ..	...	...	...	63	54	24	28	...	117	52	...	...	...
7	Meḍapaláta in do. ...	...	...	...	109	114	69	63	...	223	132	...	...	...
	GALLE (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Four Gravets and Akmímana ...	28	209	...	612	557	506	405	237	1169	911	...	...	...
2	Do. do. ...	...	11	...	9	6	1	...	11	15	1	...	...	...
3	Do. do. ..	...	44	...	37	24	19	18	44	61	37	...	...	...
	Bentoṭa.													
4	Węlitara and Kosgoḍa ...	...	92	. .	163	129	131	140	92	292	271	...	...	...
5	Piṭigala and Eastern Division ..	...	38	...	66	78	46	51	38	144	97	...	...	...
6	Bentoṭa and Aḍuruwa ...	...	105	...	165	152	154	171	105	317	325	...	. .	...
	Ambalamgoḍa.													
7	Ambalamgoḍa District ...	2	97	...	187	151	114	104	99	338	218	...	...	...
	Gangaboḍa Pattuwa.													
8	Southern Division ...	...	25	...	56	48	25	33	25	104	58	...	...	...
9	Northern Division ...	2	69	...	219	198	95	122	71	417	217	...	...	...
10	Mápalagama ...	...	24	...	103	89	66	62	24	192	128	...	...	...
	Hinidum Pattuwa.													
11	Hinidum Pattuwa	...	20	...	94	95	73	65	20	189	138	1	3	4

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered Places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In private residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Wellaboḍa Pattuwa.													
12	Southern Division... ...	...	95	...	127	100	94	81	95	227	175	...	...	...
13	Northern Division... ...	...	107	...	166	164	136	144	107	330	280	..	...	...
14	Hikkaḍuwa	...	106	...	215	200	168	147	106	415	315	..	...	...
	Talpé Pattuwa.													
15	Talpé ..	3	54	...	126	95	75	70	57	221	145	...	...	...
16	Koggala ...	...	74	...	144	88	123	114	74	232	237	...	...	...
17	Ahaŋgama ...	..	101	...	167	134	97	83	101	301	180	..	...	...
18	Kódágoḍa ...	...	28	...	43	40	32	38	28	83	70	...	...	...
19	Walawé Division ...	...	23	...	60	55	22	35	23	115	57	...	...	...
	MÁTARA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Four Gravets ...	12	29	...	90	82	75	57	41	172	132	...	...	...
2	Do. ...	..	80	..	267	245	195	198	80	512	393	...	...	...
	Wellaboḍa Pattuwa.													
3	Dewundara Division ...	...	78	...	298	246	133	137	78	544	270	...	...	...
4	Dikwella Division	...	86	...	379	306	134	121	86	685	255	...	...	...
	Kandaboḍa Pattuwa.													
5	Hakmana Walakaḍa Division ...	...	92	...	210	218	83	109	92	428	183	...	...	...
6	Kaŋdépiṭa Walakaḍa Division ...	...	57	...	109	98	73	70	57	207	143	...	...	...
	Weligam Kóralé.													
7	Weligama Division ...	2	60	...	150	164	132	131	62	314	263	6	1	7
8	Talarambé Division ...	1	51	...	165	141	98	91	52	306	189	...	...	...
9	Denépiṭiya Division ...	...	61	...	153	139	88	109	61	292	197	...	...	...
10	Akuressa Division ...	...	63	...	151	118	103	84	63	269	187	20	9	29
11	Kananké ...	...	...	...	5	6	3	5	...	11	8	...	...	...
	Gangaboḍa Pattuwa.													
12	Aturéliya Division... ...	3	76	..	126	146	91	102	79	272	193	1	...	1
13	Aŋgunna Division.. ...	..	35	...	136	102	88	85	35	238	173	...	...	...
14	Kóṭṭewatté Division ...	...	48	...	135	117	76	49	48	252	125	...	...	...
	Morowak Kóralé.													
15	Beralapanátara ..	...	40	...	120	95	59	64	40	215	123	...	...	...
16	Rambukkana ...	...	22	...	76	48	51	35	22	124	86	...	...	...
17	Pallé Pattuwa ...	...	12	...	31	28	47	35	12	59	82	...	...	...
	HAMBANTOṬA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Mágam Pattuwa ...	...	15	...	97	60	72	56	15	157	128	...	..	...
2	Tangalla ...	...	46	...	153	176	78	80	46	329	158	...	...	...
3	Ranna ...	...	20	...	65	45	43	26	20	110	69	...	...	...
4	Kaṁkéṭiya ...	...	12	...	68	79	36	52	12	147	88	...	...	...
5	Márákaḍa ...	...	39	...	102	92	94	116	39	194	210	...	...	...
6	Mayawatta ...	...	146	...	341	298	165	167	146	639	332	...	...	...
7	Walasmulla ...	...	44	...	214	191	110	109	44	405	219	..	...	...
8	Kiramba ...	...	18	...	121	110	56	49	18	231	105	...	...	...
9	Kaṭuwana ...	...	28	...	159	143	84	90	28	302	174	...	...	...
	TRINCOMALEE (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Town and Gravets ...	29	40	4	110	106	108	81	73	216	189	...	...	...
2	Tambalakáma Pattu ...	...	3	...	45	83	47	54	3	128	101	..	...	...
3	Koṭṭiyárap Pattu ...	3	7	...	71	93	60	37	10	164	97	...	...	...
4	Kaṭṭukkulam Pattu ...	...	6	...	60	51	61	54	6	111	115	...	...	...
5	Tamankaḍuwa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BATTICALOA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Manmunai ...	26	83	1	712	635	402	391	110	1347	793	..	...	...
2	Eráúr and Kóralé Pattu ...	...	8	...	293	273	150	143	8	566	293	...	...	...
3	Karaváku Eruvil. and Poratívu ..	...	49	...	527	479	261	247	49	1006	508	...	...	...
4	Akkaraippattu and Nindúr ...	...	12	...	243	245	135	117	12	488	252	...	...	...
5	Nádukáḍu and Sammánturai ...	1	11	...	134	118	80	49	12	252	129	...	...	...
6	Panawa ...	...	...	...	30	20	30	22	...	50	52	...	...	...
7	Bintęnna ..	...	...	...	46	38	40	37	...	84	77	...	...	...
	JAFFNA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Jaffna ...	71	73	84	484	468	308	295	228	952	603	...	...	...
2	Valikámam East ..	3	22	54	247	228	100	112	79	475	212	...	...	...
3	Valikámam North ..	34	42	126	562	467	205	218	202	1029	423	...	...	...
4	Valikámam West ...	44	69	46	767	733	315	326	159	1500	641	...	...	...
5	Vadamarádchi ...	18	121	156	641	583	272	275	295	1224	547	...	..	...

	Registration Districts.	Marriages.			Births.		Deaths.		Total.			Past Births.		
		In Registered places of Worship.	In Register Offices.	In Private Residences.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Tenmarádchi ..	13	77	155	370	346	300	306	245	716	606	...	...	...
7	Pachchilaippali ...	17	11	5	60	53	76	65	33	113	141	...	...	...
8	Púnakari ...	6	6	4	81	55	37	29	16	136	66	...	...	...
9	The Islands ...	46	74	96	477	464	146	160	216	941	306	...	...	...
10	Veduntívu ...	13	27	...	50	45	22	13	40	95	35	...	...	...
	MANNA'R (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
11	Maunár Island ..	71	4	2	62	63	31	21	77	125	52	...	...	...
12	Musalai ...	23	...	...	101	83	72	72	23	184	144	...	...	...
13	Méntai ...	10	1	4	91	61	48	41	15	152	89	..	...	...
14	Tunukkai ..	...	1	...	...	3	8	2	1	3	10	...	...	...
16	Sinnachchettikkulam ..	2	8	...	25	26	32	21	10	51	53	...	...	...
17	Kilakkumulai South ...	4	...	...	22	23	20	21	4	45	41	...	...	..
	VANNI (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
18	The Vanni ..	1	...	...	24	23	26	17	1	47	43	...	...	...
19	Karikkaddumulai ..	...	15	4	55	44	77	72	19	99	149	...	...	...
20	Mélpattu ..	...	5	...	20	19	44	55	5	39	99	...	...	...
21	Milakkumulai North .	...	2	2	15	11	20	21	4	26	41	...	...	...
	NUWARAKALÁWIYA (REVENUE) DISTRICT.													
1	Nuwarakaláwiya ...	...	5	...	10	13	40	17	5	23	57	...	...	..
2	Nuwaragama Kóralé ..	...	...	...	61	41	35	45	...	102	80	...	...	...
3	Wilachchiya do. ..	...	1	...	98	89	81	70	1	187	151	...	...	...
4	Eppáwala do. ...	...	...	...	52	63	44	39	...	115	83	...	..	...
5	Kedé do. ...	...	...	...	82	67	82	51	...	149	133	...	...	...
6	Kanadara do. ...	..	...	...	42	49	74	50	...	91	124	...	...	...
7	Kadavat do. ...	...	...	...	51	49	41	40	...	100	81	...	...	...
8	Kalpé do. ...	...	...	...	51	50	54	40	...	101	94	...	...	..
9	Kunjuttu do. ...	...	...	...	66	70	46	32	...	136	78	...	..	...
10	Mahapotána do ...	...	....	..	34	45	36	36	...	79	72	...	...	...
11	Uddiyankulam Kóralé ...	...	...	...	60	47	47	34	...	107	81	...	...	...
12	Ulegalla do. ...	...	...	...	72	71	60	41	...	143	101	...	...	...
13	Mátunbuva do. ...	...	...	...	34	33	18	17	...	67	35	..	...	...
14	Kudurawa do. ...	...	...	...	45	42	29	32	...	87	61	...	...	...
15	Kiralawa do. ...	...	...	..	34	28	34	19	...	62	53	...	...	..
16	Négampaha do. ...	...	...	...	29	26	18	20	...	55	38	...	...	...
17	Máminiya do. ...	...	...	...	42	39	38	24	...	81	62	...	...	...
18	Kalágam do ...	...	..	...	48	55	44	34	...	103	78	..	..	...
19	Tamankaduwa, West ...	...	...	...	61	61	38	40	...	122	78	...	...	...
20	Do. East ...	...	2	...	29	26	38	23	2	55	61	...	...	...
21	Kirimetiya Pattu .	...	...	...	43	31	38	29	...	74	67	...	...	...
22	Rajawanni Pattu ...	...	..	...	17	10	12	10	...	27	22	...	...	..
23	Karambé Pattu ...	...	...	...	30	20	20	15	...	50	35	...	...	...
24	Peraweli ,, ..	...	...	...	21	17	16	13	...	38	29	...	...	..
25	Pandita ,, ...	...	...	...	42	25	31	36	...	67	67	...	...	...
26	Kumárawanni Pattu ...	...	...	...	22	20	15	12	...	42	27	...	...	..
27	Pallan .	...	...	...	9	9	4	7	...	18	11	...	...	...

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to 31st December, 1874.

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON.	569	396	46	42	22	19	18	10	5	4	3	4
I.—Western Province ..	223	133	31	21	4	11	15	...	2	3	1	1
II.—North-Western Province ...	53	48	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Central Province ...	34	14	1	8	...	4	3	...	...	...	2	2
IV.—Southern Province ...	22	4	10	2	...	2	..	...	2	1	..	1
V.—Eastern Province ..	17	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VI.—Northern Province ...	220	182	2	5	18	2	...	10	1	...	...	..
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Colombo ...	217	129	31	19	4	11	15	...	2	3	1	1
Kégalla ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sabaragamuwa .	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—N.-WESTERN PROVINCE *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Kurunégala	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puttalam ..	49	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Kandy ...	18	5	1	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	1
Badulla ...	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mátalé ..	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya ..	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Galle ...	11	3	3	1	...	2	..	...	1	1	...	...
Mátara ...	10	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1
Hambantota ...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa ...	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Jaffna ...	109	89	2	4	1	2	...	10	1	...	...	...
Mannár ...	101	85	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	..		...
Vanni ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Nuwarakaláwiya ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 3rd June, 1875.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Acting Registrar-General.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1874.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor my report on the working of the Department of Public Instruction during the year 1874.

As I was in England during the last ten months of that year I must, as a matter of necessity, depend in a great measure on the materials collected by the gentlemen who acted for me during my absence, and these, fortunately, are very full and complete. For any shortcomings I must plead my absence from the Island during so great a portion of the year; and I must ask His Excellency's indulgence for this report being sent in later than it should be, on the ground of my time since my return from England having been very fully occupied with several matters which had been reserved for my decision, and of the neglect of several of the managers of Aided schools, who have not sent in due time the necessary statistics for its compilation.

Before going into particulars, I wish to say that the development of the work of education, both as regards Government and Aided schools, since the publication of the last report, has far exceeded my expectations, and this is due in a great measure to the very able and energetic administration of Mr. E. A. Helps, who acted for me during the greater part of my absence. He gave himself so thoroughly to his work, and was so fair and impartial in his decisions, that he deserved and gained the confidence of the managers of Aided schools, who, consequently, as a rule, worked cordially with him; and to this, in a great measure, is due the very satisfactory state in which he left the Department.

There has been a very marked improvement, as well as a numerical increase, in the Government schools during the year. The total number of new schools is fourteen, of which twelve are vernacular, and the great majority of these have been established in remote villages in which the inhabitants have hitherto had no means of obtaining instruction for their children. One great improvement in the Government schools during the year has been the re-classification of the pupils according to the Standards prescribed in the Grant-in-aid schools. This was initiated by me before leaving the Island, and ably carried out by Mr. Helps and Mr. Sub-Inspector Andriezen during my absence. There is, now, a uniform system of classification in all the schools in connection with this Department, one result of which has been to enable us to compare the efficiency of the Government schools with Aided ones: and it is satisfactory to find that the comparison is not to their disadvantage. There is, also, a marked improvement year by year in the efficiency of the teachers of Government schools. This is partly, of course, due to the Normal School, and partly to the working of the monitorial system, by which trained teachers are being supplied for the new schools which are being opened.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Government Schools ...	180	200	241	243
Pupils	10,449	10,852	11,598	11,719
Average Attendance ...	7,805	8,557	8,946	8,829

The more populous parts of the Western and Northern Provinces are now pretty fairly supplied with Vernacular schools, but there is still a great deal to be done in the Eastern Kóralés of the Western Province. In the Central Province the establishment of elementary schools under the Gansabhâwas has been most successful, and a fair beginning has been made in the Badulla District. In the North-Western and North-Central Provinces very little has yet been done, as the people are too ignorant to appreciate the advantages of education for their children, and it is difficult to induce them to put up suitable buildings for schools. This has always been found to be the principal difficulty in commencing work in remote districts; but experience shews that, when once schools have been established in a few villages, the neighbouring villages soon come forward to ask for schools of their own; and I have no doubt that the next two years will shew a great increase in the number of Vernacular schools, even in the Vanni country. The result obtained by examination in the Government Vernacular schools will be found in Appendix F.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Report.

Mr. Helps, in his report as Acting Director for 1873, remarks that the progress of Vernacular schools is much retarded by the want of suitable reading and other books. Thereafter some sets of books in use in the Indian schools were procured, but no one series, as a whole, appeared to be suitable for Singhalese schools; and Mr. Helps obtained permission to compile from them, and from English schoolbooks, a series for use in our schools. Mr. Helps' compilations—a series of three books—were submitted to Government in May last, and referred to a Committee consisting of the Principal of the Colombo Academy, the Rev. S. Coles, the Rev. J. Bacon, and the Acting Inspector of Schools. I have not yet received their report, and cannot therefore go further into this subject in the present report.

Colombo Academy.

On the 31st December, 1874, there were but seven boys in the Sixth Form, four in the Upper, and nine in the Under Remove.

Mr. Marsh, First Principal Assistant, having been appointed to act for the Inspector of Schools in July, his place was filled by Mr. C. F. Maffet. Mr. J. B. Cull took up his duties as Second Principal Assistant in May.

The examination of the Upper School was held in July. The following gentlemen took part in the examination:—In Greek, Mr. Justice Cayley; in Latin, Mr. B. F. Hartshorne; in Mathematics, Rev. R. Abbay; in English, Mr. E. A. Helps and H. W. Green.

The examination of the Fifth Form was held by Mr. W. J. MacCarthy, the Rev. R. Abbay, Mr. H. W. Green, and Mr. B. F. Hartshorne.

The examination of the other Forms were held by the Principal with the assistance of his colleagues.

The result of the examination will be found in Appendix A. 3.

Normal School.

The arrangements for boarding and lodging the students having been completed, the classes went into residence at the school premises in February of last year. As was anticipated, a very considerable improvement in the general tone of the school is already to be noticed; though, even under the altered conditions of the Normal School, it must not be expected that the defects of early training can, in every case, be completely overcome.

The following classes were in residence in December last:—

	English Division.	Vernacular Division.	Total.
Senior Class	6	8	14
Junior Class	--	18	18
Probationers	7	7	14
Total ...	13	33	46

At the commencement of the school year in May, the number on the roll was 51. Two of the vernacular students were, however, dismissed for misconduct; two others of the same division were obliged to leave the school on account of ill-health, and V. Canagasapapathy, a very promising student of the English senior class, died in June from an attack of dysentery.

Three of the vernacular probationers have been discontinued since the beginning of the present year (1875), two for inefficiency, and one on account of physical incapacity for the work of a teacher.

At the Entrance Examination held in March, 1874, fourteen candidates were selected for admission; seven into the English, and an equal number into the Vernacular branch of the Normal School. My intention was to have admitted not less than twelve into the Vernacular Division, but the report of the examiner upon the qualifications of the candidates who presented themselves was so unfavourable, that the formation of fresh classes at all, in either division, became a matter of extreme difficulty, and, in the case of the Vernacular branch, it became necessary to limit the selection to seven.

There is no doubt that the success of the Normal School is greatly hindered by the want of previous training and preparation on the part of the candidates who present themselves for admission. Almost the whole period of Normal training has now to be occupied in teaching the merest elements of school instruction, and in endeavouring to supply the deficiencies consequent upon an entire absence of that early discipline and thorough grounding in the rudiments of learning, without which the work of Normal training cannot well be commenced. I trust that, in course of time, the Normal School will be supplied with better materials for its work; and as one (if not the only) effectual means towards this end, I propose to make it compulsory upon all teachers of Government schools to devote special attention to the training of a class of articled monitors or pupil-teachers, from among whom the selection of candidates for admission into the Normal

School will in future be made. The usual examination of the whole school was held in March.

Central English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Full information as to the state of these schools will be found in Appendix F.

Mrs. Gray, Principal of the Female Seminary, having proceeded to England in April, her place was filled by Miss Andree, First Assistant of the Kandy Girls' School, and, on the arrival of Mrs. Thompson in October, by Miss H Towell.

Government Scholarships.

The English University Scholarship for 1874 was awarded, at the examination of the Colombo Academy, to Mr. E. I. Mack. Mr. Mack proceeded to England to join the Oxford University in September.

A Queen's Scholarship of the annual value of Rs 240 was awarded to J. T. Labroy of the Colombo Academy, for his proficiency at the Local Examination held in December, 1873.

The two Scholarships attached to the Fifth Form of the Colombo Academy, each of the annual value of Rs. 100, were awarded to L. Joseph and W. B. Garvin.

Local Examination.

At the thirteenth Local Examination, held in December, 1874, ten candidates presented themselves for examination. Four gained places in the Second Division, and five in the Third. The Examiner's report upon the examination will be found in Appendix A.—II.

Grant Schools.

The number of new schools registered for grants-in-aid during the year 1874 was 82, and the total number presented for a grant during the year was 595. The following table shews the new schools registered in 1874 for grants-in-aid classified.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Grant Schools...	314	402	528	595
Pupils ...	16000	25443	32594	35559

	Number of Schools.
English Schools	1
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	15
Vernacular Schools	52
(C.) Schools, Vernacular ...	14
Total —	82

The number of children actually examined under the system of payment-by-results was 16,537, and the number of children receiving instruction in these schools was 35,559. These results shew an increase over the year 1873 of 67 schools and 2,965 children.

There is a gradual but marked improvement in the housing and furnishing of Grant schools, but there is still much to be done in this direction. Mr. Helps, in his report as Inspector for 1873, went very fully into the subject of the inefficiency of their teaching staff, and the necessity of adopting measures for securing a higher standard of proficiency in it. With this view, I hope before long to submit to Government a scheme for grants to training schools, which, if adopted, would eventually lead up to the formation of a body of certificated teachers as in the English system.

Experience has shewn that several alterations and modifications have become necessary in the Grant-in-aid scheme. Some minor ones may be introduced at once, but some are of so important a nature that they require more consideration than I have been yet able to bestow on them. I think it better that all that must be made should be introduced at once, and I wish to have an opportunity in my tours through the Island of consulting with the managers of Aided schools, and ascertaining their views on various points. As soon as I have done so I shall be prepared to submit to Government a revised code, embodying the alterations which the experience of six years' working of the Grant-in-aid scheme shews to have become necessary.

Summary.

Taking Government and Grant schools together, the total number of schools and school children participating in the vote for Public Instruction in 1873, was, 769 schools and 44,192 children; whilst in 1874 the numbers were 838 schools and 47,278 scholars.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Govt.	Grant.	Govt.	Grant.	Govt.	Grant.	Govt.	Grant.
Schools ...	180	314	200	402	241	528	243	595
Pupils ...	10,449	16,000	10,852	25,443	11,598	32,594	11,719	35,559

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Particulars relating to Expenditure.

	1872. Rs.	Cts.	1873. Rs.	Cts.	1874. Rs.	Cts.
Sum voted ...	300,593	00	328,747	32	353,478	00
Sum expended ...	267,577	95	295,311	17	318,851	35

It will be seen from the above statement that the expenditure of 1874, as compared with that of 1873, shews an increase of 23,540 rupees and 18 cents. A large portion of this increase occurs under the item of grants, which have absorbed nearly one-third of the entire amount voted for the service of the Department. Sixty-seven additional schools were presented, and the gross amount earned by the total number of schools examined during the year exceeded the amount earned in 1873 by 7,530 rupees and 46 cents. To shew how much the Grant-in-aid scheme has expanded, and how largely the different missionary bodies and private superintendents profit by it, I need only state that while the expenditure in 1870 under this head was 34,355 rupees and 16 cents, that of 1874 was 95,388 rupees and 39 cents, shewing an increase of nearly two hundred per cent., accompanied by a still more considerable increase in the results which will appear summed up elsewhere. The general expenditure of the Department during 1874 was, as shewn in the table, 318,851 rupees and 35 cents, and the chief items under which increased expenditure is shewn, as compared with 1873, are as follow:—Provisional Salaries, 11,960 rupees and 7 cents; Grants-in-aid, 6,892 rupees and 27 cents; Cost of boarding Normal Students, 3,690 rupees and 35 cents; Military Orphan Boys, 2,930 rupees; Furniture for schools, 914 rupees and 36 cents; Travelling Expenses, 1,760 rupees and 74 cents. As regards the first item, the increase represents the salaries of teachers of fourteen new schools, and of three new Sub-Inspectors of Schools who were appointed during the year. The increase under the head "Grants" has already been commented upon. The excess in the item "Cost of boarding Normal Students" represents the difference of expenditure between the former arrangement, under which the students merely received a monthly subsistence allowance, and the present, under which they are lodged and boarded in the Normal School at the expense of Government; while the increase under the head "Military Orphan Boys" is accounted for by the fact, that while the expenditure in 1873 was incurred for the purpose of providing accommodation for the boys at the Kandy Industrial School, the expenditure last year represents the allowance paid for their board and lodging. The increase in the item of furniture was chiefly caused by the large number of requisitions for new furniture received during the year from Government schools, notably from the Normal School. The excess under the item of "Travelling Expenses" is a necessary consequence of the increase in the number of Government and Grant-in-Aid schools, which has necessitated the appointment of additional Sub-Inspectors. Of the items under which there is a decrease of expenditure, the most notable are "Fixed Salaries," and "Rent of School-houses." The decrease under the former head is merely nominal, and was chiefly caused by the half salaries of several Officers of the Department, who were absent in England during the greater portion of the year, being paid by the Crown Agents, and therefore not included in the general expenditure of the Department, while the small expenditure under the latter head, as compared with the expenditure of the preceding year, may be taken as an indication of a growing desire on the part of the Government to provide the schools at out-stations, which are at present located in rented houses, with suitable buildings.

For further particulars in regard to the expenditure of last year, see Appendix C.—III.

Receipts by Fees.

The receipts by fees during the year amounted to 22,393 rupees and 56 cents. The following table shews the amounts received from the different classes of schools:—

	Receipts by Fees. Rs.	Cts.	Number of Children.
English Schools (male)	13,021	11	945
Anglo-Vernacular Schools (male) ...	4,471	51½	1,545
Vernacular Schools (male)	3,027	25½	7,886
English Schools (female)	1,506	87	258
Anglo-Vernacular Schools (female) ...	353	32	135
Vernacular Schools (female) ...	13	49	950
Total—Rs.	22,393	56	11,719

Schools opened and closed during the year.

The following is a list of the new schools established during the year:—

1. Waskaduwa Anglo-Vernacular Boys'
2. Paṇwila do.
3. Attudawa Vernacular Boys'
4. Bópágoḍa do.
5. Heṭṭimulla do.
6. Rupaha do.
7. Geṭaṁanné do.
8. Dankeṭiya Vernacular Boys'
9. Werakeṭiya do.
10. Pichchampaṭṭai Tulané Vernacular Boys'
11. Rambukkana do.
12. Koḍagoḍa do.
13. Kęsseḷḷanawa Vernacular Girls'
14. Telangapáta do.

Also the Nildandahéna and Mirissa Vernacular schools were raised to the Anglo-Vernacular class.

The following schools were closed during the year:—

1. Milágriya Anglo-Vernacular Boys'
2. Attidiya Vernacular Boys'
3. Avisáwélla do.
4. Butpitiya do.
5. Dedigama do.
6. Gotatuwa do.
7. Kamburugoda Vernacular Boys'
8. Kaduwela do.
9. Ruwanwella do.
10. Eppáwela do.
11. Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Girls'
12. Paramulla Vernacular Girls'

The Butpitiya Vernacular Boys' school and the Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Girls' school were temporarily closed, owing to the discontinuance of their teachers; the Attidiya Boys' school was tranferred to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the other schools were closed as being unsuccessful.

The following table shews the number of children on the list, and the daily attendance during the year, in the different classes of Government schools:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.
English Boys' Schools	12	945	853
Do. Girls' Schools	4	258	191
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	30	1545	1195
Do. Girls' do. ...	4	135	89
Vernacular Boys' do. ...	169	7886	5814
Do. Girls' do. ...	24	950	687
	243	11719	8829

The following table shews the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the different classes of Government schools:—

	Cost per Head to Government.
English Boys' Schools	Rs. 58·22
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	13·75
Vernacular Boys' do.	7·24
English Girls' do.	58·35
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	22·88
Vernacular Girls' do.	6·47

The usual information respecting the details of expenditure in Government schools will be found in Appendix D. In comparing the cost per head in Government schools with that in Grant schools, it is to be borne in mind that the latter class is not debited with its proportion, which should be a very large one, of the cost of the Educational Department.

The annexed statement shews the amounts received by the different Missions in all parts of the country:—

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	C. Schools	Total.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Cts.
Wesleyan	10	25	78	1	114	19,315	0
Roman Catholic ...	22	2	91	2	117	29,810	80
Church Missionary ...	8	24	82	4	118	14,684	53
American	—	11	92	6	109	14,277	77
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	13	5	37	5	60	12,076	31
Baptist	1	8	33	—	42	4,605	40
Presbyterian	1	—	2	—	3	1,429	85
Private	3	4	22	3	32	8,759	75
	58	79	437	21	595	*104,959	41

This gives 176 rupees and 40 cents as the average grant per school. In 1873 the average per school (of 528 schools) was 184 rupees and 52 cents.

* This amount does not include the Building Grants paid to the Wesleyan Mission, Batticaloa, which amounted to Rs. 445.

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'The following table shews the number of children examined according to the system of payment-by-results, in each class of schools, and the amount of resulting grants, together with the average cost per head of the children examined, and the average cost per head of the number under instruction:—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Children examined.	Total Number of Children on List.	Amount of Grants.		Average per Head of Children examined.		Average per Head of Total Number in the School.	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
English Schools ...	58	3,085 *1,034	4,884	29,935	62†	9	70	6	12
Anglo-Vernacular ...	79	2,138	4,271	14,123	60	6	60	3	30
Vernacular ...	437	11,314	25,667	59,116	85	5	22	2	30

* Number examined in Vernacular Literature.
† This amount includes the Grants paid for passes in Vernacular Literature.

The following is a comparative table of the per-centage of passes obtained in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

	Year.	Number examined.	Passed in Reading.	Per-centage.	Passed in Writing.	Per-centage.	Passed in Arithmetic.	Per-centage.
English	1871	2,501	2,010	80	1,746	69	1,787	71
	1872	2,779	2,383	85	2,047	73	2,048	73
		881*	773*	87	780*	88		
	1873	3,012	2,473	82	2,271	75	2,231	74
		984*	852*	86	845*	85		
	1874	3,085	2,228	72	2,364	76	2,253	73
		1,034*	937*	90	908*	87		
Anglo-Vernacular ...	1871	1,496	†1,388	92	†1,338	89	1,074	71
	1872	1,893	†1,718	90	†1,693	89	1,332	70
	1873	2,145	†1,858	86	†1,915	89	1,545	71
	1874	2,138	†1,955	91	†1,922	89	1,505	70
Vernacular	1871	7,029	6,345	90	6,053	86	4,496	63
	1872	8,534	7,839	91	7,683	90	5,777	67
	1873	10,497	9,439	89	9,089	86	6,958	66
	1874	11,314	10,164	89	9,723	85	7,557	66
Totals...	1871	11,026	9,743	88	9,137	82	7,357	66
	1872	13,206	11,940	90	11,423	86	9,157	64
	1873	15,654	13,770	87	13,275	84	10,734	64
	1874	16,537	14,347	86	14,009	84	11,315	68

* Vernacular Passes.
† These figures refer to Vernacular reading and writing only.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 15th September, 1875.

APPENDIX A.

I.—REPORT of J. H. Marsh, Esq., Acting Inspector of Schools, for the year 1874.

II.—REPORT upon the Local Examination,—December, 1874.

III.—TABLE of Marks obtained at Examination of the Sixth Form, the Upper and Under Removes, and the Fifth Form of the Colombo Academy.

IV.—SUBJECTS of Examination for the Mathematical Prize,—July, 1876.

V.—REGULATIONS for the Local Examination of 1875.

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Appendix A.—I.

APPENDIX A.—I.

REPORT of J. H. MARSH, Esq., Acting Inspector of Schools, for 1874.

Colombo, 30th August, 1875.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor, as Acting Inspector of Schools, to submit to you the usual Annual Report.

During the year (1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875) my time has been distributed as follows:—

Visiting and examining English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools	130 days
Reports and Correspondence, and holding Examinations	68 „
Travelling only	53 „
On privilege leave	82 „
Sundays	32 „
Number of miles travelled	2508
Number of Schools examined	142

I have held the usual Local, Normal School, and Monitors' Examinations.

The schools above enumerated have been for the most part visited only once during the year—namely, at the time appointed for the usual annual examination. I have made no casual inspections, except in the Northern Province, where I visited, with the Tamil Sub-Inspector or his Assistant about one-third of the Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools.

My absence from the Colony for three months during the year alone prevented me from visiting the Government Vernacular schools (Sinhalese) in the Western Province. I regret this the more, as my previous knowledge of these schools would have enabled me to compare their present state with their condition fifteen years ago. I believe also that visits from the Inspector are calculated to have a most beneficial effect on schools of this class. The Vernacular schools in the Southern Province were closed for the usual vacation at the time of my annual visit to the south of the Island.

I trust that my local knowledge and previous experience as Inspector have been of some use in enabling me to discharge my duties efficiently; but I cannot help feeling that domestic anxiety, and absence from the Island for a period however short, as well as my ignorance of details in connexion with the working of the new system of Grants-in-aid, have rendered the discharge of my duties more difficult than it would otherwise have been. I was compelled to start on lengthened tours without being able to study the history of the various schools, or make myself acquainted with the results of previous examinations. I was also frequently compelled, while absent from Colombo, to give much time to reports, which ought to have been devoted to the inspection of schools. It does not appear to me desirable that the Inspector of Schools should be solely responsible for the conducting of the Local and Normal School examinations. As regards the former examination especially, it is desirable that he should be relieved, as far as possible, from the wearisome duty of going through the answers, often of badly prepared candidates, to examination papers in such a variety of subjects.

The Sub-Inspectors, Messrs. Alwis, Andriesen, and Breckenridge, have been, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, zealous in the discharge of their duties.

The distances travelled have been as follows:—

Mr. Alwis and Assistant	6,217 miles.
„ Andriesen and Assistant	5,702 „
„ Breckenridge and Assistant ...	3,859 „
The Sinhalese Pandit	200 „

I annex tables shewing the numbers of Government Aided schools of each class under inspection, and the number of children examined individually in Aided schools:—

NUMBER of Government and Aided Schools under Inspection in 1874.

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	TOTAL.
Government ...	16 ...	34 ...	193 ...	243
Aided ...	58 ...	79 ...	458 ...	595
Total ...	74 ...	113 ...	651 ...	838

NUMBER of Children examined individually under not less than three heads in Aided Schools in 1874.

In English Schools ...	3,085
Vernacular Passes ...	1,034
In Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	2,138
In Vernacular do. ...	11,314
	17,571

One point has struck me as very remarkable in itself, and also important as a proof that sudden improvement and immediate success cannot be expected in educational, any more than in other affairs. Where large and efficient schools existed formerly, they, with very few exceptions, still continue to exist under similar or very nearly similar circumstances; while in localities where prejudice or apathy formerly prevented the establishment of good schools, the same causes are still at work, and with similar results. In illustration of this remark I may refer to the backward state of female education; and also to the activity in educational affairs which prevails at such centres as Colombo, Jaffna, Galle, Batticaloa, and even Kandy, as compared with the educational destitution of the central and other remote parts of the Island. In the North-Central Province there was formerly only one school (at Anurádhapura) supported by Government. It has been replaced by a Grant-in-aid school, which till this year ranked as a (C.) school, and is, with the exception of two Vernacular schools, the only one supported by Government in the whole Province. The records and monthly returns from these two schools would furnish abundant materials for a most amusing history of the miseries and misfortunes of a Sinhalese village schoolmaster. The two schools have only been kept in existence by the constant interference of the Government Agent. The average attendance is seven in one school, and eleven in the other. They are *thus* nearly useless, and, if the teacher is *injudicious*, injurious to the cause of education.

In remote Kandyan districts, the indifference or hostility of the people is very great, and arises in part from the fear that their customs and traditional beliefs may be endangered by the introduction even of Government schools. In the Central Province this feeling will disappear before the gradual advance of European enterprise. In the North-Central Province, where many indigenous schools continue to exist in connexion with Buddhist temples, and where, from schools not having been opened, jealousy of Government interference does not as yet exist, the interest of the people would be best consulted by the establishment of a system of Government inspection, which, while allowing reading and writing to be taught after the native method, provide for an examination according to the present standard for Grant-in-aid schools in those subjects, and also for a money payment, which need not exceed that made to other schools for similar results, for such other subjects (Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography) as are included in the Government scheme for grants-in-aid. As schools of this class may be considered as endowed schools, I do not propose that any payment should be made for reading and writing, but only that efficiency in these two subjects should be made the condition on which they should become eligible for a Government grant, and that Government support should take the form of a payment for results in such subjects as are not taught, or not taught efficiently, in such schools at present.

The state of the Government Superior Girls' schools, four in number, is, with one exception, very unsatisfactory. This is owing, in the first place, to the extreme indifference of the parents, a matter over which of course Government have no direct control; and, in the second place—in the Colombo schools at least—to the inefficiency of the assistant teachers, for which the Department is directly responsible. I think the more plainly this fact is stated, the better, for I have observed no proof of neglect or indifference on the part of the principal teachers.

I have again to recommend that Mrs. Leembruggen's school at Mátara should rank as a Superior (or English-teaching) school. The results of the last annual examination (held during the present month) were in some respects even more satisfactory than last year. It is however desirable that the younger children (of whom there are a larger number in attendance) should receive more systematic teaching, and I have instructed Mrs. Leembruggen to follow, as far as possible, the method usually adopted in good infant schools in England. This applies of course only to children under eight years of age, for whom the burden of learning to read ought to be made as light as possible, by frequent changes of work and position, by varied treatment of the subject, by singing and marching, and, generally, by banishing monotony as far as possible from school, and finding for these little people the constant and active employment in which they naturally take such delight.

I have been unable to visit the Normal School personally, as it broke up for vacation soon after my return from England, but I have gone carefully over the written answers to the examination papers recently set by me. I find in them abundant evidence of diligence on the part of Mr. Hill, the English Master, and at the same time no want of ability on the part of the pupils. At the same time, I cannot but consider the result as most unsatisfactory. It is evident, not only that the students are very deficient in their knowledge of English, but that their constant association with each other tends to confirm and perpetuate this deficiency.

Mr. Helps observed these defects, and hoped they might be cured by obtaining candidates for admission from a higher class of students. This I do not think either probable or altogether desirable, as most of the candidates ought to be monitors from Government schools. I would however suggest two ways in which the evil effects of the present system may be partially avoided. Monitors from outstation schools might be required to attend a good school at some central station for one year before being admitted to the Normal School. Again, English Normal students who failed to secure a higher place at examination in English subjects ought to be employed as Vernacular,

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Appendix A.—I.

and not as Anglo-Vernacular or English teachers. This rule should apply to all who fail to express themselves correctly and intelligently in English. I would also recommend that monitors be employed till they are twenty-one years of age as assistant teachers, in independent or semi-independent charge of the lower class in the larger and more important Government schools.

With regard to the employment of monitors who have not passed through the Normal School as teachers in the schools in which they have been educated, I would observe that such teachers, when they become head masters, cannot be expected to raise or maintain the character of the school unless they possess talents which would probably make them more useful elsewhere.

The Central schools of Galle and Kandy continue to give a fair English education to a large number of boys; and the knowledge of higher subjects possessed by a few of the upper boys, in Galle especially, is extremely creditable to the head master.

It is, however, much to be regretted that in neither school do materials exist for the formation of a really efficient first class. I would however recommend the head masters to select a very few of their most efficient pupils from the highest class, and bestow special attention upon them, regarding them as far as possible as a separate class. A few such boys, if well taught, would improve the tone of the whole school.

Mr. Anthonisz of the Galle Central school, and Mr. Lembruggen of the Mátara English school, deserve great credit for the efforts which they have made to prepare boys for the Local Examination. Mr. VanCuylenburg and Mr. Janez of the Kandy Central school are old and deserving teachers.

Mr. Sendall, while Director of Public Instruction, made the following statement, which has been repeated in subsequent reports:—

"Ample provision has been made by the Government for higher instruction. In fact, the supply is in excess of the demand, as may be ascertained by referring to the statistics of the Colombo Academy."

I cannot concur in this statement, and would ask what provision has been made by Government for the higher instruction of boys under fourteen.

Thirty years ago Central schools were established, and English head masters provided for them. That these schools were efficient is proved by the fact that two of the best masters the Department has ever had were educated in them; but they were believed to be expensive; the English masters received compensation, and were sent home. I am of opinion that they might have been made the cheapest schools which the Government has ever had, and their number indefinitely increased.

A preparatory school for boys under fourteen, with from 60 to 100 boys in attendance, paying five rupees a month each, would have an annual income of from 3,000 rupees to 5,000 rupees a year. Six or eight such schools might have been established a few years ago in the south of the Island alone, and would have been entirely self-supporting. It is too late to establish such schools now, for it would interfere with the development of the Grant-in-aid system; but one such school, taught by at least two English masters, ought to exist in connexion with the Colombo Academy.

The state of the Government English and Anglo-Vernacular schools throughout the Island is shewn by my reports on each school. I have during the year visited and examined all these schools, except a few (one English and seven Anglo-Vernacular), which have been visited and reported upon by Mr. Sub-Inspector De Alwis. They are on the whole doing extremely well; but where this is not the case, the teacher ought to be at once removed. Some subjects, such as English reading, are undoubtedly badly taught, but not through any want of diligence on the part of the head teachers.

The introduction of the system of examination by standards has been the most important feature in this year's work. Believing, as I do, in the superiority of a Government over a Grant-in-aid school, I regret very much that the system has not been carried further, and the masters' salary made in part directly dependent on the results of each year's examination. In any such arrangement simplicity of details ought of course to be aimed at. I would therefore recommend that the amount earned should be calculated as for a grant-in-aid, and that the teacher should in all cases receive one-fifth of the money so earned. If the amount earned fell short of half (or, if it appear desirable to fix the proportion so high, two-thirds) of the whole cost of the school, or, if it fell considerably below what the school had earned on previous occasions, the teacher should be called upon for an explanation of the circumstance. It should however be remembered that the grant is supposed to be paid in aid of the expenditure of each school, and is not intended to cover the whole of such expenditure, and also that Government, like other schools, are sometimes maintained when comparatively unsuccessful, because it appears desirable to open up a new field, or not to abandon an old one, where there is some prospect, however remote, of ultimate success. The details of examination should, I consider, be exactly the same as for Grant schools; the few alterations introduced in the new scheme, though unobjectionable in themselves, render the immediate comparison of results less easy. To require the filling up of the present schedules, and the abstract of the report for each school by the Inspector personally, necessitating as it does the working out of a large number of sums in the simple rules of arithmetic, and the tabulating of the results, is to throw upon him details which will prevent him from performing more important duties. These details ought to be arranged as they are for Grant schools, without reference to the Inspector.

Vernacular schools, when average attendance is under twenty, ought to be closed or converted into itinerating schools for the district. Schoolmasters for such schools ought to be carefully selected. Men of moderate ability, willing to adapt themselves to circumstances, should be selected.

THE Average Ages of Children at present attending Government and Grant-in-aid Schools.

Standards I. and II.	...	Under 10
„ III. and IV.	...	„ 14
„ V. and VI.	...	„ 16

Children whose ages exceed those given above by two years, though taught with the others, should be made to stand by themselves and be considered as a separate division in each standard. If boys of all ages are taught in the same class, the unity of the class is destroyed, and the evils arising from competition and from petty dishonesty are increased indefinitely. The arrangements I propose will go far towards remedying these evils, which are patent to every intelligent examiner.

Buildings for Vernacular schools are erected by the villagers; but this is done unwillingly, especially now that timber has become so expensive. The necessary timber ought, I think, to be supplied by Government.

Of the Government Vernacular schools, I can only say that I believe that they would benefit greatly by the partial introduction of the system of payment-for-results. They are in most places well attended, and the appearance of some of the school bungalows is greatly improved.

To secure thorough efficiency it is absolutely necessary that all schoolmasters, both in Government and Grant-in-aid schools, should hold certificates. If such a certificate were to say no more than that the holder was qualified to teach reading and writing up to Standard III., and not qualified to teach arithmetic (or qualified to teach it in the first and second Standards only) something would be gained, and all concerned would see at once in what direction improvement was both necessary and practicable.

One recommendation I venture to make, and I trust it will not be rejected merely on the ground that it will require an extensive alteration of the present classification of schools. When the Educational Department was reorganized, a great deal was said about the abolition of Mixed Schools; and yet they have been allowed to exist under the new designation of Anglo-Vernacular.

Whatever fanciful objection there may have been to the term "mixed," the only valid objection to these schools was that they were schools for teaching bad English. They might be more or less carefully organised and diligently taught; but they were schools where the teachers laboured all day long to teach their pupils bad English, and this in direct contravention of the rule of the School Commission, that all the teaching in these schools was to be in the vernacular, except during the hour devoted to English reading. A master appointed to such a school considered his dignity lowered by any allusion to the vernacular, even in the presence of the Inspector; and the Commission frequently so far failed in the carrying out of their own rules as to appoint Tamil schoolmasters in Sinhalese districts, and Ceylonese, ignorant of Tamil, in Tamil districts.

I cannot say that any such extreme cases have come under my notice during the past year, but in many of these schools Sinhalese is neglected where it ought to be taught, and there are others where the introduction of Sinhalese is quite unnecessary. They are, in fact, all English schools, while in most cases the qualifications of the master render it impossible that the teaching given in English can be efficient. Town schools of this class ought to be converted into cheap English schools, under an efficient teacher assisted by monitors; and all others ought to rank as Vernacular schools. There is no reason why instruction should not be given in English reading and writing in Vernacular schools where the master holds a certificate of competency. If this were allowed, all reason for the separate existence of the class of Anglo-Vernacular schools would cease; and English reading and dictation would become extra subjects in the same manner as Sinhalese and Tamil reading and dictation are extra subjects in English-teaching schools. English might—in fact, would—be taught exactly in the same manner as French and German are in English middle class schools.

This is a subject which concerns Grant-in-aid as well as Government schools. I believe I could point to many schools which have been injured by an attempt to raise them from the class of Vernacular to that of Anglo-Vernacular schools.

I do not propose to enter into details with regard to my examinations in Grant-in-aid schools. The Arithmetic in these schools is good, but untidy, and very seldom is any provision made for the intellectual teaching of the subject. The Inspector is not able to enforce the adoption of such teaching, for he can only withhold the grant in cases of gross failure, and may be compelled to give marks to a whole class when the work is merely mechanical. A careful examiner will of course take precautions against the work being entirely mechanical, but the ordinary every day teaching is so, and I have observed few attempts to make it otherwise. I found, for example, that when a sum was set in reduction, the children always multiplied; I therefore seldom set any such sum which did not involve some division; and I believe that a new examiner will find that, in some schools, the children are instructed only to divide. I regret to find that not only teachers,

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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but many managers also, look chiefly—though I have no doubt unconsciously—to pecuniary results of the examination. Now, it is quite natural, and perhaps not undesirable, that outsiders should look to the pecuniary result, but it is very necessary that the manager should adopt a higher standard.

The Grant-in-aid system has already done much to spread education and raise the standard of teaching throughout the Island, but it seems to me that there are two great dangers to which the system is exposed.

A schoolmaster may systematically ignore the intellectual, while carefully attending to the mechanical requirements of the code. He will thus, especially if he is countenanced as he is in Ceylon by the wording of the code, be able to earn a large grant, while in reality neglecting the intellectual training of his pupils. Reading and spelling, writing and arithmetic, are mechanical; and unless the Inspector is supported by the letter of the law, he will find it almost impossible to demand more than average mechanical results. It is quite true that the teacher who does not endeavour to teach his pupils more than mere reading, will seldom succeed in teaching them to read well, but still he frequently produces showy results, which the Inspector is compelled, however unwillingly, to accept. It is like teaching a child to look through a telescope, but closing the end so that he shall see nothing. Other subjects may be taught in a similar manner, but it is, as a rule, the reading lesson which gives its tone to the whole school. If the mechanical method be adopted, its evil effects will shew themselves in all parts of the school work. Now, I believe that under the present rules it is quite possible that an ignorant, half-trained master may, in the lower standards at least, earn a larger grant than he otherwise could by devoting himself to the mechanical part of the work. It is fortunate that his work becomes increasingly difficult; and it is to the unintellectual method, consciously adopted by many schoolmasters, to which I attribute the falling off in the number presented in the fourth and fifth standards, as well as the imperfect answering in Standards III. and IV. A school where the teaching is mechanical is nearly sure to break down either in the third or fourth standard.

It will be seen therefore that the Inspector can do a great deal, if supported by Government, to prevent routine or sham teaching. I fear that unless attention is directed to this point—intelligent, as distinguished from routine teaching—the Grant-in-aid system will produce a dull dead level of mediocrity, and become a curse instead of a blessing.

The second fear I have with regard to Grants-in-aid is, that as the system extends, the cost of carrying it out will increase, till a time will come when the necessary expenditure will be grudged both by Government and the public. When that time comes, the only fair rejoinder will be that the results are worth the expenditure. In the recommendation which I propose making, I trust it will be seen that I am actuated by no undue desire to reduce expenditure. Strictness on the part of the Inspector is, as I have good reason to know, not likely to increase his popularity, and he must be willing to encounter such unpopularity, when necessary. The Government also must be willing to alter its rules, when it is shewn that better results are to be obtained under a new system, though such alterations are likely to be opposed, and perhaps misrepresented. I shall therefore briefly state in what way I consider that the present rules ought to be altered. The changes I propose do not tend to alter the system, nor do I believe that they will alter the total amount of the grant, though they may alter its direction. The grant for capitation is not only unnecessary, but mischievous. Children are brought before the Inspector, who may have been in school, but who have received no proper instruction. As a rule, the only reason for presenting them is that through irregular attendance or bad teaching they have not been prepared for Standard I. They frequently cannot count up to five, or add two and two; they are not trained to answer questions; perhaps cry when the Inspector asks them their names, or even when he looks at them. To give a grant for such children, without examination, is contrary to the whole spirit of the Grant-in-aid rules, which are based on the system of payment-for-results. In a good school there are—or perhaps I should say there ought to be—no children for capitation.

I do not object to a grant for children between five and six years of age, but they should be examined; and if they are instructed according to the Infant School system, such a grant would be most useful. It would probably do more for female education than any method of bribing or coaxing which can be adopted. The native, both Sinhalese and Tamil, have no great objection to sending little girls to school. I do not recommend a grant for individual children: where three-fourths answer satisfactorily, the whole grant should be paid; when half fail, none should receive a grant.

Second presentations also are most injurious; and I believe in opposing them I am seeking the true interest, not only of the schools, but of the managers. It is monstrous that provision should be made for twelve years of elementary teaching in all schools, merely to meet the case of those schools where inefficient masters cannot succeed in getting through the prescribed subjects in a reasonable time. Dull boys or inefficient masters may need to have special provision made for them, but not at the expense of those who can do their work in proper time. Difficulties of this kind are not met by a mere relaxation of the rules. Boys who have failed in two out of the three important subjects should certainly not be promoted; and this I should make the rule, subject to modification, however, on the recommendation of the Inspector after the school has been examined. The promotion of all the other children should be compulsory. The injury done to a child by

withholding promotion, except as a punishment, is very great; and the unsatisfactory answering of most of the boys presented a second time is a proof that the present system is defective.

Another point which is very unsatisfactory in the working of the present system, is the laxity of managers with regard to attendance, and the admission of new boys.

In many cases the roll is not called daily, but written up by the teacher at his leisure, perhaps with the assistance of a friend. On the attendance as thus recorded there is no sufficient check. In one instance, I made a list of boys in one school who had during the year been absent several weeks at a time. In another, a manager certified to the continuous attendance of a boy for nine months, who had been present on an average only four days in each month throughout the year. It is manifest that such a boy might have been in continuous attendance at, at least, four other schools during the year; and it is, I think, equally clear that whatever such a boy had learned must have been taught him at home, or at some other school.

Many boys on the roll are merely in nominal attendance, and their names are not unfrequently struck off the list during the month previous to the Inspector's visit. Boys have frequently been on the roll in more than one school during the year.

Complaints are frequently made to the Inspector that one school has gained pupils unjustly at the expense of another, and these complaints are by no means without foundation.

It is very desirable that each school should be visited by the Inspector (or Sub-Inspector) during the intervals between the annual inspections. I doubt very much the possibility in this country of making these visits "surprise" visits, and I would therefore propose that one such visit should be paid three months after the annual examination. The day and hour should not be fixed, but the interval between the two inspections should be not less than seven, or more than thirteen clear weeks. The Inspector (or Sub-Inspector) should on this occasion observe the state of the school building and furniture, and especially he should examine the attendance roll and registers. I would also recommend that on this occasion a list should be made of the children then on the roll, whom it is the intention of the manager to present for a grant at the next annual examination, and that these, and none other, should be examined. If children from other schools have been admitted during the previous three months, I would arrange that half the grant they earn should be paid to the managers of the school from which they come; but if children from other schools are present at the annual examination, the whole of the grant ought to be paid to the managers of their former school. It is manifest that some credit is due, and, therefore, as I look at the case, some profit should accrue to the school from which such children have derived the previous education. Certificates, which it should be obligatory on managers to grant, should be required when a child is transferred from one school to another. I would also allow certificates to be granted by the Department, after reference to the records of the last annual examination, but I would require such certificates to bear a Government stamp.

If a parent who did not send his child to school were made subject to a moderate fine (the amount of the fine need not be large), a system of compulsory education would at once be established. The time for this has not yet arrived, but it is not too much to look forward to a time when such a system will with general consent be adopted.

To add to the importance of the second visit of the Inspector (or Sub-Inspector) I think it would be desirable to instruct him to examine all the children in those subjects in which they failed at the Inspector's annual examination; and to allow him to give passes, the value of these being half of those granted by the Inspector. There would be no objection to trusting such an examination to a Sub-Inspector, for the Inspector would, from the knowledge gained at his annual examination, judge at once of, and, if necessary, test the results.

The advantages of this arrangement would be, that it would give assistance to inferior schools, which are at present a burden to a manager, and whose unsatisfactory condition frequently renders the manager's position by no means a desirable one.

The advantage, on the other hand, would be, that no manager could possibly have an interest in the increase of the expenditure, for he naturally would prefer that his school should earn whole instead of half marks. The additional expenditure will not be great, and it will have the advantage of having been well earned. This is not true of money obtained for "second presentations."

The money given for Vernacular passes is at present, to a great extent, wasted; the system requires revision. The object for which these passes should be granted is two-fold: (1) to encourage the study of classical Tamil and Sinhalese in superior schools; (2) to teach idiomatic and fairly grammatical Tamil to European descendants in Tamil districts.

Neither of these objects is attained by giving ordinary passes in reading and writing, year after year, to boys who in many instances have already earned a grant for the same subjects in a Vernacular school.

Some remarks which I have to make with regard to the subjects prescribed for, and the character of the answering in, Grant-in-aid schools, I reserve for a separate Memorandum.

The chief alterations which I should desire are:—

(1.) A greater demand for an intellectual treatment of the subjects prescribed for the lower Standards, especially in the subjects of reading in English and Vernacular schools;

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the introduction of marks for an object lesson; and of a little grammar in the lower Standards.

(2.) An arrangement by which the Inspector might give part marks, instead of a mere pass, where four or six marks are assigned for a single subject.

I trust I may not appear to have gone too far into detail, or made too many suggestions. I am by no means in favour of constant or sudden changes, and look for improvement rather from a careful attention to the tendency of existing rules than from any large measure of reform. Managers, however, must remember that they ought to support the Department in any measures which may seem necessary to secure the thorough and efficient working of the comparatively new system of grants-in-aid.

I have, &c.,

J. H. MARSH,
Acting Inspector.

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APPENDIX A.—II.

REPORT of J. H. MARSH, Esq., Acting Inspector of Schools, upon the Local Examination of 1874.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my report on the Local Examination for 1874, being the thirteenth since the establishment of the examination.

It is, I think, much to be regretted that the only examination held by the Department for the purpose of testing the general ability and proficiency in liberal studies of the pupils attending English-teaching schools throughout the Island, should, year after year, produce such meagre results.

That this was the intention of Government is shewn by former reports of the Department; and I trust I shall not be considered travelling beyond my province as examiner, if I embody in this report suggestions which, if adopted, will tend to secure a larger number of candidates; for this is absolutely necessary, if the examination is to increase in importance, and serve the purpose for which it was established.

It was also intended that the Local Examination should serve as a test of the ability of candidates for employment under Government; and I have heard complaints, to the effect that Government had not kept faith in this matter. The truth is, I think, that the certificate never possessed its full value, having been gained at an examination where there was virtually no open competition, and where the successful candidates came from one or two schools only. If the number of candidates were large, and if they were all fairly prepared for the examination, it is manifest that the candidates who gained a high certificate would have given proof of considerable ability, and I, for one, believe that under such circumstances the certificate would prove of great value to any young man commencing life in this Colony.

Of the eleven candidates whose names were sent in, one was absent, and another is, I believe, disqualified by age. Thus the actual number of candidates on whose qualifications I have to report, is nine.

Of these, Nicholas Dias of Mátara was the only candidate who had prepared himself carefully in all subjects for the examination. Defects in previous training, and the want of that thoroughness which is seldom acquired except at a large public school, alone prevented him from securing the highest place at the examination. He failed to do so only by three marks. Another candidate, Senavasakam, of Jaffna, distinguished himself, not only by the comparative excellency of his English style, as shewn by his Essay, but also by intelligent answers in special subjects such as Geometry and Trigonometry.

This is satisfactory, both as proving diligence on his part and care on the part of Mr. Evarts of Chundicully, by whom he was assisted in his preparation for the examination. It must however be understood that this excellence was comparative only, though if Senavasakam had been prepared with equal care for all parts of the examination, and especially in Arithmetic and Algebra, Tamil and Latin, he would have been entitled to a first class certificate.

I mention these candidates first, for I consider that the effort to acquire knowledge is a more suitable ground of commendation than the mere possession of it. Easy confidence and graceful assurance (or what would be such under other circumstances) on the part of candidates who have taken little or no pains to prepare for an examination, afford just ground of complaint, and justify severity on the part of an examiner.

It is not to be expected that boys from out-stations will compete on exactly equal terms with those who have been long at the Academy; but that the latter should come forward utterly unprepared, and trust that their general attainments and superior knowledge of English will secure them pecuniary rewards and certificates of honor, unlimited praise, and easily won distinction, is most undesirable. They become a nuisance, and their presence goes far towards making the examination a farce.

I am, however, far from considering their presence undesirable. It ought, under a proper system, to give its tone to the whole examination; and simply to exclude them, though apparently the easiest method, would be to lower the standard of attainment, which is at present low enough. Nor do I consider that boys ought to be specially prepared in the Upper School of the Academy for the Local Examination. This may be done in schools at out-stations with individual boys, and has, I consider, an excellent effect on both the masters and pupils of these schools; but where boys are already familiar with the subjects of examination, it is surely not too much to expect them to read up by themselves for the examination, and to prepare carefully any special subjects which may be prescribed.

Louis Joseph, who is I know a careful and diligent student, has this year gained the Queen's Scholarship. In one subject only—English Grammar—did he send in a really creditable paper; in every other part of the examination he has been beaten by one or more of the other candidates, and this either through want of preparation or carelessness in answering the questions set. All the candidates appeared impressed with the idea that quantity would carry the day against quality; and this was the cause, not only of extraordinary interpolations and digressions, but of lengthy, wandering answers, through which the examiner was compelled to follow the candidate in the hope that some part of the answers might be sufficiently good to justify his assigning marks for it.

The other candidate from the Academy gave careful and well written answers in fairly good English, whenever he possessed any knowledge of the subject. On the other hand, he did not fail to endeavour to conceal his ignorance in a cloud of words when conscious that he knew nothing. He did himself full justice, I think, in the examination room, and possesses abilities which, if joined to greater diligence, will yet enable him to distinguish himself.

The two candidates from Galle shewed some ability, and a fair acquaintance with the subjects as far as their knowledge went. Their answering in the Mathematical subjects was as good as the best of the other candidates, and Morgan gave good papers in History and English Grammar. They cannot however be considered as fully prepared for the examination.

I consider the remaining candidates entitled to an ordinary certificate. Their answering, though poor in most subjects, and especially in English, may be considered creditable in Euclid, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Taking the subjects of examination in detail, I may remark that the English of the candidates is as defective as ever. It would be easy to give instances of the misuse of words and phrases; but the ignorance of the candidates lies deeper. They are ignorant of the grammatical structure of the language, and cannot, for instance, distinguish between a transitive and intransitive verb. Sentences were set, taken from previous examination papers, and the errors remained for the most part uncorrected. The English reading was very defective in nearly every point, and the dictation only fair. In composition, the candidates appear to me untrained. In none of these subjects was the answering much above the average of a good Sixth Standard in ordinary English schools throughout the Island.

In Mechanics, the marks given were fairly earned, but they shew how small the amount of work done really was.

In other subjects, the answering was very unequal, and therefore unsatisfactory. It is not enough that a candidate for a certificate should possess a certain amount of vague general knowledge, which enables him sometimes to answer right; he should be a trained man, whose answers can be depended upon, and are, as a rule, correct as far as they go.

On the whole, I have no reason to suppose that the results of the Local Examination are different this year from what they have hitherto been, nor have my criticisms been, on the whole, more severe than those of previous examiners. Defects are to be expected, but they should shew themselves in individual candidates, rather than in the mass; and after a trial of thirteen years it is surely not unreasonable to expect that some improvement should manifest itself. So far is this from being the case, that the number of schools represented at the examination would actually decrease, if the chance of a scholarship or of honourable mention did not from time to time tempt new schools to join in the competition. One reason for the withdrawal of these schools I know to be that they dread the severity of the examiner's remarks.

The preliminary examination has also been abolished on the ground that the publicity given to the results induced many to come forward for it, who had no hope of ever being able to pass the higher examination. Thus the area of the examination has been limited.

The proposals I venture to make are these:—

(1.) That a creditable pass at an Inspector's examination in most (or all) of the subjects required for the Sixth Standard, should be required as a preliminary requisite before the candidate is admitted to the examination.

(2.) That Managers of Aided and Head Teachers of Government English schools be required to present for examination in December of each year, not individual boys, but the whole of their advanced Sixth Standard. The result of this examination should be made known to the Manager of the school alone, except in the case of boys qualified for an honour certificate. Candidates who failed to obtain certificates would thus be enabled to compete again, nor do I see any reason why the same privilege should not be allowed

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in all cases where a candidate under the required age wished to obtain a certificate of a higher class.

(3.) The rule making it compulsory that the successful candidate should attend the Academy, should be so far modified as to admit of his remaining at his own school, if the Director sees good reason for allowing him to do so. A proposal has, I believe, already been made to establish scholarships for the benefit of out-stations.

In conclusion, I have to express my regret that an accidental error in the total of Nicholas Dias' marks, easily corrected on my return to the Island, should have appeared to place him for some time at the head of the other candidates.

JOHN HENRY MARSH,
Examiner.

Jaffna, 12th June, 1875.

LOCAL EXAMINATION.—1874.

The following result of the Local Examination held in December, 1874, is published for general information.

G. TODD,
Acting Director, Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 1st April, 1875.

PASSED FOR A CERTIFICATE.

IN 1ST DIVISION.—None.

IN 2ND DIVISION.

(In Order of Merit.)

No.	Name.	School.	Schoolmaster.
2.	L. Joseph	Colombo Academy	—
1.	N. Dias	Do.	—
10.	E. W. Senavasakam	Chundicully Seminary	Mr. J. Evarts.
3.	W. B. Garvin	Colombo Academy	—

IN 3RD DIVISION.

(In Order of Merit.)

7.	T. A. Morgan	Galle Central	Mr. J. E. Anthonisz.
6.	J. O. Anthonisz	Do.	Do.
9.	S. T. Goonewardene	Do.	Do.
4.	A. S. De Zilva	Wesley College	Rev. S. R. Wilkins.
8.	C. Goonewardene	Galle Central	Mr. J. E. Anthonisz.

Absent No. 5.
No. 11 disqualified by age.

(Signed) J. H. MARSH,
Acting Inspector.

LOCAL EXAMINATION.—1874.

Number.	NAMES.	English Reading.	Book-keeping.	Arithmetic (Trial Paper.)	Mensuration.	History.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Composition.	Algebra.	Geography.	English Literature.	Arithmetic.	Latin.	Tamil.	Mechanics	TOTAL.
	FULL MARKS	120	50	70	25	100	180	100	125	50	90	80	100	180	90	200	150	100	1,810
2	Louis Joseph	75	—	55	19	50	89	29	83	40	55	50	41	90	42	92	—	18	828
1	Nicholas Dias.....	80	20	65	14	75	111	23	33	40	35	31	36	65	72	109	—	16	825
10	E. W. Senavasakam	68	—	38	21	60	108	72	60	40	50	36	53	55	24	65	60	—	810
3	W. B. Garvin.....	30	0	48	5	55	102	16	47	45	60	24	52	115	78	88	—	—	765
7	T. A. Morgan	60	—	40	22	80	100	33	60	46	15	48	67	65	42	—	—	12	690
6	J. O. Anthonisz	25	—	35	15	60	98	28	25	30	10	46	65	80	66	—	—	13	596
9	S. T. Goonawardana.....	60	—	25	16	47	72	28	55	20	30	18	60	35	22	—	—	14	502
4	A. S. De Zilva	55	0	40	3	55	86	8	30	5	25	12	41	50	30	0	—	5	445
8	C. Goonawardana	25	—	25	12	25	66	16	20	0	20	14	45	60	40	—	—	—	368
5	....	Absent		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TIME TABLE.

Monday, December 7th.	Tuesday, December 8th.	Wednesday, December 9th.	Thursday, December 10th.	Friday, December 11th.	Saturday, December 12th.
Arithmetic, 10—12. Mensuration, 12—1.	Euclid, 10—1.	Grammar, 10—1.	Algebra, 10—1.	English Literature, 10—1.	Extra Language, 10—1.
History, 2—4½.	Trigonometry, 2—4½.	Dictation, 2—2½. Composition, 2½—4½.	Geography, 2—4½.	Arithmetic, 2—4½.	Mechanics, 2—4½.

N.B.—Students will be called upon to read aloud during the mornings of Monday and Tuesday, as the Superintendent shall find convenient.

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

I. Look carefully at the Time Table, in which the hours are fixed for the subjects of Examination on each day, and always *be at your seat in the Examination Room five minutes before the time.*

II.—When the questions are given to you, read them over carefully, *and mark those which you think you can answer best; and do them first.* If after that, you still have time to spare, try some of the others.

III.—Before you begin to write your answers, insert in the blank spaces at the top of your paper—

No. ——

1. The *number* placed in the margin hereof, and *not* your name.
2. The *subject* in which the questions are set which you are about to answer.

IV.—In writing your answers,

1. Write only on one side of the paper.
2. Put in the margin *the number of the question* before each answer.
3. Leave a blank space *after* each answer.
4. *Number your pages* as you go on.

V.—If you want anything in the course of the examination, do not leave your seat; but *call out your number,* and some one will attend to you.

VI.—As soon as notice is given (which will be five minutes before the end of the time) finish your papers, see that they are numbered rightly and in their proper order, and take them, *folded once lengthwise from left to right,* to the Examiner.

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CAUTIONS.

Candidates are strictly forbidden to communicate in any way with each other while under examination.

Any Candidate detected in taking unfair advantages, such as getting others to help him in answering his questions, or bringing to the Examination Room any book or written paper for such a purpose, will be turned out with disgrace; and any Candidate detected in helping another will be subject to the same penalty.

No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work, will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted, without the consent of the Superintendent.

No Candidate is permitted to have in his possession, while he is in the Examination Room, any Book, Memorandum, or Pocket-Book, Notes, or Papers whatsoever, except the Questions set by the Examiners. In case he may have brought any such Book or Papers with him to the Examination Room, he must deliver them up to the Examiner before the Examination commences; he will otherwise render himself liable to the same penalty with those who may be detected in taking unfair advantages.

Stationery will be provided, but Candidates are recommended to bring their own pens.

READING.

Portia.—"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages, princes' palaces. It is a good divine that follows his own instructions: I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching. The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree: such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the meshes of good council the cripple. But this reasoning is not in the fashion to choose me a husband. O me, the word "choose"! I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike; so is the will of a living daughter curbed by the will of a dead father. Is it not hard, Nerissa, that I cannot choose one nor refuse none?"

Shylock.—Gaoler, look to him: tell not me of mercy;
This is the fool that lent out money gratis:
Gaoler, look to him.
Antonio.— Hear me yet, good Shylock.
Shylock.—I'll have my bond; speak not against my bond:
I have sworn an oath that I will have my bond.
Thou call'dst me dog before thou hadst a cause;
But, since I am a dog, beware my fangs:
The duke shall grant me justice. I do wonder,
Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so fond
To come abroad with him at his request.

Antonio.—I pray thee, hear me speak.
Shylock.—I'll have my bond: I will not hear thee speak:
I'll have my bond; and therefore speak no more.
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh and yield
To Christian intercessors. Follow not;
I'll have no speaking; I will have my bond.
Salarino.—It is the most impenetrable cur
That ever kept with men.

Shylock.—On what compulsion must I? tell me that.
Portia.—The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his Crown;
His sceptre shews the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of Kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of Kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
An earthly power doth then shew likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

ARITHMETIC.—(TRIAL PAPER.)

(Two hours.)

1. Write down in figures and add up:

   Nineteen thousand and six; sixteen hundred thousand four hundred and two; eight million, three hundred and eight thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one; one hundred and sixty-six million, four hundred and two thousand and nine; a thousand million; two billion, three hundred thousand million, four hundred and five thousand and six.

2. A gentleman spends 20,000 rupees a year; what is his average daily expenditure?

3. A person buys 32 lbs. of meat daily. For 8 weeks the price is $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; for 13 weeks $8d.$; and for 5 weeks $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; find the amount of his butcher's bill, and the average price of meat per pound during the half-year.

4. If I change 421 rupees into half-guineas, how many half-guineas should I receive?
   The rupee is worth, $1s.\ 10\frac{1}{2}d.$; the half guinea $10s.\ 6d.$
   How often is $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ contained in £1,000?

5. If 25 can do as much as 40 boys in a day, how many days will it take 64 boys to finish a piece of work, of which 30 men did half in 32 days?

6. Reduce to its simplest form:—

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{2}{7}}{\frac{5}{6}-\frac{3}{5}} \div \frac{1\frac{5}{7}-\frac{13}{49}}{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{11}} + 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{12}{35}$$

Write down also the value of each numerator and denominator separately.

MENSURATION.

(One hour.)

1. What is the difference between a floor 28 feet long by 20 broad, and two others each of half the dimensions; and what would be the cost of paving all three at $45s.$ per 100 square feet?

2. A plank is 14 feet 3 inches long; at what distance from the edge must a line be struck so as to cut off exactly a square yard?

3. A ceiling contains 114 yards 6 feet of plastering, and the room is 28 feet broad; what is its length?

4. The area of a triangle is 16·25 square chains, its perpendicular height is 5·20 chains; find the length of the base.

5. The sides of a triangle are 24, 30, and 18 feet, respectively; find its area.

6. Give formulæ for determining:—
   (1.) The diameter of a circle when the circumference is given.
   (2.) The area of a circle when the diameter is given.
   (3.) The solid content of a cylinder.
   (4.) The solid content of a sphere.

Also state what measurements must be taken to determine the area of a parallelogram.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. What civil wars have taken place in England, and how did they arise?
2. Write an account of the reign of one of the following sovereigns:—
   (1) Elizabeth; (2) James II.
3. Describe the personal character of two of the following sovereigns:—
   (1) Edward the Confessor; (2) William I.; (3) Henry III.; (4) Henry VII.; (5) William III.; (6) George III.
4. Give a detailed account of a great war in which the English have been engaged, either in the fourteenth century or in more recent times.
5. Explain briefly the expressions:—
   (1) Colonization; (2) Feudal System; (3) Constitutional History; (4) Act of Uniformity; (5) Jury System; (6) Habeas Corpus Act; (7) Poor Laws; (8) Corn Laws; (9) Navigation Laws.
6. How and at what dates have the various Colonial Possessions of Great Britain been acquired?

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—II.

EUCLID.

SECTION I.

1. Explain the terms *postulate, problem, theorem, axiom.* What is the difference between a *rhombus* and a *rhomboid?* Write out the 12th axiom.
2. Prove that if an angle and its supplement be bisected, the bisecting lines are perpendicular to each other.
3. Prove that if one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
4. Prove that if from any point within a triangle, straight lines be drawn to the vertices of the three angles, these three straight lines taken together are less than the sum of the three sides, but greater than half that sum.
5. Make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.
6. Prove that equal triangles on equal bases in the same straight line, and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.
7. Bisect a triangle by drawing a straight line through any point in one of its sides.
8. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

SECTION II.

1. Prove that if two circles touch one another internally, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through the point of contact.
2. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
3. In a given circle, inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

TRIGONOMETRY.

(2½ hours.)

1. Given $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$; $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$; determine $\tan A$; also give the value of A in degrees and circular measure.
2. Given $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$; determine $\cos A$ and $\operatorname{cosec} A$; also give the value of A in degrees and circular measure.
3. Given $\sin A = \cdot 8$; determine the values of $\sin(180 + A)$, $\tan(180 - A)$, $\cos A$, and $\tan A$.
4. Write down the general value of θ, when $\tan\theta = \pm 1$.
   Write down the general value of θ, when $\cos\theta = 1$.
5. Deduce from Euclid II., 12, the formula.
   $$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C.$$
6. From the formula $b\sin C = c\sin B$, deduce the formula $\tan\frac{1}{2}(B - C) = \frac{b-c}{b+c}\cot\frac{A}{2}$;
   a, b, c being the sides of a given triangle; A, B, C, the opposite angles.
7. The sides of a plane triangle being given, how may the area be determined?
8. In the triangle ABC, $A = 63°48'$, $B = 49° 25'$, and the side opposite to the angle A contains 275 feet; find the other parts.

Log sin A = 9·9529175.	log 2·75 = ·4393327.
Log sin B = 9·8805052.	log 2·3276 = ·3669083.
Log sin C = 9·9633253.	log 2·3277 = ·3669270.
log 28167 = 4·4497405.	

9. The height of a house subtends a right angle at an opposite window, the top being 60° above a horizontal line; find the height, taking the breadth of the street at 30 feet.

GRAMMAR.

1. Give a short account of the origin of the English language. From what source are most of its words derived?
2. In what respects is the English Alphabet redundant or defective?
3. What are Parts of Speech? What two parts of speech are necessary to enable us to form a sentence? What is a sentence?
4. Shew by examples what inflexions are found in nouns and verbs in English. Are inflexions frequent or rare in the case of pronouns?
5. Give the three forms of the present tense of an English verb, explain their use, and shew that the difference between them is frequently not understood in this country.

6. What is the difference between
   I will write, and I shall be writing.
   I am to write, and I am going to write.
   I have written, and I wrote.
   I would write, and I wished to write.
7. Write down 20 adverbs, not all of the same kind, which do not end in—ly.
8. Analyse the following sentences, shewing their dependence on each other, and giving in separate columns: (1) Subject with attributive words or phrases; (2) Partial predicate: (3) Complement of Predicate; (4) Extension of Predicate.

   One great auxiliary in the formation of a good style is the study *of the best models*. By the term study is here meant, not a mere perusal of standard authors, but a mode such as is pursued *by the Artist in the acquisition* of skill *in his profession*. Knowing that a picture is calculated to give pleasure, he endeavours to discover in what its excellence consists.
9. Parse study in each place where it occurs, and perusal. Are the phrases in italics adjectives or adverbial.
10. Correct any errors you observe in the following sentences:—
    (*a*) Before a little time there would be plenty coffee grown in the Southern Province.
    (*b*) You went for sport, did you enjoy?
    (*c*) Those who ask, won't hear; those who don't ask, don't care to know.
    (*d*) Master tell to me you not read me I beat to you.

WRITING TO DICTATION.

(Half-an-hour.)

The Examiner is requested—
First, to read the following passage to the Students, in order that they may catch its general import.
Secondly, to dictate it very slowly, giving them ample time to write it down, and telling them where the full stops occur.
Thirdly, to read it over again, that they may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what they have written.
He is also requested to admonish the Candidates to punctuate the passage to the best of their ability.

Emboldened by their success, the Whig leaders ventured to proceed a step further. They brought into the Lower House a bill for the securing the king's person and government. By this bill it was provided that whoever, while the war lasted, should come from France into England without the Royal license should incur the penalties of treason, that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act should continue to the end of the year sixteen hundred and ninety-six, and that all functionaries appointed by William should retain their offices, notwithstanding his death, until his successor should be pleased to dismiss them. The form of Association, which the House of Commons had adopted, was solemnly ratified; and it was provided that no person should sit in that House, or should hold any office, civil or military, without signing. The Lords were indulged in the use of their own form; and nothing was said about the clergy.—*From Macaulay's History of England.*

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(Two hours.)

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—
1. Agriculture.
2. Trade.
3. Your duty to your neighbour.

NOTE.—The Essay should consist of not less than four, and not more than eight pages. The subject matter should be well arranged and repetitions avoided.

ALGEBRA PAPER.

(Three hours.)

[The working must in all cases be sent up as well as the answers. Be careful not to crowd your figures. Credit will be given for an *intelligent attempt* at any question.]

1. If $a = 1, b = 2, c = -\frac{1}{2}, d = 0$, find the value of $\frac{a-b+c}{a-b-c} - \frac{ad-bc}{bd+ac} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{a^3}{c^3}\right)}$
2. Divide $8x^5 - x^2y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^5$ by $2x + y$.
3. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{12x^2 - 15xy + 3y^2}{6x^3 - 6x^2y + 2xy^2 - 2y^3}$.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—II.

4. Simplify $\dfrac{1}{\dfrac{a}{b+\dfrac{c}{d}}} + \dfrac{a}{a+b+\dfrac{c}{d}}$.

5. Divide $x^5 + \dfrac{1}{x^5}$ by $x - \dfrac{1}{x}$.

6. Solve the equations :—

(1) $3(x-1) + 2(x-2) = x - 3$.

(2) $\dfrac{x-1}{3} = \dfrac{y+1}{4}$, $\dfrac{2x-3}{5} = \dfrac{13-2y}{7}$.

(3) $5x + 2 = 3y$, $6xy - 10x^2 + \dfrac{y-2x}{a} = 8$.

(4) $\dfrac{x+y}{7} - \dfrac{2y-x}{3} = 3$, $\dfrac{3y+2x}{4} + \dfrac{9(x-1)}{8} = \dfrac{x}{2}$.

(5) $7xy = 10(y+z)$, $3zx = 4(z+x)$, $9xy = 20(x+y)$.

(6.) $\dfrac{a}{x} + \dfrac{b}{y} = m$, $\dfrac{b}{x} - \dfrac{a}{y} = n$.

7. Find the sum of $\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{11}{6}$ to 15 tenus.

Also of 6, — 2, $\frac{2}{3}$ to infinity.

Insert 5 Arithmetic means between 14 and 16.

8. Four numbers are in arithmetical progression; their sum is 50, and the product of the 2nd and 3rd is 156 ; find the numbers.

9. Solve the following problems :—

(1) What number when increased by 10 becomes three times as great as it was?

(2) Find two numbers whose sum shall be 10, and their quotient 3.

(3) A party at a hotel owed 72 rupees, but in consequence of three of them having no money, each of the rest had to pay 2 rupees more than he would otherwise have done ; required their number.

10. Solve the equations :—

(1) $6x + \dfrac{35-3x}{x} = 44$.

(2) $4(x^2+3x) - 2\sqrt{(x^2+3x)} = 12$.

(3) $x^2 + xy = 15$, $y^2 + xy = 10$.

GEOGRAPHY.

(*Two and-a-half hours.*)

1. Explain the terms:—
(*a*) Tide-way; (*b*) river basin; (*c*) great circle; (*d*) Meridian of Colombo; (*e*) Longitude.

2. State what you know about:—
(*a*) The Tides; (*b*) the Figure of the Earth; (*c*) the Length of the day within the Arctic Circle.

3. Enumerate the great continents in the order of their size ; and state their present condition as regards population and civilization.
How do you classify Greenland and Australia ?

4. Give an account of the progress of Maritime Discovery during the 15th and 16th centuries.

5. Have you any remarks to make on the form of the great continents, especially as regards heir coast line and the position of their chief promontories ?

6. Draw a map of North America, shewing the chief mountain ranges, rivers, and towns.

7. What changes have taken place in the boundaries of European States during recent times ?
What are natural boundaries and nationalities ?

8. What are (*a*) coal; (*b*) wool; (*c*) cork; (*d*) rye; (*e*) pearls; (*f*) sponge; and whence are they obtained ?

ENGLISH.

(*Three hours.*)

1. State the circumstances under which the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and describe the Field of battle.

2. What is your estimate of Scott as a Poet ?
Enter fully in the question, supporting your opinion by facts and illustrations.

3. Quote not less than 20 lines from Adam and Eve's morning hymn ; *or* give the substance of the whole hymn at length in your own words.

4. Explain in connection with the context :—
   (*a.*) fuming rills.
   (*b.*) shot forth peculiar graces.
   (*c.*) ..... external things
   Which the five watchful senses represent.
   (*d.*) She, spoused, about him twines
   Her marriageable arms, and with her brings
   Her dower.
5. Explain (*a*) the myth of Zephyrus and Flora ; (*b*) the allusions to Tobias, and the Phœnix.
6. Quote passages from other poets containing thoughts similar to the following :—
   (1.) Morn, her rosy steps, &c.
   (2.) .....sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
   (3.) Earth, all-bearing Mother.
   (4.) Sacred silence.
   (5.) Thou sun of this great world both eye and soul.
7. Paraphrase
   (*a.*) Awake : the morning shines, and the fresh field
   Calls us ; we lose the prime, to mark how *spring*
   Our tender plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
   What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed,
   How *Nature* paints her colours, how the bee
   Sits on the bloom extracting liquid *sweet*.
   (*b.*) O sole, in whom my thoughts find all *repose*,
   My glory, my perfection ! glad I see
   Thy face, and *morn* returned.
8. (*a.*) Parse the words in italics in question 7.
   (*b.*) Supply the ellipses, so as to render the grammatical structure complete.
   (1.) Yet evil whence ? in thee can harbour none,
   Created pure.
   (2.) ..... good, the more
   Communicated, more abundant grows ;
   The author not impar'd, but honor'd more.
   (3.) Evil may come and go, so unapproved.
9. Explain ; giving the meaning especially of the words in italics.
   (1) Meridian heat ; (2) Pomona's arbour ; (3) ingrateful food ; (4) discursive or intuitive ; (5) orisons ; (6) quaternion ; (7) pamper'd boughs; (8) hierarch ; (9) vouchsafe ; (10) guest.
   (11.) ..... then with *quick fan*
   Winnows the buxom air,
   (12.) ..... feather'd mail
   Sky tinctured grain.
   (13.) By gradual scale sublimed.
   (14.) Tasting concoct, digest, assimilate.
   (15.) Divine effulgence.
10. Give the etymology of 20 words selected from question 9.

ARITHMETIC PAPER.

(Two and-a-half hours.)

[The working must in all cases be sent up as well as the answer. Be careful not to crowd your figures. Credit will be given for an *intelligent attempt* at any question.]

1. Find the value of

$$\frac{3\cdot\dot{5} - 1\cdot\dot{8}\dot{3}}{4\cdot\dot{1} + 5\cdot\dot{8}} \text{ of } \frac{7\cdot25 \text{ of } 1\cdot2}{3\cdot25} + \frac{3\cdot\dot{1} \text{ of } \cdot1\dot{0}\dot{1}}{2\cdot\dot{1}\dot{5}}$$

2. What is the dividend on £2,045 15*s.* 9*d.* at 5*s.* 11½*d.* in the £ ?
3. If the carriage of 3 cwts. 1 qr. 18 lbs. of goods comes to £1 18*s.* 5¼*d.*, what will be the charge for carrying one ton half the distance ?
4. How long would it take a column of men extending 3,000 feet in length to march through a street ¾ of a mile long, at the rate of 75 paces, each pace being 2½ feet ?
5. An article which cost 3*s.* 6*d.* is sold for 3*s.* 10½*d.* ; what is the profit per cent. ?
6. If a garrison of 1,500 have provisions for 13 months, but receives a reinforcement of 700 men; how long will the provisions last ?
7. If ⅓ of a sheep be worth 6⅔ rupees, and $\frac{3}{7}$ of a sheep be worth $\frac{1}{14}$ of an ox ; how much must be given for 1,000 oxen ?
8. What principal put out at interest (Simple Interest) for 7½ years at 10 per cent. will amount to £125 13*s.* 4*d.* ?
9. Find the difference between the Simple and Compound Interest on 100½ guineas for 3 years at 4½ per cent.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—II.

10. Prove the rule for casting out the nines in Multiplication.
11. Enumerate any methods of saving labour by omitting part of the work.
12. Work the following questions *by a contracted method*:—
    (1) If goods weighing 17 tons be conveyed 60 miles on a railway for Rs. 127·50, how far on a canal may goods weighing 11 tons be carried for Rs. 82·50, the rate of carriage being half as much again by rail as by water.
    (2) Multiply ·0057913 by 25003·96·8 correctly to eight places of decimals.
    (3) Reduce $\frac{10}{13}$ to a decimal.

LATIN.

(Three hours.)

Translate:—

Quam copiose a *Xenophonte* agricultura laudatur in eo libro *qui* est de *tuenda* re familiari, qui Oeconomius *inscribitur*. Atque ut *intelligatis* nihil ei tam regale *videri* quam *studium* agri colendi, Socrates in eo libro *loquitur* cum Critobulo, *Cyrum* minorem regem *Persarum*, praestantem ingenio atque imperii *gloria*, quum Lysander Lacedaemonius vir summae virtutis venisset ad eum *Sardis* eique dona a sociis altulisset, et in ceteris rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, et ei *quendam* consseptum agrum diligenter *consitum* ostendisse. Quum autem admiraretur Lysander et proceritates arborum, et directos in quincuncem ordines, et humum subactam atque puram et suavitatem odorum qui afflarentur e floribus, tum eum dixisse, admirari se non modo diligentiam sed etiam solertiam ejus a quo essent illa dimensa atque discripta; et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui ego omnia ista sum dimensus; mei sunt ordines, mea discriptio; multae etiam istarum arborum mea manu sunt satae. Tum Lysandrum intuentem purpuram ejus et nitorem corporis ornatumque Persicum multo auro multisque gemmis dixisse; Rite vero te, Cyre, beatum ferunt, quoniam virtuti tuae fortuna conjuncta est.

(*a*) Parse the words in italics. Mention some words in the above passage which are exceptions to the ordinary rules of gender.
(*b*) Turn the whole narrative into the *oratio recta*.
Is any portion of it already in the direct form ?.

2. Translate:—

Caesar de Bello Gallico, Book I., chapter 42.

3. Explain the various uses of the Dative case in Latin.
4. State the various uses of the Subjunctive Mood.
   (*a*) When are *quod, quum* and *suntqui* followed by the Subjunctive?
   (*b*) State the various uses of the word *ut*.
5. Decline throughout *lex, ferox, domus, respublica*.
6. Write down the first person singular and third person plural of all the finite tenses of *posse, ire, velle*.
7. Give the principal parts of the verbs *gaudeo* and *fido*; and state the class of verbs to which they belong.
8. Translate and explain:—

Malleoli, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, articulos sarmentorum, religatio vitium capitum jugatio, aliorum amputatio aliorum immissio, consitiones, insitiones, repastinationes.

9. Translate into Latin:—
   (*a.*) Was then the old age of these men who delighted in agriculture wretched? *se oblectare, cultio.*
   (*b.*) The books *(liber)* of Xenophon are very useful for *(ad)* many things. Read *(legere)* them diligently as indeed you do *(facere.)*
10. Give some account of
    (*a.*) Curius and the Samnite bribe; (*b*) Cincinatus; (*c*) Archytas; (*d*) Quintus Maximus; (*e*) Cato the elder; (*f*) Plato.

MECHANICS.

(Two and-a-half hours.)

1. What is force? How are forces measured? How is it that forces may be properly represented by straight lines?
2. What is the direction of a force? Why must the direction be a straight line?
3. What assumptions must we make before we can prove the Parallelogram of Forces?
4. Enunciate the Triangle of Forces, and shew that it is a corollary from the Parallelogram of Forces.

5. If three forces in equilibrium are perpendicular to the three sides of a triangle, shew that they are proportional to the sides of the triangle.
6. If five forces act parallel to the five sides of a regular pentagon, will they balance each other?
7. Find the resultant of two parallel and unlike forces.
8. Define a couple, and enunciate and prove any proposition you know with regard to couples in the same plane.
9. Define the centre of gravity of a body, and shew that no body can have two centres of gravity.
10. A uniform lever weighing 5 lbs., and 5 feet in length, has weights of 1, 2, 3, 4 lbs. respectively, hung at distances 1, 2, 3, 4 feet, respectively, from one end: find the position of the fulcrum on which the whole will rest.
11. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body resting on an inclined plane and acted upon by a single force parallel to the length of the plane.

APPENDIX A.—III.

TABLES of Marks obtained at the Examination of the Sixth Form, the Upper and Under Removes, and the Fifth Form of the Colombo Academy.

SIXTH FORM.

	English	Latin.			Greek.								
	Shakespeare's Hamlet.	Tacitus and Livy.	Latin Prose.	Horace.	Thucydides and Demosthenes.	Homer.	Greek Prose.	Logic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Total.
Full Marks.	100	125	70	125	120	100	60	125	150	120	90	120	1,305
E. I. Mack	100	103	15	105	93	81	50	90	93	55	47	56	888
J. R. Weinman	80	56	10	56	67	57	34	40	56	21	0	17	494
M. Sathasivam	60	60	10	50	72	64	30	40	104	50	55	49	644

UPPER REMOVE.

	English.			Latin.		Greek.					
	Shakespeare.	Macaulay.	Essay.	Cicero.	Latin Prose.	Xenophon.	Greek Prose.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Mechanics.	Total.
Full Marks	150	100	50	125	50	70	30	75	75	50	775
G. E. Pierez	114	85	48	65	35	54	24	51	6	7	489
A. Joseph	99	86	45	45	8	52	17	64	55	26	497
W. De Saram	112	60	14	80	25	50	19	38	5	12	415
C. Kriekenbeek ...	104	67	10	80	3	57	14	47	16	17	415
P. D. Mack	80	41	25	83	10	48	21	59	27	13	407

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—III.

UNDER REMOVE.

	English.				Latin.					
	Macaulay.	Milton.	Bain.	Essay.	Cæsar.	Latin Prose.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Curtis's smaller Greek Grammar.	TOTAL.
Full Marks	150	130	70	50	125	50	120	120	80	895
T. Sampayo	92	89	61	45	85	35	114	108	56	685
J. T. LaBrooy ...	89	70	56	5	106	26	98	102	74	626
J. Alwis	56	67	58	35	47	28	26	38	52	407
W. Muttyah	41	65	61	18	78	24	78	78	48	491

FIFTH FORM.

	English.		Latin.							
	Scott and Poe.	Abbott and Essay.	Nepos.	Latin Prose.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
Full Marks	100	100	130	70	100	100	100	90	150	940
L. Joseph	52	35	89	29	76	92	76	27	82	558
W B. Garvin... ...	44	30	99	25	51	59	60	32	78	478
H. Jayasinghe ...	35	29	43	21	23	51	15	33	72	322
A. L. Mack	24	33	73	38	63	90	60	37	88	506
N. Dias	28	37	58	36	40	66	70	29	66	425
J. A. Foenander ...	23	20	45	21	40	75	32	40	47	343
E. De Kretzer ...	30	30	83	35	61	94	70	22	64	489
L. Liesching	22	35	78	0	16	11	30	23	33	248
J. Pieris	24	32	58	36	24	84	67	22	49	391
R. Dickman	23	27	107	46	41	56	45	25	59	429
E. H. Schokman ...	34	21	66	28	63	76	51	12	68	419
W. E. Mack	22	24	51	35	21	32	35	20	55	295
J. D. Perera	22	26	30	0	8	38	26	17	54	221
J. Perera	24	23	68	31	35	37	31	15	49	313
L. Pieris	16	26	45	34	37	55	67	19	47	346
V. Pieris	16	20	37	10	33	50	17	16	30	229

RAJAPAKSA PRIZE.

	Virgil.	Roman History.	Latin Translation.	Latin Prose.	Cicero or Cæsar.	TOTAL.
Full Marks.....	75	50	50	50	125	125	475
W. De Saram.....	62	28	40	25	80	—	235
J. T. LaBrooy	56	34	30	8	—	106	234
P. D. Muck.....	42	46	10	10	83	—	191
A. Joseph.....	39	17	8	8	45	—	117
W. Muttyah	32	40	5	5	—	78	160
C. Kriekenbeek.....	20	25	25	3	—	80	153

APPENDIX A.—IV.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE, 1876.

AN Examination for the above prize will be held on the 4th July, 1876, and following days, open to *bonâ fide* pupils of any school in Ceylon, who shall send in their names to this Office on or before the 30th June, 1876, together with certificates of character, and of attendance for six months previous to date, from the master of the school to which they belong, and proof of their age not exceeding twenty years. The Examination will embrace the following subjects:—

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.
GEOMETRY:—EUCLID, Books I. to VI.; XI., XII.
PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.
MECHANICS:—Composition and Resolution of Forces; the Mechanical powers; the Centre of Gravity; the General Laws of Motion; the Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Candidates will have an opportunity of shewing their knowledge of land surveying, and of the use of surveying instruments.

The Director, in specifying the above subjects, whereby the limit of the examination is indicated, desires it to be understood that it is his wish to encourage, not so much a widely extended as a thorough and accurate knowledge of mathematical subjects; and therefore a special excellence will have more weight than a general mediocrity.

When persons not resident in Colombo or its neighbourhood offer themselves as candidates for the above prize, arrangements will be made, when practicable, for holding the examination at a central town, near the residences of such candidates, simultaneously with that in Colombo.

N.B.—No examination will be held unless at least three candidates offer themselves.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 15th September, 1875.

A. YOUNG ADAMS,
Director.

APPENDIX A.—V.

REGULATIONS for the LOCAL EXAMINATION OF CEYLON STUDENTS.—1875.

EXAMINATIONS will be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, and simultaneously in other places, if it be requested and found expedient.

The Examination will commence on the morning of Monday, the 6th December, 1875.

After the Examination the names of the Students who pass with credit will be placed alphabetically in three Honor Classes, and the names of those who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve honors, will be placed alphabetically in a separate class. Marks of distinction will be attached to the name of any Candidate who may specially distinguish himself in particular parts of the Examination. After the name of every Student will be added his age, his place of residence, the School (if any) from which he comes to attend the Examination, and the name of his Schoolmaster.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination, but no credit will be given for knowledge of any section unless the Student shew enough to satisfy the Examiners in that section. Regard will be paid to the handwriting and spelling throughout the Examination.

The Students who pass with credit, or satisfy the Examiners, will also be entitled to receive certificates to that effect. Every certificate will specify the subjects in which the Student has passed with credit, or satisfied the Examiners, and the class in which his name is placed.

Every one admitted to examination will be required to pay a fee of Five shillings.

Students must be under seventeen years of age on the day when the Examination begins.

The names of Students desirous of being examined, must be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Colombo, on or before November 16th, 1875, together with—

(1) Certificates of age.
(2) Certificates of good moral character, from their respective Schoolmasters; or, in the cases of Students privately educated, from a Clergyman or Justice of the Peace.
(3) Statement of the subjects in which they will offer themselves for examination.
(4) Their fees.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix A.—V.

The fees for all Students must be paid on or before November 16th, ₹5. Fees from persons resident at outstations will be remitted by Government Drafts on application at the local Kachchéries.

A Scholarship of the value of Rs 240 per annum, tenable for three years, and attached to the Colombo Academy, will be awarded every year to the best candidate who shall pass this examination.

The holder of this Scholarship will be required to produce at the end of every month a certificate signed by the Principal of the Colombo Academy, stating that his conduct has been satisfactory, that he has regularly attended one of the classes of the Academy, and has made due progress in his studies.

If this certificate, from any cause, be not produced, the Scholarship will be vacated.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiner in—

(1) Reading aloud a passage from some standard English Prose author.
(2) Writing from dictation.
(3) The rudiments of English Grammar, including the analysis of sentences.
(4) The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, Vulgar Fractions, Practice, and Simple Proportion. *No candidate will be permitted to pass the Examination who fails to satisfy the Examiner in this paper.*
(5) Geography. Every Student will be required to answer questions on the subject, and to fill up one of the outline Maps in the following list, by inserting the chief ranges of mountains, the chief towns, and the chief rivers; —
Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, India.
(6) The outlines of English History since the Conquest: that is, the succession of Sovereigns and the chief events in each reign.

PART II.

The Examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following seven sections; and every Student will be required to satisfy the Examiners in two of those sections at least: but no one will be examined in more than four. Section I. must be taken by every Student.

I.—ENGLISH.

Every Student will be required to write an original composition.

He will also be examined in—

Two special subjects, notice of which will be given beforehand.

The subjects for 1875 will be the entire Play of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and Trench "on the Study of Words."

II.—LATIN.

Virgil's Æneid, Book II., will be given, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also in grammar and parsing. An easy passage from some other Latin author, and a passage of English, with words supplied, for translation into Latin, will also be given.

III.—GREEK.

Passages will be given from Xenophon's Memorabilia, Book I., for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing:

Also an easy passage for translation from some other Greek author.

IV.—SINHALESE.

Passages will be given from Ummaggajátaka, for translation into English, with questions on the historical and geographical allusions, and also on grammar and parsing:

Also a passage from some other Sinhalese author for translation into English:

And easy English sentences for translation into Sinhalese.

V.—TAMIL.

Passages will be given from the Panchatantra, for translation into English, with questions on grammar and parsing:

Also a passage from some other Tamil author, for translation into English:

And easy English sentences, for translation into Tamil.

VI.—PURE MATHEMATICS.

Every Student who is examined in this section will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, Books I. and II., Arithmetic, and Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive.

Credit will be given for knowledge of Book-keeping.

Questions will also be set in Euclid, Books III., IV., and VI., in Quadratic Equations, Progressions, Proportion, Plane Trigonometry, not beyond the solution of Triangles, the use of Logarithms, and Mensuration.

VII.—THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MECHANICS.

Questions will be set, embracing the proofs of the leading Propositions.

They will not extend beyond the Parallelogram of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

PART III.

Students may also offer themselves for examination in—

1. Geometrical and Mechanical Drawing, and Linear Perspective
2. Drawing from the Flat, from Models, or from Memory

NOTICE.

It being found that, under the Regulation which allows an interval of twelve months to elapse between the passing of the First and Second Parts of the Local Examination, a considerable number of candidates present themselves for the First Part who do not afterwards proceed to the Second, that arrangement will in future be discontinued; and the original plan of these Examinations will be reverted to, by which candidates will be required to pass the whole Examination at once.

APPENDIX B.

I.—Report upon the Turnour Prize Examination, 1874.

II.—Report upon the Mathematical Prize Examination, 1874.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.—I.

APPENDIX B.—I.

The Turnour Prize was competed for by four candidates.

The examination was undertaken, on behalf of this Department, by Messrs. E. A. King, G. A. Baumgartner, and R. W. Ievers. The subjoined table shews the result of the examination.

	Shakespeare's Tempest.	Composition.	Virgil.	Livy.	Wilkins.	Demosthenes.	Homer.	Greek Prose.	History.	TOTAL.
Full Marks.	50	50	33	33	34	20	25	30	25	300
1. E. Ide Mack	50	47	25	28	23	18	19	15	18	243
2. Arthur H. Fretz	34	18	23	21	19	10	16	18	8	167
3. J. R. Weinman	30	15	27	20	19	7	18	18	11	165
4. J. M. Sathasivam	17	23	22	23	22	8	16	12	4	147

Appendix B.—II.

APPENDIX B.—II.

Colombo, 13th August, 1874.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have examined the papers of the two candidates who competed this year for the Mathematical Prize.

As will be seen from the table of marks which I append, A. Joseph is the candidate who has obtained the highest number of marks, having distanced the other candidate, W. D. Goonewardane, in all of the subjects except Euclid, and he is accordingly entitled to the prize. Though it is to be regretted that there was not more competition for the prize, yet the knowledge of Mathematics shewn by both the candidates who appeared is very fair.

A. Joseph's papers shewed, on the whole, a sounder and more accurate knowledge than those of Goonewardane, besides being written with more care and neatness.

But for mistakes which might have been avoided Goonewardane would have approached much more nearly to Joseph. There was also a want of clearness in Goonewardane's work, sometimes amounting to ambiguity, which he would do well to study to remove, precision being a *sine quâ non* in this subject.

Joseph was wrong in assuming that one of the questions in the Algebra paper was stated wrongly.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. A. BAUMGARTNER.

TABLE REFERRED TO.

	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	TOTAL.
Full Marks.	120	180	220	220	260	1,000
A. Joseph	116	149	142	135	101	643
W. D. Goonewardane.....	89	160	121	121	92	583

ARITHMETIC.—*(Two hours.)*

1. Explain the reason for the rule in ordinary subtraction. Take for an example 8413—7958 explaining each step in the process.
2. Divide 107107648961 by 5037.
3. Write down in figures two hundred millions eight thousand and eleven.

4. Add together

Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
4	3	7
25	1	31
107	2	14
81	0	26

And calculate the value at 20 rupees per acre.

5. A man runs a mile in 5 minutes, and takes 220 steps a minute; what is the length of his steps?

6. Add together .50004, .46, .579, and 1201.043.

7. Divide 22.097 by 543.14 to three places of decimals.

8. Give if you can the reason for the rule for the reduction of a circulating decimal to a vulgar fraction. Reduce .571428 to a fraction.

9. Find the average of $21\frac{2}{3}$, $73\frac{4}{5}$, 0, 3.065, 82, $17\frac{3}{20}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, $9\frac{5}{12}$; express the fractional part decimally.

10. The rate of a clock is .0375 per cent too fast. How much will the clock gain in a week.

11. Explain the difference between interest and discount, and find the present worth of £1,215 due 4 years hence at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

12. A cistern has two pipes, by one of which it may be filled in 20 minutes, and by the other in 25 minutes; it has also a discharging pipe, by which it may be emptied in 18 minutes. If all three were open together, in what time would the cistern be filled?

EUCLID.—*(Two and-a-half hours).*

1. Define a right angle and a circle.

2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal to one another.

3. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line from a given point without it.

4. Having given that in a right-angled triangle the square on the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing it, prove that if any point P be joined to A, B, C, D, the angular points of a rectangle the squares on PA and PC are together equal to the squares on PB and PD. Take P outside the rectangle.

5. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

6. Define a rhombus and prove that its opposite angles are equal.

7. Assuming that if a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle the angle made by the latter straight line with the tangent is equal to the angle in the alternate segment, shew how to construct a triangle having given the base, the altitude and the vertical angle.

8. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

9. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

10. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane they shall be parallel to one another.

Note.—Abbreviations may be used.

ALGEBRA.—*(Three hours.)*

1. Find the value of $a\sqrt{(x^2 - 3a)} + x\sqrt{(x^2 + 3a)}$, when $x = 5$ and $a = 8$.

2. Remove the brackets from $a + 2b - 6a - \left\{3b - (6a - 6b)\right\}$.

3. Simplify $(a + b + c + d)^2 + (a - b - c + d)^2 + (a - b + c - d)^2 + (a + b - c - d)^2$.

4. Find the G. C. M. of $2x^4 - 12x^3 + 19x^2 - 6x + 9$, and $4x^3 - 18x^2 + 19x - 3$.

5. Simplify $\dfrac{\dfrac{m^2 + n^2}{n} - m}{\dfrac{1}{n} - \dfrac{1}{m}} \times \dfrac{m^2 - n^2}{m^3 + n^3}$

6. Solve the following equations:—

I. $x^2 + y^2 = 100 \quad x + y = 14$.

II. $(a + x)(b + x) = (c + x)(d + x)$.

III. $x^2 - 3x - 3\sqrt{(x^2 - 7x + 22)} - 18 + 4x$.

7. If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{e}{f}$, prove that each of these $= \dfrac{a + c + e}{b + d + f}$

8. What are eggs a dozen when two more in the shilling's worth lowers the price a penny a dozen?

9. Shew that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ and that $\dfrac{a^m}{a^n} = \dfrac{1}{a^{n-m}}$ or a^{m-n}

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix B.—II.

10. Find the conditions which must hold among the coefficients in the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, in order that the roots may be equal.
11. Find the square root of $25x^4 - 30ax^3 + 49a^2x^2 - 24a^3x + 16a^4$.
12. If $(a + b + c + d)(a - b - c + d) = (a - b + c - d)(a + b - c - d)$, prove that a, b, c, d, are proportionals.
13. Find the formula for the sum of a number of terms in Arithmetical Progression.
14. Shew that the sum of any $2n + 1$ consecutive integers is divisable by $2n + 1$.
15. Write down the nth term of the series, $-3, 5, -7, 9, -11$, &c.

TRIGONOMETRY.—(*Two hours.*)

1. Trace the changes in sign which the expression $\cos a - \sin a$ undergoes as a increases from 0° to 180°.
2. What is the unit in circular measurement of angles? Find the number of degrees in it.
3. Find the values of the trigonometrical ratios for an angle of 60°.
4. Express the other trigonometrical ratios in terms of the tangent.
5. What other positive angles have the same sine as the angle a which is less than 90°?
6. Express $\sin(A - B)$ in terms of the sine and cosine of A and B. From this deduce the value of sine 15° and cos 15°
7. Shew that the limit of $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$ as θ approaches indefinitely near the value 0 is unity.
8. Express the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and find the cosines of the angles of the triangle whose sides are 2, 3, 4.
9. Two sides of a triangle are 80 and 100 feet, and included angle is 60°, find the other angles, having given log 3 = ·47712 L tan 10° 53′ 36″ = 9·28432.
10. A person standing on the bank of a river observes the angle subtended by a tree on the opposite bank to be 60°, and when he retires 40 feet from the river's bank, he finds the angle to be 30°, find the height of the tree and the breadth of the river.

MECHANICS.

[*Three hours.*]

1. Explain how a force can be properly represented by a straight line.
2. What are weight and density?
3. Enunciate the Proposition of the Parallelogram of forces. Having given that it holds good so far as relates to the direction of the resultant in the case of two commensurable forces, shew that it holds in the case of incommensurable forces.
4. AB and CD are two straight lines crossing one another at right angles at P; supposing a particle at P is acted on by forces of 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 4 lbs., in the directions PA, PC, PB, PD, respectively, find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.
5. Explain how a force can be resolved into two others at right angles to one another; and if a number of forces act on a particle in different directions in one plane shew how their resultant is determined.
6. Weights of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs. are suspended in that order at distances of a yard apart along a rod without weight three yards in length. Find what point of the rod must be supported in order that it may be in equilibrium. Will the rod balance in more than one position supposing the same point to be still supported?
7. Find the centre of gravity of a triangle of uniform thickness.
8. State all the forces that act in keeping in equilibrium:—
   (*a*) A vertical door ajar suspended on two hinges.
   (*b*) A ladder inclined against a smooth wall the lower end being on rough level ground.
9. Define the coefficient of friction; and supposing a body, placed on a plane inclined at an angle a to the horizon, is just on the point of slipping, shew that the coefficient of friction between the body and the plane is $\tan a$.
10. Suppose a cart to be on a road of a gradient of 1 in 20 and that a force is applied to it parallel to the road and tending to draw it uphill. Supposing the weight of the cart to be cwts. $\sqrt{401}$, and that the only friction in the case is that between the cart wheel and the road, and that the coefficient of this friction is $\frac{1}{4}$, find the force applied to the cart when it is just on the point of moving uphill.
11. When a body starts from rest under the action of a uniform force whose acceleration is f, if s be the space described in the time t, prove that $s = \frac{1}{2}ft^2$.
12. Two bodies which have fallen from different heights have velocities as 4 : 1 when passing through two points on the same level. Compare the heights from which they have fallen.
13. Shew that the velocity acquired in sliding down a smooth inclined plane is the same as would be acquired in falling freely through a vertical space equal to the height of the plane.

APPENDIX C.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, &c., from the year 1855 to 1874.

II.—STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1869 to the year 1874.

III.—STATEMENT shewing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, the Amount expended, and the Amount remaining unexpended under the different heads of Establishment, Education, Rent, and Transport, for the year 1874.

IV.—ACCOUNTS of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from 1st January to 31st December, 1874.

APPENDIX C.—I.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Expenditure incurred under the Head "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1855 to the year 1874.

YEAR.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees, &c.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1855	29270	76	45333	33	5372	0	9080	21	725	0	89781	30	8769	61
1856	25525	8	46804	37	4961	0	10362	94	825	0	88478	40	8434	40
1857	25181	92	50605	75	5021	75	11149	4	800	75	92759	21	11647	57
1858	25579	67	55216	98	5580	25	13335	37	1472	50	103184	77	13583	14
1859	29123	58	69342	7	6342	29	20655	28	1771	75	127234	98	16915	36
1860	28678	62	77766	74	6659	67	18293	6	2253	0	133651	9	19971	17
1861	30563	33	85970	79	7683	17	15099	60	3749	21	143066	10	20545	96
1862	30549	51	88903	81	7287	12	11826	46	2426	87	140993	78	22039	19
1863	31381	65	91022	19	7397	50	12262	67	3137	79	145201	79	22412	33
1864	32661	23	96808	21	8023	96	11500	72	4322	4	153316	16	21387	36
1865	33118	33	87735	90	7921	69	13955	75	4004	87	146736	54	20387	83
1866	32053	33	90622	50	8312	58	14537	16	3227	0	148752	57	21541	50
1867	29520	50	96365	29	8847	17	13331	67	4953	50	153018	12	24614	33
1868	32063	50	98869	37	9244	0	16846	42	4636	75	161660	4	27289	79
1869	31453	33	105295	0	9000	25	14615	35	4305	12	164669	6	25559	71
1870	36603	92	101979	29	9957	58	53108	25	3898	37	205547	42	26283	6
1871	39382	17	111593	58	10540	17	69923	42	6996	96	238436	29	26540	76
1872	37001	34	112668	30	9748	64	99511	38	8648	29	267577	95	24570	6½
1873	34680	53	116237	47	7933	97	127479	15	8980	9	295311	21	22167	6½
1874	33219	25	128197	54	6306	21	140569	54	10558	81	318851	35	23253	5

APPENDIX C.—II.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1869 to the year 1874.

Years.	English Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Vernacular Schools.		English Girls' Schools.		Anglo Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Vernacular Girls' Schools.		Grant-in Aid Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1869	12	1376	30	1712	51	2966	6	339	8	195	13	568	20	1595	140	8751
1870	14	1175	26	1091	85	5159	4	281	7	155	20	865	229	8201*	385	16927
1871	13	1170	25	1155	108	6686	4	272	9	223	21	983	314	19416	494	29865
1872	13	1110	24	1069	130	7267	4	257	7	176	22	973	402	25443	602	36295
1873	12	981	27	1187	170	8041	4	254	5	138	23	997	528	32594	769	44192
1874	12	945	30	1545	169	7886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35559	838	47278

* This is an approximate total; the returns for the year being imperfect.

APPENDIX C.—III.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, the Amount expended, and the Amount remaining unexpended under the different heads of Establishment, Education, Rent and Transport for the year 1874.

	Amount voted for the year.		Amount expended.		Balance.	
SALARIES.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Fixed	41,750	0	33,219	25	8,530	75
Provisional	135,193	0	128,197	54	6,995	46
No. 7.—EDUCATION.						
ALLOWANCES.						
Grant-in-aid	110,000	0	102,280	66	7,719	34
Ragged Schools	1,080	0	1,080	0	—	
Cost of Boarding Normal Students	6,360	0	5,949	25	410	75
Military Orphan Boys	5,100	0	3,930	0	1,170	0
English Scholarships	5,375	0	4,549	95	825	5
Kandy Industrial School	2,000	0	1,999	92	0	8
Queen's Scholarships	1,900	0	1,304	75	595	25
Galle Industrial School	600	0	600	0	—	
Miss H. Towell	250	0	109	67	140	33
Allowance of Monitors and bonus	6,000	0	3,591	83	2,408	17
Special Inspections	250	0	60	0	190	0
Sinhalese School Books	800	0	—		800	0
CONTINGENCIES.						
Books and Stationery	10,000	0	8,054	86	1,945	14
Furniture	5,000	0	5,000	0	—	
Repairs, &c.	2,000	0	1,958	65	41	35
Mathematical Prize	100	0	100	0	—	
No. 10.—RENT.						
Rent of School-houses	9,000	0	6,306	21	2,693	79
No. 11.—TRANSPORT.						
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, and Peons	9,000	0	8,941	46	58	54
Horse Allowance	720	0	720	0	--	
Cost of bringing Teachers for Examination ...	1,000	0	897	35	102	65
TOTAL ..	353,478	0	318,851	35	34,626	65

APPENDIX C.—IV.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION from 1st January to 31st December, 1874.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Cts.
AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY on account of VOTES	291,871	11
AMOUNT RECOVERED by FEES	22,393	56
Do. by Sale of Stationery	859	49
Do. by Sale of Books	3,727	9
TOTAL...Rs.	318,851	25

EXPENDITURE.			Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
COST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.						
Salaries			138,876	82		
Rent, including Allowances on account of Rent			6,415	88		
Stationery, Books, Furniture, Repairs, &c.			10,421	77		
Cost of Boarding Normal Students			5,949	25		
English Scholarships			4,549	95		
Queen's Scholarships			1,304	75		
Monitors' allowance and Bonus to Teachers			3,591	83		
Travelling expenses of Teachers and Monitors			671	98		
Mathematical Prize			100	0		
					171,882	23
ALLOWANCES.						
Ragged Boys and Girls' Schools			1,080	0		
Kandy Industrial School including Boarding allowance of Military Orphan Boys			5,929	92		
Galle Industrial School			600	0		
					7,609	92
GRANTS-IN AID.						
Missionary Schools			92,939	16		
Private Schools			9,341	50		
					102,280	66
SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Cost of books received from England			4,081	28		
					4,081	28
COST OF GENERAL MANAGEMENT.						
Salaries of Director, Clerks, &c.			10,561	87		
Stationery, Furniture, Repairs, &c.			510	36		
					11,072	23
INSPECTION EXPENSES.						
Government Schools.						
Salaries of Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, &c	4,722	40				
Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspector, and Sub-Inspectors	3,504	19				
			8,226	59		
GRANT SCHOOLS.						
Salaries of Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, &c.	7,255	70		—		
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspector, and Sub-Inspectors	6,442	64				
			13,698	34		
					21,924	93
TOTAL...Rs.					318,851	25

APPENDIX D.

I.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces, during the year 1874.

II.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several classes of Government Schools, during the year 1874.

APPENDIX D.—I.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS, COST, and STATE of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS in the several Provinces during the year 1874.

PROVINCES.	Number of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Daily Attendance.	RECEIPTS. Fees.		Stationery.		Total.		CHARGES. Salaries.		Rent.		Furniture.		Books, &c.		Stationery.		Sundries.		Proportionate Cost of Departmental Charges.		Total.		Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts.		Cost to Government.		Total.	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Western	167*	8,447	6313	12,727	14	126	20	12,853	34	88,125	68	3,847	54	2,781	3	865	15	464	36	8,541	85	13,866	60	118,492	21	1	52	12	50	14	2
North-Western	4	134	86	368	37	15	94	384	31	2,145	0	—		70	86	23	76	19	26	30	90	220	8	2,509	86	2	87	15	86	18	73
Southern	23†	1,086	825	4,545	61	323	83	4,869	44	20,773	86	1,290	0	711	12	179	82	398	78	423	72	1,782	91	25,560	21	4	48	19	5	23	53
Eastern	14	530	431	218	60	68	7	286	67	3,260	0	—		102	43	23	40	93	72	252	91	870	32	4,602	78	0	54	8	14	8	68
Northern	1	26	14	33	85	8	65	42	50	680	0	—		—		—		10	41	9	94	42	72	693	7	1	63	25	2	26	65
Central	31	1,455	1125	4,484	55	312	44	4,796	99	23,262	28	668	75	579	31	182	72	625	47	535	27	2,388	71	28,242	51	3	29	16	11	19	40
North-Central ..	3‡	41	35	15	44	4	36	19	80	680	0	—		13	15	—		11	52	4	62	67	48	776	77	0	48	18	46	18	94
Total...	245	11719	8829	22,393	56	859	49	23,253	5	138876	82	5,806	29	4,257	90	1,274	85	1,623	52	9,799	21	19,238	82	180,877	41	1	98	13	45	15	43

* Exclusive of the Kamburugoda Vernacular Boys' School closed in March, Milaziriya Anglo-Vernacular and Kaduwela Vernacular Boys' Schools closed in April, Avisáwélla Vernacular Boys' School closed in May, Ruwanwella Vernacular Boys' School closed in June, Attidiya Vernacular Boys' School closed in July, Dedigama Vernacular Boys' School closed in August, Gotatuwa Vernacular Boys' School closed in November, Butpitiya Vernacular Boys' School temporarily closed in December, and the Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School temporarily closed in October.

† Exclusive of the Paramulla Vernacular Girls' School closed in December.

‡ Exclusive of the Eppawala Vernacular Boys' School closed in June.

APPENDIX D.—II.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS, COST, and STATE of the several Classes of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS during the year 1874.

SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Daily Attendance.	RECEIPTS. Fees.		Stationery.		Total.		CHARGES. Salaries.		Rent.		Furniture.		Books, &c.		Stationery.		Sundries.		Proportionate Cost of Departmental Charges.		Total.		Cost of educating each Pupil for One Year. By Receipts.		Cost to Government.		Total.	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Boys'.																															
English	12	945	853	13021	11	150	98	13172	9	57409	72	2283	79	1531	72	413	74	410	56	4593	6	1550	82	68193	41	13	94	58	22	72	16
Anglo-Vernacular	30	1545	1195	4471	51½	426	87	4898	38½	20245	87	1782	50	373	71	239	96	620	49	343	72	2536	26	26143	51	3	17	13	75	16	92
Vernacular.....	169	7886	5814	3027	25½	245	93	3273	18½	39705	48	90	0	2059	60	522	1	466	21	4530	19	12946	63	60340	12	0	41	7	24	7	65
Total, Boys'...	211	10376	7862	20519	88	823	78	21343	66	117362	7	4156	29	3965	3	1175	71	1517	26	9466	97	17033	71	154677	4	2	5	12	85	14	90
GIRLS'.																															
English	4	258	191	1506	87	14	79	1521	66	14825	56	1050	0	8	90	44	17	60	84	163	65	423	45	16576	57	5	90	58	35	64	25
Anglo-Vernacular	4	135	89	353	32	14	69	368	1	2755	0	360	0	1	50	24	50	17	44	77	76	221	72	3457	92	2	72	22	88	25	60
Vernacular.....	24	950	687	13	49	6	23	19	72	3934	19	240	0	282	47	30	47	27	98	90	83	1559	94	6165	88	0	2	6	47	6	49
Total, Girls'..	32	1345	967	1873	68	35	71	1909	59	21514	75	1650	0	292	87	99	14	106	26	332	24	2205	11	26200	37	1	42	18	8	19	50
TOTAL...	243	11719	8829	22393	56	859	49	23253	5	136876	82	5806	29	4257	90	1274	85	1623	52	9799	21	19238	82	180877	41	1	98	13	45	15	43

APPENDIX E.

I.—Notice to Grant Managers, dated 30th November, 1874.

II.- Tabulated Statement of the Results of the Grant Examination of 1874.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix E.—I.

APPENDIX E.—I.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

PROVISIONAL REGULATION No. 17.

No Grant will be made to any school established, after the date of this Circular, within a distance of three miles from an existing Government or Aided school of the same class, save in exceptional circumstances.

No undertaking affected by the above regulation should be commenced in reliance upon aid from Government, until this Department has stated that it considers the circumstances of the case are such as to justify exceptional treatment. Applications for Grants, therefore, in all such cases should be addressed to this Department before any action is taken.

E. A. HELPS,
Acting Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 30th November, 1874.

APPENDIX E.—I.

GRANT EXAMINATION, 1874.

ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Cts.	Name of Manager.
Udupiti Female Boarding	A	31	...	26	III. to VI. ..	389	95	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Uduvilli do.	A	57	...	57	III. to VI. ...	873	95	
Tillipally Training	A	29	...	29	IV. to VI. ...	432	65	
Baddégama Boys'	A	36	...	25	I. to V. .	207	40	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggen.
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	...	...	...	27	II. to V.	37	82	
Kóttć Boys'	A	88	6	58	I. to V. ...	477	40	
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	...	...	..	51	II. to V. ..	111	35	
Kandy Collegiate	A	90	...	55	III. to VI ...	582	25	Rev. R. Collins.
Copay Boys'	A	42	...	23	I. to V. ...	175	10	Rev. W. Oakley.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	...	...	...	22	IV. & V. ...	70	55	
Chundically Seminary	A	246	...	140	I to VI. ...	1065	90	
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature)	...	...	...	134	II. to VI. ..	405	87	
Kokuvil Boys'	A	30	...	26	I. to IV. ...	164	5	
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	..	...	...	21	III. to V. ..	65	2	
Anurádhapura Boys'	A	12	4	8	I. to III. ...	40	60	Rev. S. Coles.
Slave Island Boys' and Girls' ..	A	29	...	22	I. to V. ..	141	70	Rev. W. Clarke.
Jaffna Pettah Boys'	A	45	6	23	III. to V. ..	179	90	Rev. C. A. Koch.
Pánadurć Boys'	A	90	1	80	I. to V. ...	595	80	Rev. F. de Mell.
Dandugama Boys'	A	24	...	13	I., III. & IV. ...	79	90	Rev. T. Christian.
Buona Vista Boys'	A	95	5	56	I. to VI. ...	576	5	Rev. P. Marks.
Galkissa Boys'	A	148	24	98	I. to V. ...	813	95	Rev. C. Semmayeke.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	..	...	...	81	I. to V. ...	170	85	
Moratuwa Boys'	A	81	6	52	I to V. ...	378	80	Rev. A. Mendis.
Tangalla Boys' and Girls'	A	48	3	33	I. to IV. & VI.	221	70	Rev. F. D. Edrisingha.
Puliyantívu Boys'	B	69	5	52	I. to VI. ..	377	50	Rev. D. Somanader.
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	...	...	...	48	I. to V. ..	91	0	
Puliyantívu Girls'	A	33	10	13	I., III & IV. ...	146	30	
St. Thomas' Collegiate	A	...	10	179	I. to VI. ...	1836	35	Rev. J. Bacon.
St. Thomas' Boys'	A	69	6	34	I. to IV, ..	2 9	40	Rev. S. D. J. Ondatjie.
Módara Boys'	A	61	1	40	I. to IV. ...	286	40	Rev. J. De Silva.
Núpé Boys'	A	52	3	24	I. to V. ..	236	15	Rev. A. Dias.
St. John's Boys'	A	43	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		Rev. J. B. Rodrigues.
St. John's Girls'	A	23	6	9	I. to III. ...	70	80	
St. Joseph's Girls'	A	82	16	53	I. to V. ...	589	15	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
St. Joseph's Boys'	A	111	18	64	I. to V. ...	396	5	
Kotahéna Convent Girls'	A	87	2	55	I. to V. ...	556	60	
Kiripellagahawatta Boys'	A	59	5	34	I. to VI. ...	230	10	
St. Benedict's Institution	A	350	24	246	I. to VI. ...	2066	0	
Colombo, St. Mary's Boys'	A	100	10	47	I. to IV. ...	245	15	
Colombo, St. Mary's Girls'	A	51	3	31	I. to IV. ..	455	75	
Kurunégala Boys'	A	58	14	20	I. to V. ...	170	15	Rev. A. B. Duffo.
Chilaw Boys'	A	49	1	19	I. to IV. .	99	40	
Kurunégala Girls'	A	21	4	14	I to V. ...	152	55	

ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant.	Name of Manager.
						Rs. Cts.	
Kégalla, St. Mary's Boys'	A	67	15	37	I. to V. ...	294 20	Rev. Dr. Cingolani.
Kandy Boys'	A	61	13	20	I. to IV. ...	171 60	
Munár Good Shepherd	A	46	2	29	I. to IV. & VI.	199 65	
Jaffna Female Seminary	A	51	4	33	I. to V. ..	371 55	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Jaffna Boys' Seminary (Vernacular Literature)	A	.	..	106	II. to V. ...	278 80	
Do. do.	A	171	10	110	I. to VI. ...	1031 40	
Trincomalee St. Joseph's Boys' ...	A	73	1	45	I. to VI. ..	304 25	
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature)	A	...	...	42	I. to V. ..	95 20	Rev. L. Pelissier.
Trincomalee Girls'	A	29	3	20	I. to V. ..	241 60	
Mount Calvary Boys'	A	190	17	130	I. to VI. ..	835 55	Rev. B. Martin.
Negombo St. Mary's Boys'	A	142	2	97	I. to V. ...	925 55	Rev. L. Assauw.
St. Michael's Seminary	A	63	10	33	I. to IV ...	298 70	Rev. F. Xavier.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ..	A	.	...	34	I. & III. to V.	94 35	
Kollupitiya Girls'	A	63	6	27	I. to V. ...	280 75	
Ambalangoda Boys'	A	63	3	50	I. to VI. ...	167 35	
Negombo Boys'	A	89	3	70	I. to V. ...	678 35	Rev. J. Scott.
Wesley College	A	200	...	87	I. to V. ..	748 0	
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	A	...	...	23	I. to III. & V.	28 90	
Mannár Boys'	A	38	6	20	I. to IV. ..	157 80	
Wannarponnai Boys'	A	81	3	58	I. to V. ...	537 90	
Jaffna Central	A	183	..	88	I. to VI. ...	978 35	Rev. E. Rigg.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	A	...	...	75	II. to VI. ...	243 52	
Point Pedro Bdys'	A	63	..	51	I. to VI. .	516 80	
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature ...	A	...	...	49	II. to VI. ...	184 2	
Trincomalee Boys'	A	135	9	71	I. to VI. ...	569 90	Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) .	A	...	...	68	I. to V. ...	174 67	
Puliyantívu Central	A	94	1	78	I. to VI. ...	774 30	Rev. J. Brown.
Do. do. (Vernacular Literature)	A	..	...	75	I. to VI. ...	227 80	
St. Sebastian Girls'	A	58	9	9	I. & II ...	97 30	Rev. H. R. Pigott.
Young Ladies' Institution	A	...	...	93	I. to VI. ...	1220 5	Rev. J. R. Brotchie.
Point Pedro Grammar	A	30	2	19	I. to III. ...	158 85	Mr. N. M. Venayagam.
Do. (Vernacular Literature ...	A	..	...	17	III. to V. ...	56 10	
Batticotta High ...	A	154	...	91	I. to VI. ...	912 90	Mr. J. R. Arnold.
Do. (Vernacular Literature) ...	A	...	...	88	III. to VI. ..	282 20	
Mallákam Boys'	A	95	..	73	I. & III. to VI	703 80	Mr. R. M. Rasanagampillai.
Do. . (Vernacular Literature) ...	A	...	...	73	II. to V. ..	206 55	
					TOTAL, Rs.	31632 17	

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant.	Name of Manager.
						Rs. Cts.	
Manipay Standard	A	66	...	54	I. to VI. ...	427 90	Rev. T. S. Smith.
South Araly Boys'	A	44	2	27	II. to V. ...	173 95	
Uduvilli Boys	A	43	..	16	II. to V. ...	81 95	
Alavetty Boys'	A	42	...	25	II. to VI. ...	197 45	
Tillipally Boys'	A	63	...	57	I. to V. ...	356 40	
Batticotta West Boys'	B	72	...	44	II. to V. ..	221 85	
North Araly Boys'	A	45	...	31	I, III, IV, & V.	200 75	
Udupiti Boys'	A	75	11	43	I. to IV. ...	290 40	
Chavakachchéri Boys'	A	95	5	40	I to IV. ...	238 25	
Navaly North Boys'	A	55	1	35	I. to IV. ..	208 25	
Navaly South Boys'	A	54	...	47	I. to V. ...	273 35	

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant		Name of Manager.
						Rs.	Cts	
Balapiṭi Boys'	A	41	...	25	I. to IV. ..	147	95	
Doḍandúwa Boys'	A	50	1	11	I. to V. ..	66	90	
Hunupiṭiya Boys'	A	128	9	31	I. to IV. ..	155	50	
Nugégoḍa Boys'	A	114	18	60	I. to VI. .	381	40	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggen.
Galle Face Girls'	A	37	9	9	I. to II. ..	69	10	
Talangama Boys'	A	62	10	32	I. to V ..	227	35	
Kóṭṭé Girls' Boarding ...	A	47	...	34	I. to V. .	386	0	
Slave Island Boys'	A	106	4	37	I. to V. ..	165	30	
Mullyavaly Boys'	A	46	4	14	I. to III. ...	65	20	Rev. W. E. Rowlands.
Nellore Girls' Boarding ...	A	42	...	36	III. to V. ..	556	80	
Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam ...	A	18	6	9	I. to III. ..	61	50	Rev. W. Oakley.
Gampola Girls'	A	33	8	13	I. to III. ..	94	35	
Géṭambé Boys'	A	43	3	21	I. to IV. ..	92	35	
Kaṭukéḷé Boys'	A	53	4	24	I. to V. ...	135	60	
Návalapiṭiya Boys'	A	48	3	17	I. to IV. .	88	50	Rev. S. Coles.
Kaṭukéḷé Girls'	A	43	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Kandy Girls'	A	38	3	14	I. to III. ...	83	40	
Kandy Boys'	A	85	7	53	I. to IV. ...	383	60	
Haldummulla Boys'	A	29	9	15	I. to III. ...	76	85	
Badulla Boys'	A	46	4	27	I. to IV. ...	94	35	
Ramboda Boys'	A	20	7	8	I. to II. ...	46	45	Rev. E. M. Griffith.
Pelmadulla Boys'	A	44	3	9	I. to III. ...	47	80	
Dikoya Boys'	A	32	7	12	I. to II. ..	63	50	
Pusseḷláwa Boys'	A	32	5	16	I. to III. ...	76	55	
Malalagama Boys'	A	70	3	51	I. to V. ..	447	10	
Horatuḍuwa Boys' and Girls' ...	A	49	6	29	I. to IV. ...	129	60	Rev. P. Marks.
Rattoṭa Boys'	A	24	7	8	II. to III. ...	54	70	Rev. F. de Mel.
Aluwihára Boys'	A	26	1	20	I. to IV. ..	115	85	Rev. W. Herat.
Máṭá ila Boys'	B	52	7	21	I. to II. ...	69	40	
Cc ombaga a Boys'	A	83	4	58	I. to V. ...	672	15	Rev. T. Christian.
Kayts St Mary's Boys'	A	197	14	79	I. to IV. ...	477	90	Rev. P Flanagan.
Kurana Boys'		20	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Nágalgam Boys'	A	108	12	41	I to IV. ...	319	35	
Mahanódara Girls'	B	29	...	22	I. to IV. .	93	15	
Meteramba Boys'	A	45	3	33	I. to V. ..	158	90	
Richmond Hill Boys'	A	41	3	24	I. to IV. ...	140	20	
Magalle Boys'	A	101	...	54	I. to V. ...	350	35	
Mádampé Boys'	A	31	6	11	I. to II. ...	47	20	
Kandy Boys'	A	...	2	18	I. to IV. ...	96	95	Rev. J. Scott.
Goḍapiṭiya Boys'	A	28	Failed to obtain 45 per cent of Passes.					
Dondra Boys'	B	43	3	29	I. to II. ...	80	85	
Ráwaṭáwatta Boys'	A	81	24	45	I. to IV. ...	220	70	
Kalutara Boys'	A	48	1	18	I. to IV. ...	85	5	
Wéḷisara Boys'	A	84	12	24	I. to V. .	124	65	
Peḍiyágoḍa Boys' and Girls'	A	39	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Ampiṭiya Boys'	A	39	7	11	I. to III. ...	64	5	
Champaltívu Boys'	A	35	7	12	I. to II. ...	62	40	Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Jaffna Girls' Boarding ...	A	56	...	32	I. to V. ...	463	20	
Alvay Boys'	A	85	20	33	I. to IV. ..	202	25	
Puttur Boys'	A	54	4	36	I. to V. ...	185	10	Rev E. Rigg.
Ploly Boys'	A	146	20	95	I. to V. ...	555	90	
Atchela Boys'	A	135	19	51	I. to IV. ...	285	50	
Kalmunai Boys'	A	54	9	22	I. to V. ...	184	65	
Puliyantívu Girls'	A	72	20	37	I. to V. ...	279	60	
Kallar Boys' and Girls'	A	54	1	23	I. to IV. ...	155	95	Rev. J Brown.
Kattammunai Girls'	A	26	2	4	I. & III. ..	26	85	
Muttakkuli Boys'	A	39	9	19	I. to III. ...	97	20	
Grand Pass Boys'	A	64	9	9	I. to III. ...	58	15	
Kaṭugastoṭa Boys'	A	46	10	11	I. to II. ...	54	65	
Hanwéḷla Boys'	A	34	6	18	I. to V ...	86	25	
Kuḍábutgama Boys'	A	54	9	34	I. to IV. ...	181	35	Rev. H. R. Pigott.
Waráguḍa Boys'	A	52	17	16	I to II. ...	109	35	
Koralawéḷla Boys'	A	53	6	21	I. to IV. ...	114	30	
Maradána Girls' Boarding ..	A	24	...	23	I. to V. ...	333	35	
Manipay Central	A	65	1	45	I. to VI. ...	322	65	Mr. J. R. Arnold.
Batticotta East	A	62	10	36	I, III. & IV....	271	90	Mr. A. Bryant.
Doḍandúwa Boys'	A	...	1	19	I. to V. ...	108	15	Mr. J. Pieris.
Kalapuny Boys'	Failed to obtain 45 cent of Passes.							Mr. A. Barnabas.
					TOTAL, Rs.	14,123	60	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant.		Name of Manager.
						Rs.	Cts.	
Tillipally Station Boys'	B	72	7	28	I. to IV. ...	85	60	
Tillipilly Station Girls'	A	40	5	21	I. to IV. ..	118	55	
Mavittapuram Station Boys' and Girls' ..	A	66	8	25	I. to IV. ..	92	45	
Kangasanturai Boys'	B	65	4	30	I. to III. ..	71	80	
Vasavelam Boys' and Girls'	A	67	1	49	I. to IV. ...	218	15	
Kaytadi Boys' and Girls'	A	44	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Araly North Boys' and Girls' ...	A	55	Do.	do.	do.	—		
Chunnákam Boys' and Girls' ..	A	125	14	53	I. to V.	185	5	
Mulay Boys' and Girls'	A	50	2	24	I. to IV. ..	108	65	
Chulipuram West Boys' and Girls' ..	A	81	2	46	I. to IV. ..	211	5	
Araly South Boys' and Girls' ..	A	40	2	23	I, to III., & V	95	30	
Batticotta West Boys'	A	71	15	30	I. to III ...	131	20	
Chulipuram East Boys' and Girls' ..	A	50	3	18	I, III, and IV.	93	90	
Valantaly South Boys'	A	60	2	41	I. to V. ..	135	55	
Do. Girls'	A	30	3	15	I, II., IV, & V	82	75	
Batticotta Station Boys'	A	51	7	16	I. to IV. ...	84	95	
Do. Girls'	A	36	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Thungody East Boys' and Girls' ..	A	65	3	39	I. to IV. ...	182	55	
Do West Boys' and Girls' ...	A	64	3	44	I. to IV. ...	166	5	
Mathagal East Boys'	A	56	...	31	II to IV. ...	118	80	
Do. West Boys' and Girls' ..	A	102	9	56	I. to V. ..	247	50	
West Batticotta East Boys' and Girls' ...	A	52	8	22	I. to IV. ...	91	90	
Nunasai Boys'	A	39	16	17	I. to IV. ...	84	80	
Sittankany Boys' and Girls'	A	48	3	25	I. to IV ...	72	0	
Tolpuram North Boys' and Girls' ..	A	62	Failed to obtain 45 per cent			—		
Punnagam South Boys' ...	A	57	1	37	I. to IV. ..	182	95	
Punnagam North Boys'	A	57	1	21	I. to III. ...	90	55	
Vadaliaddapo Boys'	A	80	...	51	I. to IV. ...	255	20	
Sangany Girls'			Not examined.					
A'nacotta Boys' and Girls'	A	70	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.		—		
Navaly South Boys' and Girls' ..	A	74	11	37	I. to IV. ...	144	45	
Do North Boys' and Girls' ...	A	35	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.		—		
Oduvilli Station Boys'	A	50	1	29	I. to IV. ...	107	5	
Do. Girls'	A	35	2	12	I. to IV. ...	67	60	
Karungaly Boys'	A	48	8	30	I. to III. ..	113	35	Revd. T. S. Smith.
Sangany Boys'	A	54	14	31	I. to IV. ...	136	35	
Alawetty North Girls'	A	36	8	17	I. to IV. ..	111	25	
Do. South Boys' and Girls' ...	A	75	10	35	I. to IV. ...	167	50	
Tolpuram South Boys'	...	46	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			—		
Makiapitty Boys' and Girls'	A	86	5	50	I. to VI. ..	241	55	
Mallákam Boys' and Girls'	A	59	1	13	I. to III. ...	45	45	
A makotta West Boys' and Girls' ..	A	90	5	35	I. to IV. ...	169	50	
Cherunelam Boys' and Girls'	A	62	7	40	I. to IV. ..	158	10	
Alavetty North Boys'	A	100	17	59	I. to III. ..	217	15	
Delft Boys' and Girls'	A	37	6	27	I. to III. ...	95	5	
Eralay South Boys' and Girls' ...	A	76	10	35	I. to IV. ...	208	30	
Varutale Velan Boys' and Girls' ...	A	56	14	30	I. to IV. ..	170	60	
Maviddapuram North Boys' and Girls' ...	A	60	10	43	I. to III. .	207	65	
Kanderody Boys' and Girls'	A	43	2	18	I. to IV. ..	107	45	
Poonnaly Kattuvan Boys' and Girls' ...	B	49	3	29	I. to III. ..	77	70	
Karukampany Loys'	A	51	1	38	I. to V. ..	186	25	
Udupiti Girls'	A	36	5	6	I., III., and IV.	49	50	
Ampem Boys'	A	32	1	18	I to III. ...	64	15	
Nunavil West Boys' and Girls' ...	A	57	20	30	I. to IV. ...	150	55	
Muddoville Boys'	A	48	13	24	I. to IV. ...	110	70	
Saravany Boys' and Girls'	A	56	5	31	I. to IV.	156	30	
Puncudutivú West Boys'	A	53	3	16	I. & III. ...	78	60	
Irupity Boys'	A	64	6	24	I. to III. ...	90	65	
Puncudutivu East Boys'	A	80	7	29	I. to III. ...	128	95	
Valany East Boys' and Girls' ...	A	54	2	18	I. to IV. ...	113	45	
Puncudutivu Girls'	A	25	15	5	I. to II. ...	44	30	
Musali Boys' and Girls'	A	37	...	14	II. to III. ...	44	55	
Nunavil East Boys' and Girls' ...	A	50	10	34	I. to III. ..	168	50	
Panamavady Boys' and Girls' ...	A	49	9	24	I. to III. ...	96	65	
Thunivy Boys' and Girls'	A	63	10	20	I. to IV. ..	97	45	
Ketpaly Boys' and Girls'	B	33	...	8	I. to IV. ...	18	45	
Eluvativú Boys'	A	31	8	11	I. to II. ...	48	45	
Policandy Boys'	A	60	5	29	II. to IV. ...	201	95	
Koodathany East Boys'	A	34	1	21	I. to III. ...	74	5	
Amalativu Boys'	A	35	2	20	I. to II. ...	75	50	
Thayitty Boys'	A	40	12	16	I. to II. ...	72	95	

VERNÁCULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Cts	Name of Manager.
Atchuvally Boys'	B	51	8	27	I. to IV. ...	99	50	
Valvetty Boys' and Girls'	A	40	14	18	I. to III. ...	104	45	
Muntuwil West Boys'	B	51	4	14	I. to III. ...	41	65	
Do. East Boys'	A	38	1	8	I. to III. ...	35	0	
Varany Boys' and Girls'	A	39	6	10	I. to III. ...	41	70	
Yettalie Boys'	B	62	1	13	I. to IV. ..	41	35	
Koodathany West Boys'	B	31	3	12	I. to III. ...	28	65	
Kampanmolay Boys and Girls ..	A	58	10	31	I. to III. ..	132	75	
Kodikámam Boys' and Girls' ...	A	70	7	30	I. to III. ..	142	15	
Usan Boys' and Girls'	A	55	5	12	I. to IV. ..	59	50	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Sarasaly Boys'	A	30	2	11	II. to IV. ..	56	25	
Maddoville Girls'	A	34	13	13	I and III. ..	103	15	
Valany West Boys' and Girls' .	B	39	3	19	I. to IV. ...	70	95	
Pandateruppu Boys' and Girls' ...	A	43	10	15	I. to II. .	77	0	
Manipay Girls'	A	56	4	9	I. to III. ...	60	65	
Ponnalie Boys' and Girls'	A	73	6	38	I. to III. ...	177	55	
Tondumanaar Boys' and Girls' ..	A	37	10	13	I. to IV. ..	75	0	
Karanavy Boys'	B	52	26	31	I. to III. ..	142	70	
Kotagoda Girls'	A	30	5	11	I. to III. ...	79	80	
Lelwela Boys'	A	43	4	19	I. to IV. ..	100	40	
Patuwatta Boys'	A	80	11	28	I. to V. ...	156	75	
Do. Girls'	A	43	6	13	I., II., and IV.	72	85	
Telwatta Boys'	A	68	10	27	I. to IV. ...	143	75	
Kahawe Girls'	A	41	4	18	I. to III. ...	90	60	
Welivitiya Girls'	B	40	24	10	I. and III. ...	78	0	
Akurettiya Girls'	B	33	11	8	I. to II. ...	56	20	
Akurettiya Boys'	A	49	2	25	I. to III. ...	109	5	
Mapalagama Boys'	A	55	12	18	I. to IV. ...	98	25	
Baddégama Boys'	A	83	10	38	I. to V. ..	188	30	
Alutwala Boys'	A	25	5	15	I. to III. .	77	65	
Ahunugala Boys'	A	53	22	12	I. to III. ...	92	40	
Baddégama Girls'	A	53	3	21	I. to V. ..	139	0	
Balapiti Girls'	A	18	8	6	I. to II. ..	35	5	
Dodandúwa Girls'	A	29	2	21	I. to IV. ...	139	75	
Bentota Girls'	A	70	10	35	I. to IV. ...	233	35	
Kótté Boys'	A	144	15	42	I. to VI. ...	247	80	
Do. Girls'	A	45	3	12	I. to V. ..	81	35	
Náwala Girls'	A	35	4	11	I. to III. ..	48	20	
Kirillapané Girls'	A	44	5	17	I. to V. ...	116	30	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggen.
Mirihána Girls'	A	28	11	10	I. to IV. ...	71	15	
Etul Kótte Girls'	A	34	13	13	I. to V. ..	120	65	
Nugégoda Girls'	A	46	3	10	I. to IV. ...	62	10	
Dematagoda Boys' and Girls' ...	A	68	14	17	I. to III. ...	107	95	
Welikada Boys...	A	117	10	40	I. to V. ..	151	45	
Do. Girls'	A	45	6	12	I. to IV. ...	83	65	
Boralesgamuwa Girls'	A	48	26	12	I. to II. ...	111	65	
Madapáta Girls'	A	53	31	6	I. to II. ...	96	20	
Pannipitiya Boys'	A	45	10	11	I. to IV. ...	60	70	
Do. Girls'	A	40	9	11	I. to IV. ..	84	45	
Mámpé Girls'	A	53	7	11	I. to IV. ..	78	50	
Talangama Girls'	A	40	10	14	I. to IV. ..	104	60	
Makuludúwa Boys'	A	47	10	11	I. to II. ...	43	10	
Mámpé Boys' .	A	97	15	43	I. to V. ...	217	0	
Boralesgamuwa Boys'	...	96	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Málábé Boys'	A	45	10	15	I. to II. ...	82	70	
Talawatugoda Boys'	A	49	20	12	I. to III. ..	92	80	
Koswatta Girls'	A	36	9	13	I. to II. ..	74	50	
Kalapaluwáwé Girls'	A	32	3	11	I. to III. ..	66	50	
Oodooville Boys'	B	35	1	11	I. to II.. ...	37	75	
Do. Girls'	B	31	1	18	I to II. ...	63	40	Rev. E. M. Griffith.
Palmerston Boys'	B	30	18	10	I. ..	58	5	
Kopay Station, Girls'	A	50	3	7	I. to IV. ..	40	40	
Irupaly Boys	A	52	2	9	I. to III. and V.	40	30	
Kopay Station, Boys'	A	77	6	27	I to IV. ..	104	40	
Nellore Station, Boys'	A	41	3	22	I. to IV. ...	105	55	
Nellore South, Girls'	A	30	2	15	I. to III. ...	79	65	
Kondavil Boys'	A	67	3	19	I. to IV. ..	61	55	Rev. W. Oakley.
Kokuvil Station, Boys	A	45	2	22	I. to III. ...	104	65	
Mullaittivu Girls'			Not examined.					
Thanjootoo Boys'	B		Not examined.					
Kokuvil West Boys	A	50	4	31	I. to IV. ..	156	50	
Temple Street Girls'	A	25	5	8	I., II, and IV.	45	10	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

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Kokuvil Station Girls'	A	23	...	6	II. to IV. ...	41	15	
Attikadu Boys'...	A	50	...	28	I. to IV. ...	99	0	
Chundicully West Boys'	A	86	12	39	I. to IV. ...	226	95	
Naduterru Boys and Girls'	B	66	...	26	I. to IV. ..	61	65	
Colombogam Boys' and Girls' ...	A	76	4	32	I to IV. ..	138	95	
Tinnavaly Boys' and Girls'	A	72	5	28	I. to IV. ...	156	85	
Kaykulla Street Boys'	A	45	4	24	I to IV. ..	116	50	
Chundicully Station Girls'	A	23	...	10	I., III., and IV.	51	90	
Chundicully Station Boys'	A	56	3	7	II. to III. ...	36	25	
Chundicully West Girls'	A	30	...	9	I., III., and IV.	61	25	
Poonaryn Boys' and Girls'	B	38	...	18	I. to IV. ..	51	30	Rev. W. Oakley.
Kaithady Boys'	A	92	2	18	I., III., and IV.	109	60	
Pallai Boys' and Girls'	A	55	4	18	I. to IV. ...	73	45	
Oodutorrai Boys'	A	41	6	11	I. to III. ...	60	95	
Oorala Boys'	A	62	5	16	I., III., and IV.	79	30	
Allaipitty Boys' and Girls'	A	51	4	23	I. to IV. ...	115	75	
Mandativu Boys'	A	62	9	33	I. to IV. ...	151	10	
Araly Boys'	A	45	4	16	I. to III. ...	42	10	
Koilakandy Boys'	B	33	...	19	I. to III. ...	58	95	
Neervally Boys'	A	120	4	37	I. to IV. ...	153	75	
Urumperay Boys'	A	41	5	13	I. to IV. ...	69	40	Rev. W. Oakley.
Urumperay Girls'	A	30	2	11	I. to IV. ...	72	75	
Navatculy Boys'	A	50	3	9	I. to IV. ...	45	5	
Hanguranketa Boys'	A	37	4	8	I to III. ...	38	80	
Talampitiya Boys' and Girls'... ..	A	21	5	14	I. to III. ...	62	80	
Hewaduvela Boys' and Girls'... ..	A	24	15	15	I. to II. .	89	40	Rev. S. Coles.
Kundesale Boys'	A	27	4	20	I. to III. ...	75	65	
Walagama Boys'	A	27	1	16	I. to II. ...	59	75	
Nallóruwa Boys' and Girls'	B	42	8	18	I to IV. ...	77	0	
Sarikkamulla Boys'	A	66	7	31	I. to III. ..	125	65	Rev. F. de Mel.
Wádduwa Boys' and Girls'	B	66	19	26	I to III. ...	106	60	
Núpé Boys' ..	B	31	2	19	I to IV. ..	57	50	Rev. A. Dias.
Kaderána Boys'	A	40	8	28	I. to III. ...	121	5	
Dandugama Boys'	A	54	7	39	I. to V. ...	124	55	Rev. T. Christian.
Dandugama Girls'	A	30	8	12	I. to II. ..	54	75	
Kurene Boys'	A	36	6	15	I. to III. ...	56	55	
Killapané Boys'	A	59	17	28	I. to III. ...	148	40	
Killapané Girls'	A	27	8	15	I. to III. ...	90	35	
Ratmaláne Boys'	A	74	22	50	I. to IV. ..	267	85	
Ratmaláne Girls'	A	49	18	22	I. to III. ...	139	35	
Galkissa Girls'	A	54	20	30	I. to IV ..	212	30	Rev. C. Senanayeke.
Wellewatta Girls'	A	34	11	14	I. to III. ...	83	55	
Wellewatta Boys'	A	49	11	12	I. to II. ...	55	55	
Milagriya Boys'	A	70	19	45	I. to IV. ...	200	80	
Milagriya Girls'	A	35	16	18	I. to IV. ...	146	10	
Galkissa Boys'	A	69	20	38	I. to III. ...	187	95	
Muthalaicuda Boys' and Girls' ..	A	52	12	35	I. to II. ...	143	90	
Koccattycholai Boys' and Girls' ..	A	47	19	22	I. to III. ...	124	35	
Puliyantivu Boys'	A	46	10	25	I. to III. ...	115	15	
Urany Boys'	A	65	16	40	I. to IV. ...	204	15	Rev. D. Somanader.
Uppodai Boys'	A	66	10	32	I. to III. ...	152	0	
Koitukulam Boys' and Girls' ..	A	33	10	13	I. to II. ...	63	45	
Chatharucandan Boys' and Girls' ..	A	45	13	17	I. to III. ..	97	50	
Kohilawatta Boys'	A	41	2	26	I. to IV. ...	137	10	Rev. J. de Silva.
Kohilawatta Girls'	A	32	9	7	I. to II. ..	57	50	
Passera Boys' and Girls'	A	43	5	26	I. to III. ..	101	85	Rev. G. H. Gomes.
Uyana Boys' and Girls'	A	66	16	22	I. to III. ..	102	90	
Lakshapatia Girls'	A	34	4	9	I. to III. ..	56	80	
Lakshapatia Boys'	A	109	19	51	I. to IV. ...	276	5	
Kóralawell: Girls'	A	58	11	26	I. to IV. ...	171	55	
Moratuwa Boys'	A	75	7	39	I. to IV. ..	174	5	Rev. A. Mendis.
Egoda Uyana Boys'	A	30	10	8	I. to IV. ..	53	55	
Moratumulla Boys' and Girls' ..	A	35	8	11	I. to III. ..	55	55	
Moratuwa Girls'	A	64	15	20	I., II., and III.	138	40	
Kóralawella Boys'	A	60	4	36	I. to IV. ...	156	50	
Kandy Girls'	A	42	...	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.				Rev. Dr. Cingolani.
Burullepitiya Boys'	A	37	6	17	I. to IV. ..	83	50	
Grandpass St. Joseph's Boys' ..	A	47	18	24	I. to III. ...	129	50	
Do. Girls	A	45	9	18	I. to III. ..	138	10	
Wattala Boys'	A	77	9	46	I. to V. ..	249	0	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Kandána Girls'	A	40	19	25	I. to IV. ..	162	60	
Kandána Boys'	A	44	14	29	I. to IV. ...	130	85	
Nágoda Boys'	A	70	12	46	I. to IV. ...	183	50	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

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Condagammule Boys'	B	39	...	19	I. to III. ...	52	65	
Andimulla Boys'	A	78	2	23	I. to II. ...	45	80	
Pallanchena Girls'	A	73	34	39	I. to III. ..	239	80	
Dalupota Boys'	A	156	34	66	I. to III. ...	269	30	
Kaṭuruyake Boys'	A	80	14	40	I. to III. ...	152	85	
Pamunugama Boys'	A	108	21	56	I. to V. ..	326	90	
Uswetakeyyáwa Boys'	A	52	7	40	I. to IV. ..	189	45	
Lunupokuna Boys'	A	165	56	77	I. to V. ...	476	10	
Do. Girls'	A	97	38	47	I. to IV. ...	395	70	
Kepungoda Boys'	A	83	26	51	I. to V. ..	313	80	
Mutwal St. John's Girls'	A	88	35	41	I. to III. ...	344	15	
Timbirigaswatta Boys'	A	97	14	64	I. to V. ...	373	95	
Palagatora Boys' ..	A	116	23	65	I. to IV. ...	390	85	
Slave Island St. Mary's Boys' and Girls' ..	A	52	4	13	I. to III. ..	52	40	
Tar le Boys'	A	55	24	19	I. to III. ..	86	85	
Mutwal Boys'	A	167	71	61	I. to IV. ...	418	10	
Wádduwa Boys'	A	83	11	41	I. to IV. ...	156	20	
Yatawatta Boys'	A	28	16	7	I. to II. ...	54	55	
Koṭahéna Boys'	A	104	10	57	I. to IV. ...	193	80	
Mavalgama Boys'	A	46	7	18	I. to II. ..	75	5	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Kiripellagahawatta Boys'	A	156	27	57	I. to IV. ...	256	75	
Weliwiṭa Boys'	A	73	21	30	I. to III. ...	152	0	
Pamunugama Girls'	A	245	66	127	I. to III. ..	861	75	
Thóppu Boys' and Girls'	A	83	22	56	I. to III. ...	294	40	
Manakowatte Girls'	A	106	11	57	I. to IV. ...	344	95	
Kaṭukurunda Girls'	A	101	12	27	I. to IV. ...	184	70	
Kaṭukurunda Boys'	A	75	17	39	I. to IV. ...	219	90	
Gorekepola Boys' and Girls'	A	48	9	32	I. to IV. ...	159	85	
Talábéna Boys'	A	48	6	19	I. to III. ...	94	50	
Dungalpitiya Boys'	A	65	11	35	I. to III. ...	172	15	
Hapugahakande Boys'	A	57	3	40	I. to V. ...	226	55	
Endirimulla Boys'	A	49	...	33	I. to IV. ..	145	75	
Maṭṭakkuli Boys'	A	40	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Piṭipané Boys'	A	61	36	19	I. to II. ..	139	65	
Rawaṭáwatta Boys'	A	79	19	26	I. to IV. ..	134	80	
Hunupitiya Girls'	A	100	0	18	I. to III ...	85	35	
Villiveriya Boys'	A	73	11	40	I. to V. ...	179	85	
Kalamulla Boys'	B	175	33	75	I. to V. ...	339	45	
Batticaloa St. Mary's Boys'	A	88	15	48	I. to IV. ..	266	50	Rev. F. Xavier.
Mádampé Boys'	A	49	9	26	I. to III. ...	125	80	
Navanamadame Boys'	A	62	19	38	I. to III. ..	188	15	
Chilaw Girls'	A	20	8	4	I. and III. ..	40	35	
Wannarpore Boys'	A	176	56	61	I. to IV. ...	340	80	
Chilaw Boys'	A	61	11	20	I. to III. ..	105	60	
Nanjondaccare Boys' .. .	A	85	34	40	I. to II. ..	208	25	
Todiuváwe Boys'	A	32	12	16	I. to II. ..	86	70	Rev. A. B. Duffo.
Máṭáwila Boys'	A	70	20	24	I. to II. ..	126	90	
Maṭṭakkoṭuwa Boys'	A	90	21	54	I. to III. ...	280	15	
Chilaw Tamil Boys'	A	23	3	15	I. to III. ...	64	30	
Navanamadama Boys'	A	72	15	53	I. to IV. ..	274	75	
Bólawatta Boys'	A	110	14	40	I. to III. ...	205	10	
Kurunégala Boys' Boarding	A	46	3	35	I. to IV. ...	249	75	
Kurunégala Girls' Boarding	A	31	8	13	I. to II. ..	108	75	
Chilalie Boys'	A	85	3	49	I. to IV. ..	208	40	
Kottagapulam St. Mary's Boys' ...	A	42	7	15	I. to III. ..	71	20	
Mayletty Boys'	A	46	...	15	I. to II. ..	52	80	
Mannár Good Shepherd Boys' ...	A	80	9	37	I. to III. ..	125	80	
Jaffna St. James' Boys'	A	123	16	58	I. to III. ...	195	35	
Jaffna Convent Girls'	A	158	22	54	I. to IV. ..	640	85	
Kariúr Girls'	A	183	31	26	I. to II. ...	217	25	
Pessálai St. Joseph's Boys' and Girls' ...	A	61	9	25	I. to IV. ...	120	45	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Tharloopardo Boys'	A	37	11	25	I. to II. ...	77	55	
Vedetteltivu Boys'	A	44	11	27	I. to III. ..	103	95	
Vadiri St. Anthony's Boys'	A	79	11	37	I. to IV. ...	188	10	
Periyayelan Boys'	A	49	3	30	I. to III. ..	138	55	
Cheruvelan Boys'	A	77	9	57	I. to III. ...	261	65	
Suruvil St. Mary's Boys'	A	34	5	20	I. to III. ...	104	5	
Narantani Boys' and Girls'	A	110	11	32	I. to III. ..	183	45	
Kaits St. Peter's Girls'	A	73	30	26	I. to II ...	166	5	
Jaffna St. Mary's Boys'	A	84	8	13	I. to III. ...	56	15	
Trincomalee St. Joseph's Boys' ...	A	68	13	38	I. to IV. ..	209	70	
Trincomalee St. Mary's Girls' ...	A	48	7	32	I. to IV. ...	248	55	Rev. L. Pelissier.
Kottiar Boys'	A	54	14	25	I. to III. ...	131	40	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant. Rs.	Cts	Name of Manager.
Negombo Girls'	A	138	44	66	I. to III. ...	501	70	
Grand Street Boys'	A	152	34	70	I. to IV. ...	397	45	
Sea Street Boys'	A	100	6	41	I. to V. ...	238	5	
Sea Street Girls	A	44	8	14	I. to III. ...	112	10	
Kotchicadde Boys'	A	235	78	105	I. to IV.	684	0	Rev. L. Assauw
Kalalugoda Boys'	B	35	10	18	I. to II. ...	70	15	
Bólawaláua Boys'	A	38	7	12	I. and III. ...	49	20	
Munnákam Girls'	A	23	9	10	II. to IV. ...	106	20	
Munnákam Boys'	A	67	24	36	I. to IV. ..	250	40	
Etukele Boys'	A	70	17	43	I. to III. ...	219	35	
Raddoluwa Boys'	A	30	5	17	I. to IV. ...	73	25	
Kurane Girls'	A	36	4	10	II. to III. ...	41	30	
Kurane Boys'	A	52	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Síduwa Girls'	A	31		Do.	do.			
Dalupota Boys'	A	33	4	10	I. to III. ...	37	15	
Mutuwal Boys'	B	41	10	16	I. to III. ...	77	35	
Mutuwal Girls'	B	39	9	9	I. to III. ...	62	40	
Wellewatta Boys'	A	33	10	17	I. to IV. ...	97	0	
Pepiliyána Boys'	A	51	6	22	I. to III. ...	86	25	
Pepiliyána Girls'	A	54	24	12	I. to III. ...	103	5	
Karagampitiya Boys'	A	48	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Karagampitiya Girls'	A	47	4	11	I. to IV. ...	88	90	
Handurumulla Boys'	A	138	13	43	I. to IV. ...	225	10	
Ratmalane Boys'	A	32	12	15	I. to III. ...	70	75	
Dehiwala Boys'	A	45	18	13	I. to IV. ..	104	75	
Kumbalwela Girls'	A	28	4	13	I. to IV. ...	75	10	
Weligama Girls'	A	50	14	23	I. to IV. ...	151	55	
Richmond Hill Girls'	A	40	4	8	I. to III. . .	52	25	
Kóralawella Boys' and Girls'	A	61	5	30	I. to III. ...	92	65	Rev. J. Scott.
Dikbedda Boys'	A	67	17	20	I. to IV. . .	122	55	
Kadéwídiya Girls'	A	48	7	21	I. to IV. .	109	40	
Pánaduré Girls'	A	33	5	12	I. to IV. ...	66	65	
Ratmaláne Girls'	A	25	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Pánaduré Boys'	A	59	7	30	I. to IV. ...	165	25	
Sarikkamulla Girls'	A	28	5	5	I. to III. ...	27	0	
Moratumulla Boys'	A	50	8	20	I. to III, ..	59	45	
Kehelwatta Boys'	A	43	3	15	I. to IV. ..	63	75	
Moratumulla Girls'	A	40	5	18	I. to IV. ...	96	50	
Villórawatta Boys and Girls'	A	61	6	16	I., III, & IV...	114	35	
Dehiwala Girls'	A	47	7	20	I. to IV. .	154	55	
Angulana Girls'	A	35	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Lunawatta Boys'	A	27	5	10	I & III. .	45	20	
Horampella Boys'	A	36	11	22	I. & II. ...	84	70	
Tempola Boys'	A	53	13	19	I. to III. ...	103	55	
Dunagaha Boys'	B	76	18	15	I. to II. ...	67	95	
Polwatta Boys'	A	32	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Minuwangoda Girls'	B	43	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.					
Wékada Girls'	A	45	10	16	I. to III. .	75	25	
Telawela Boys'	A	36	4	11	I. to IV. ...	53	10	
Kehelwatta Girls'	A	20	4	8	I. to III. ...	53	0	
Kalubówila Boys'	A	78	17	40	I. to IV. ..	224	85	
Mannár Boys	A	55	11	24	I. to II. ...	90	75	
Anapanthi Girls'	A	34	4	17	I. to V. ..	84	45	
Wannerponnai West Boys' and Girls' ...	A	121	10	25	I. to III. ...	112	95	
Jaffna Pettah Boys'	A	64	14	31	I. to IV. .	155	60	
Chetty Street Girls'	A	33	5	9	I., III, and IV.	62	85	
Jaffna Pettah Girls'	A	85	2	16	I. to IV. ...	107	20	
Tunnullay Boys'	A	82	11	41	I. to IV. ...	185	35	
Kattavely Boys'	A	96	22	48	I. to IV. ..	271	15	
Thickum Boys'	A	118	18	35	I. to III. ...	192	20	Rev. E. Rigg.
Alway Girls'	A	28	8	13	I. to IV. ...	95	75	
Point Pedro Girls'	A	30	9	16	I. to III. ...	105	55	
Thunpalai Boys' and Girls'	A	61	24	29	I. to II. ...	157	40	
Nellyady Girls'	A	23	8	10	I. to III. ...	46	80	
Vathery Boys'	A	127	32	62	I. to III. ...	307	65	
Karavetty East Boys'	A	75	10	51	I. to III. ...	236	15	
Do West Boys'	B	116	60	28	I. to II. ..	194	10	
Katkuvalam Boys'	A	93	26	53	I. to IV. ...	284	65	
Nellyady Boys'	A	104	30	54	I. to III. ..	291	0	
Perunteru Boys'	A	42	8	17	I. to III. ...	78	70	Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Perunteru Girls'	A	37	12	9	I. to III. .	73	90	
Singalawady Boys'	A	80	13	32	I. to III. ..	161	30	Rev. J. Brown.
Valiyaravu Boys'	A	51	13	21	I. to III. ...	114	55	

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Register Letter.	Number on List.	Number on which Capitation is allowed.	Number examined.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Amount of Grant. Rs. Cts.	Name of Manager.
Amirthagaly Boys' ...	A	71	11	42	I. to V. ...	240 90	
Amirthagaly Girls' ...	A	25	3	14	I. to III. ...	107 70	
Eraur Boys' and Girls' ...	A	60	10	31	I. to III. ...	131 10	
Karankodditivu Boys' ...	A	50	31	16	I. to II. ...	115 35	
Kallady Boys' ...	A	74	10	39	I. to IV. ...	223 50	
Karumanvelly ...	A	49	6	19	I. to III. ...	92 30	
Pandirippu Girls' ...	A	30	10	15	I. to II. ...	107 20	
Karativu Boys' ...	A	93	34	20	I. to II. ...	134 0	Rev. J. Brown.
Kottumunnai Boys' ...	A	71	14	34	I. to III. ..	188 5	
Singulawady Girls' ...	A	15	3	10	I. to II. ..	56 25	
Naypettymunai Boys' ...	A	52	10	17	I. to IV. ...	82 70	
Singullady Boys' ...	A	40	9	18	I. to III. ..	75 75	
Sittankudyiruppu .	A	95	47	29	I. to II. ...	184 20	
Porativu Boys' ...	A	50	7	11	I. to II. ...	55 80	
Kaluthavaly Boys' ...	A	80	24	29	I. to III. ...	170 65	
Dedigama Boys' ...	A	46	9	31	I. to III. ...	154 95	
Veyangoda Boys' ...	A	32	7	18	I. to III. ...	90 45	
Ambatalé Girls' ...	A	25	1	11	I. to II. ..	60 85	
Kudábutgama Girls' ...	A	39	4	15	I. to III. ...	86 75	
Ambanwita Boys' ...	A	64	1	43	I. to III. ..	159 85	
Wellampitiya Girls' ..	A	34	14	7	I. to II. ...	66 75	
Rigama Boys' ...	A	46	4	14	I. to II. ...	53 10	
Belunmahara Boys' ..	A	37	1	13	I. to III. ...	48 20	
Karagahamoona Boys' ..	A	60	9	32	I to IV. ...	120 85	Rev. H. R. Pigott.
Do. Girls' ..	A	110	8	7	I. to III. ...	47 45	
Padelyatudua Boys' ...	A	60	25	13	I. to II. ..	91 55	
Grand Pass Girls' ...	A	89	10	19	I. to III.	105 5	
Marapola Boys'	A	71	23	19	I. to III. ...	116 95	
Karagalla Boys' ...	A	73	21	14	I. to II. ...	81 60	
Wellampitiya Boys' ...	A	81	9	50	I. to III. ...	186 30	
Accrawita Boys' ...	A	30	1	13	I. to III. ...	41 5	
Palugama Girls' ..	A	21	8	10	I. to II. ...	53 70	
Bolatta Boys' ...	A	71	15	43	I. to IV. ...	170 80	
Mábóla Girls' ..	A	32	14	5	I. to II. ...	50 30	Rev. C. J. B. Fernando.
Kanduboda Boys' ...	A	135	19	34	I. to III. ..	164 30	
Sédawatta Boys' ..	A	33	7	12	I. to III. ...	64 5	
Do. Girls' ...	A	42	8	10	I. to III. ...	61 45	
Ambatalé Boys' ...	A	42	6	13	II. to IV. ..	78 0	
Kittanmahara Boys' ...	A	52	5	8	I. to II. ...	35 85	
Gonawela Girls' ...	A	61	12	10	I. to III. ...	62 95	
Batagama Boys' ...	A	46	9	30	I. to V. ...	131 85	
Gonawela Boys' ...	A	131	20	84	I. to V. ...	395 85	
Mákewita Boys' ...	A	81	18	45	I. to V. ...	188 90	Rev. H. R. Pigott.
Wattumulla Boys' ...	A	47	12	25	I. to III. ...	125 20	
Yakkaduwa Boys' and Girls'	A	52	11	32	I. to III. ...	118 0	
Symbalápé Boys' ...	A	66	10	31	I. to IV. ..	174 55	
Walpola Girls' ...	A	61	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.				
Waboda Boys' ...	A	65	12	19	I. to II. ..	85 5	
Rawatáwatta Boys' and Girls'	A	50	10	15	I. to III. ..	89 60	
Moratumulla Boys' and Girls'	A	47	7	25	I. to IV. ...	120 20	Mr. A. Campbell.
Kalamulla Girls' ...	A	47	...	23	I. to III. ...	78 10	
Daluwatta Boys' ...	A	96	14	50	I. to IV. ..	221 60	Mr. J. Abeykoon.
Weligama Boys' .	B	66	16	35	I. to III. ..	134 20	Mr. J. V. D. Illangakoon.
Mágalla Boys' ...	A	75	4	39	I. to IV. ...	152 10	Mr. F. E. Goonaratna.
Urumperay West Boys' .	A	160	22	92	I. to IV. ...	543 95	Mr. C. Iyer and T. Iyer.
Galkissa Boys'	A	88	22	35	I. to IV. ..	208 45	
Galkissa Girls'... ...	A	53	19	19	I. to III. ...	136 90	C. H. De Soysa, Esq.
Pánaduré Pattia Boys' ...	B	189	19	96	I. to V. ...	427 45	
Do. Girls' ...	A	101	15	54	I to V. ...	269 35	Messrs. S. Coorey and N. Perera.
Dangedara Boys' ...	A	100	7	67	I. to V. ...	246 10	
Averankel Boys' ...	B	52	3	22	I. to II. ...	72 75	Mr. Pietrus Dias.
Valantaly North Boys' ..	A	54	3	22	I. to III. ...	78 5	Mr. A. Kanakasapai.
Chulipuram Central ...	A	...	8	45	I. to IV. ...	181 0	Mr. A. Barnabas.
Batticotta East Boys' ...	A	...	15	62	I. to IV. ..	248 90	
Uduvil Boys'	A	52	...	29	I., III., and IV.	124 30	Mr. A. Bryant.
Wannarponne Sivite Boys' ...	A	308	29	143	I. to VI. ...	913 25	C. Canagasapupillay.
Enuville Boys'	A	126	3	74	I. to IV. ...	384 40	Mr. C. A. Navalar.
Suthumaly Boys' ...	A	66	6	43	I. to III. ...	177 0	Mr. M. V. Iyer.
Sanguvally Boys' ...	A	57	3	40	I. to IV. ...	217 20	Mr. C. Caderavaloe.
Manippay Central ...	A	80	7	39	I. to V. ...	189 45	Mr. M. Appacutty.
Sandiruppay Boys' ...	B	82	5	31	I. to IV. ...	121 25	Mr. G. H. Hallock.
Pt. Pedro Boys' ...	A	102	12	64	I. to IV. ...	296 25	Mr. R. O. D. Asbury.
							Mr. N. M. Venayagam.
					TOTAL...Rs	57,420 30	

APPENDIX E.—II.

REPORT.—GRANT EXAMINATION OF 1874.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of times the School has met.	Total Number of Attendances.	Average.	Rate and Number upon which Capitation is reckoned.			Amount of Grant.		Name of Manager.
				Rs. 3.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 1.	Rs.	Cts.	
Músali South Boys' ..	256	15,842	61·88	30·0	31·88	—	153	76	Rev. T. S. Smith.
Muttuvelli North Boys' ..	283	14,876	52·56	30 0	22·56	—	135	12	
Karatívu Boys' ..	263	6,111	23·23	23·23	—	—	69	69	
Valany South Boys' ...	259	6,377	24·62	24·62	—	—	73	86	
Kaithady Nunavelle Boys' ...	256	8,248	32·21	30 0	2·21	—	94	42	
Nainatívu Boys' ...	262	6,877	26 24	26·24	—	—	78	72	
Holyrood Boys' ...	208	5,132	24·67	24·67	—	—	74	1	Rev. E. M. Griffith.
Delta do. ...	250	5,032	20·12	20·12	—	—	60	36	
Kṛgalla do. ...	230	2,331	10·13	10·13	—	—	30	39	Rev. S. Coles.
Talawe do. ..	108	591	5·47	5·47	—	—	16	41	
Santively do. ...	278	6,907	24·84	24·84	—	—	74	52	Rev. D. Somanader.
Keran do. ...	285	8,274	29·03	29·03	—	—	87	9	
Keran Girls' ...	285	4,349	15·25	15·25	—	—	45	75	Rev. D. Somanader.
Velechena Boys' ...	276	7,012	25·40	25·40	—	—	76	20	
Mandoor do. ...	301	11,876	39·45	30	9·45	—	108	90	
Vahacotta do. ...	223	7,994	35 84	30	5·84	—	101	68	Rev. Dr. Cingolani.
Vaṉkálai do. ...	262	12,489	47·66	30	17·66	—	125	32	Rev. P. Flanagan.
Minuangoda Girls' ...	226	4,709	20 83	20·83	—	—	62	49	Rev. J. Scott.
Waskaduwa Boys' ..	328	16,087	49·04	30·0	19·04	—	128	8	Mr. K. S. De Silva.
Kaluwella do. ...	230	5,312	23·09	23·09	—	—	69	27	N. De Silva, Esq.
Walgama do. ...	245	10,696	43·65	30·0	13·65	—	117	30	Mr. A. B. Wickeremeratne.
					TOTAL ...Rs		1,783	34	

APPENDIX F.

I.—Abstract of Examination Schedules of the Government Schools inspected during the year 1874.

II.—Reports of J. H. Marsh, Esq., on English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

III.—Reports of W. H. De Alwis, Esq., on Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

IV.—Nominal Return of Teachers employed in the Government Schools.

APPENDIX F.—I.

ABSTRACT of Examination Schedules of the Government English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head.							Needle-work.		Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of Passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
	Bungalow and Accommodation.	Furniture and Maps.							Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy writing.	Good.	Superior.		
English Government Schools.																			
Female Seminary ...	...	...	I. to V. ...	3	43	...	2	10	34	33	13	8	5	..	23	5	...	26	64
Pettah Girls' ...	G	G	I. to IV. ...	14	53	...	2	9	21	32	20	11	...	.	17	23	16	24	49
Galle Lower Central ...	I	G	I. to IV. ...	8	75	...	2	12	27	48	45	6	..	...	19	...		45	52
Galle Girls'	G	G	I. to V. ...	8	29	...	1	10	21	20	8	2	0	...	10	...	19	18	54
Mátara Boys' ..	I	F	I. to VI. ...	3	87	...	2	11	51	64	70	28	19	9	48	...	..	67	71
Kalutara Boys' ...	G	I	I. to V. ...	6	68	...	2	13	44	48	51	14	3	...	40	...	...	49	68
Grandpass Boys' ..	G	F	I. to V. ...	5	58	...	1	11	38	49	43	7	2	...	42	...	..	47	69
Kandy Girls' ..	G	G	I. to V. ...	6	66	...	2	10	51	54	43	17	7	...	37	..	...	51	77
St. Thomas' Boys' ...	...	...	II. to V. ...	...	76	..	1	10	48	53	38	23	10	...	41	...	...	49	62
Borella Boys' ..	...	...	III. to V. ...	...	72	..	1	12	43	47	44	22	12	...	39	...	...	45	59
Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.																			
Badulla Boys' ...	B	I	I. to IV. ...	..	30	...	2	11	22	26	14	4	1	...	18	..	...	20	65
Ratnapura Girls' ...	B	I	I. to III. ...	...	20	...	1	9	6	4	2	..	...	...	2	6	2	4	20
Ratnapura Boys' ..	...	...	I. to V. ...	8	38	...	2	11	23	28	26	10	5	..	17	...	...	29	69
Payyágala Boys' ...	G	G	I. to V. ..	11	49	...	..	11	18	41	45	12	8	...	26	...	..	11	71
Kaluwella Boys' ...	B	I	I. to IV. ..	6	38	...	2	12	31	30	25	5	..	...	7	..	...	30	72
Hambantota Boys' ..	I	F	I. to IV. ...	8	20	...	2	12	10	14	11	3	...	...	8	..	..	11	61
Mátara Girls'	...	..	I. to V. ...	18	31	..	2	8	29	28	18	8	6	...	18	10	17	28	77
Weligama Boys' ...	...	...	I. to IV. ...	7	27	...	2	13	20	22	19	5	...	..	12	..	..	22	77
Hikkaduwa Boys' ...	G	F	I. to IV. ...	11	25	...	3	8	14	22	12	0	..	...	7	...	...	17	62
Maggona Boys' ...	G	F	I. to V. ...	11	64	...	2	14	2	49	50	21	0	...	27		...	...	54
Pánadura Girls'	...	...	I. to IV. ...	6	19	...	2	7	18	17	5	5	...	...	16	...	18	17	72
Bentota Boys'	G	F	I. to IV. ...	12	63	...	3	13	38	46	47	10	...	...	26	...	...	..	69
Tóppu Boys'	F	F	I to V. ...	6	26	...	2	10	13	20	12	5	0	...	16	...	...	11	57
Urugalla Boys'	*	†	I. to II. ...	6	19	...	1	12	15V. 1E.	17V. 2 E.	17	...	...	...	2V. 2E	...	..	18	89
Máwanella Boys' ...	I	F	II. to IV. ...	14	16	...	...	9	13	15	13	3	...	...	14	...	...	14	84
Kadugannáwa Boys' ...	I	F	I. to V. ...	9	29	...	...	...	22	23	15	4	0	...	20	...	...	21	67
Nuwara Eliya Boys' ...	B	I	I. to II. ...	5	14	...	...	...	12	8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	54
Kandy Boys'	B	F	I to IV. ...	30	86	..	...	...	50	81	68	10	...	...	59	...	...	79	77
Nuwara Eliya Girls' ...	G	F	I. and II. ...	6	10	...	1	9	8	9	8	...	...	...	3	3	4	8	83
Walala Boys'	G	G	I., III., IV. & V.	5	30	0	2 83	13	21V. 26E	24V. 12E	18	6	1	...	10V. 8E	..	...	21	73
Gampola Boys'	...	...	I. to IV. ...	18	46	...	...	...	37	38	39	4	...	...	21	...	...	41	80
Mátalé Girls'	F	F	I. to IV. ...	10	14	...	1	8	6	10	5	...	...	...	8	8	...	9	50
Udatenna Boys'	...	...	I to III. ...	4	11	...	1	11	5	8	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	54
Madawalctenna Boys' ..	...	...	I. to V. ...	10	22	...	...	10	20	20	17	4	4	..	14	.	.	20	84
Kandy Industrial ...	G	F	I. to VI. ...	4	25	...	3	13	19	19	13	8	1	3	5	...	...	18	61
Panwila Boys'	G	G	I. and III. ...	13	7	...	66	10	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	100
Government Vernacular Schools (Male.)																			
Ladibetta	F	F	I to III. ...	14	38	...	3	11	38	38	38	..	...	...	25	...	...	38	100
Sédawatta	F	F	I. to III. ...	15	29	...	2	10	28	27	29	...	...	..	16	...	...	28	92
Katunáyaka	...	...	I. to III. ..	10	19	...	2	8	19	19	15	...	...	...	9	...	..	19	93
Ambatalé	F	F	I. to V. ...	16	38	..	2	10	38	38	38	6	...	...	26	...	..	38	97
Péliyagoda	...	...	I. to V. ...	22	49	...	3	9	49	45	49	15	5	...	28	...	...	49	97
Warágoda	..	...	I. to IV. ...	18	28	...	1	9	28	28	28	3	..	...	21	...	..	28	100
Waráknatta	..	...	I. to III. ...	19	30	..	3	8	30	30	30	..	...	...	14	..	...	30	100

* Bungalow good; accommodation not quite sufficient. † Furniture good. No maps.

APPENDIX F.—I.—*Continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Needle-work. Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of Passes obtained, exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Government Vernacular Schools (Male.)—contd.																			
Hapugahakanda	F	F	I., III., and IV.	12	24	...	3	10	24	24	24	7	..	...	15	...	...	24	100
Pamunuwila	...	...	I to IV.	12	34	...	2	10	34	34	34	12	...	...	21	...	..	34	100
Biyanwila	...	...	I. to V.	15	49	...	2	10	49	49	49	16	4	...	29	...	..	49	98
Mattakkuly	F	F	I. to IV.	23	20	...	2	8	20	17	17	4	...	...	7	...	...	20	90
Péliyagodawatta	...	...	I. to IV.	17	25	.	2	8	25	25	25	4	...	...	14	...	...	25	99
Wéwęldúwa	...	...	I. to IV.	16	20	...	2	9	20	20	20	1	...	...	14	...	...	20	98
Aturugiriya	G	G	I. and II.	21	14	...	1	8	12	12	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	12	85
Gehenuwala	F	G	I. and II.	23	26	..	1	10	25	25	26	...	...	...	9	...	...	26	98
Biyagama	...	...	I. to III.	32	22	...	2	10	22	21	19	...	...	...	10	.	...	22	93
Malwana	B	F	I. and II.	15	9	..	3	10	9	9	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	96
Akuragoda	F	F	I. and II.	16	18	..	2	11	18	16	18	...	...	...	3	...	...	18	96
Bandárawatta	F	F	I. to IV.	7	17	...	3	10	17	16	17	3	...	...	11	...	..	17	98
Ambalammulla	...	...	I. and II.	26	17	...	2	10	17	17	17	...	..	...	5	...	...	17	100
Dandugama	...	..	I to III.	11	45	...	2	10	45	44	45	...	...	...	23	...	...	45	99
Kinigama	F	G	I. to III.	19	23	..	1	10	22	20	23	...	...	...	13	...	...	23	94
Pamunugama	...	...	I. to V.	25	55	...	3	10	55	55	53	13	4	...	34	...	...	55	99
Andiambalama	..	..	I. to IV	11	46	...	2	11	46	46	46	9	...	...	25	...	...	46	99
Katána	...	...	I to V.	19	55	...	3	11	53	55	54	16	0	...	35	...	...	55	97
Síduwa	...	...	I to IV.	20	31	..	4	10	31	31	31	4	...	...	17	...	...	31	100
Mantirimulla	F	F	I to IV.	11	26	...	3	10	26	24	16	2	...	...	13	...	..	25	82
Kumbukka	G	G	I. to IV.	11	37	...	1	11	36	37	29	6	...	...	20	...	...	36	92
Udugampola	G	G	I. to V.	23	64	...	2	11	64	63	59	14	4	...	44	..	...	64	97
Galahitiyáwa	G	G	I. and II.	2	39	...	1	8	38	39	39	...	..	...	11	...	..	39	99
Ehalagampaha	...	...	I. to IV.	5	35	.	2	9	33	35	33	4	...	...	21	...	...	35	96
Hambagama	F	G	I. and II.	14	20	...	1	9	20	20	20	..	..	...	9	..	..	20	100
Ganémulla	...	...	I. to III.	8	30	...	1	9	30	30	29	...	...	...	10	...	..	30	99
Thammita	G	G	I. and II.	8	12	...	1	9	11	11	11	...	..	...	3	...	...	12	91
Midellawita	F	F	I. and II.	15	19	...	1	8	19	18	17	...	..	...	8	...	...	19	95
Wádduwa	G	G	I. to V.	20	61	...	2	11	60	59	57	12	4	...	38	...	...	61	96
Katukurunda	F	F	I. to IV.	13	46	..	2	9	46	42	35	7	...	...	27	...	...	44	89
Talpitiya	F	F	I. to IV.	15	48	...	2	11	46	45	41	9	...	...	29	...	...	47	92
Butpitiya	F	F	I. to III.	12	15	...	2	10	15	14	14	...	...	...	6	..	...	15	95
Hínkenda	..	...	I to V.	18	72	...	4	11	70	72	69	24	4	...	56	..	...	72	98
Batepola	F	G	I. and II.	7	26	...	1	9	26	25	25	..	...	...	16	...	...	26	97
Udututtiripitiya	F	F	I. to IV.	4	41	...	2	11	40	40	41	9	...	...	28	...	...	41	97
Kendaliyaddépaluwa	...	...	I to IV.	13	61	...	3	10	58	61	57	7	...	...	47	...	...	61	95
Yágoda	...	...	I. to III.	17	43	...	1	9	40	43	42	...	...	..	20	...	...	43	97
Thilária	F	F	I. to IV.	13	31	...	2	10	30	30	31	7	...	...	20	..	...	31	98
Trincomalee	G	F	I. to IV.	22	39	31	2	8	39	37	32	4	...	...	20	...	..	38	91
Malawanbędda	...	...	I. to IV.	13	38	...	2	10	37	36	37	2	...	...	24	...	..	38	95
Alutgamwigge	...	...	I. to III.	22	37	..	1	10	37	37	34	...	...	...	12	...	...	37	97
Rawatáwatta	G	F	I. to IV.	26	20	...	3	8	20	20	15	6	..	...	13	...	...	20	92
Hungantota	...	...	I. and II.	17	18	...	...	8	15	13	18	...	..	...	6	...	...	16	85
Induruwa	...	...	I. to IV.	16	27	...	1	9	25	27	27	2	...	...	14	...	...	27	97
Pánaduré	G	G	I. to IV.	18	32	...	3	9	32	32	31	5	...	...	25	...	...	32	99
Kalamulla	F	F	I. to III.	16	23	...	1	10	23	22	22	..	...	...	5	...	..	23	97
Arapattai No. 2	V F	G	I. to V.	12	32	16	2	8	30	27	27	1	1	...	11	...	...	29	84
Talankudah	V F	G	I. to III.	27	33	16	2	7	28	27	18	..	...	...	6	...	..	27	73
Arapattai No. 1	V F	G	I. to IV.	..	47	4	2	8	46	46	35	6	1	...	23	...	...	45	90
Patirippu	V F	G	I. to V.	17	23	8	2	7	23	21	18	2	...	...	3	...	...	21	85
Paranagama	..	..	I. and II.	21	14	...	..	10	13	14	14	...	...	...	7	...	...	14	97
Tantirimulla	G	F	I. to IV.	15	24	...	3	10	24	24	20	6	...	...	18	...	...	24	93
Ratnapura	.	..	I. to III.	11	18	..	2	9	17	17	13	...	..	..	7	...	...	17	87
Pusselláa	...	...	I.	4	10	...	...	11	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	100
Mahagammedde	F	F	I. to III.	24	44	...	2	9	43	42	30	...	...	...	29	.	...	42	87
Maggona	G	G	I to V.	32	111	...	3	10	108	111	79	29	0	...	65	..	...	111	89
Payyágala	G	F	I. to V.	31	86	...	2	10	78	82	75	16	6	...	45	...	...	83	91
Mahamágalkanda	F	G	I. to III.	19	44	...	1	8	41	39	36	..	...	...	19	....	..	39	87
Kandána	G	G	I. to IV.	31	27	...	2	9	26	27	26	1	...	...	12	...	..	27	97
Béruwala	F	F	I. to IV.	50	70	...	3	10	69	70	63	18	9	...	37	...	...	69	96

APPENDIX F.—I.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to Bungalow and Accommodation.	State of School as to Furniture and Maps.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in School in years.	Average age in years.	Number passed under each head. Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Needle-work. Good.	Needle-work. Superior.	Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of Passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needle-work.
Government Vernacular Schools (Male.)—contd.																			
Amandoluwa	..	...	I. and II. .	14	11	...	1	7	11	11	8	..	...	..	3	...	...	11	90
Padagoda ..	G	G	I. to III. ...	7	34	...	2	10	32	34	18	...	...	...	19	...	..	32	82
Aluwatupitiya	...	.	I. to III. ..	14	35	...	2	9	33	29	34	.	...	...	24	..	...	35	91
Wattala	.		I. and II. ...	10	21	..	1	9	20	19	16	...	...	...	11	...	...	21	87
Dummalkotuwa	F	F	I. ...	29	5	...	...	8	5	5	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	5	100
Hemudáwa	...	...	—	4	11	...	1	8	10	11	10	...	...	...	5	...	..	11	94
Mudungoda	F	G	I. to IV. ...	9	27	..	2	11	27	27	24	4	...	...	12	..	...	27	96
Miriswatta	..	...	I, II., and IV.	7	26	...	1	10	22	26	18	2	...	...	14	...	..	23	80
Godigamuwa	...	..	I. to III. ...	6	20	...	4	12	20	15	9	..	...	...	16	...	..	16	73
Bemmulla	F	F	I. to III. ...	3	21	..	2	12	21	21	19	.	...	...	14	...	...	21	96
Kandawala	..	...	I to IV. ...	3	30	...	2	10	30	30	20	1	...	...	18	...	...	30	83
Alutgama	F	F	I. to IV. ...	8	37	...	2	10	36	37	24	8	...	...	28	..	...	36	87
Págonna	..	..	I. to IV. ...	3	20	...	1	10	20	17	5	3	...	...	14	.	...	18	68
Kimbulpitiya	..	..	I. to III. ...	4	19	...	2	9	18	19	15	...	...	..	13	..	..	19	91
Batuwata	G	G	I. to III. ...	18	25	...	1	9	23	25	22	.	...	...	12	..	...	25	93
Kosinna	F	G	I. to III. ...	10	31	...	2	10	30	31	24	...	...	..	23	...	...	31	90
Gonahéna	F	F	I. to IV. ...	12	34	...	3	10	34	33	29	4	..	...	19	..	...	33	92
Hunupitiya	..	..	I. to III. ..	8	15	..	2	9	12	12	7	...	...	...	10	...	..	12	69
Meddégoda	G	G	I. to III. ...	9	25	...	2	8	24	25	23	...	...	...	16	...	...	25	96
Imbulgoda	F	F	I. to IV. ...	9	24	...	2	10	23	23	20	7	...	...	17	..	...	24	92
Mattumagala	..	...	I. to III. ..	16	13	...	1	9	11	12	12	...	...	...	6	..	...	12	89
Kirillawala	F	F	I. to III. ...	5	26	..	3	10	23	24	17	..	...	..	12	...	..	22	82
Weligampitiya	..	..	I. to III. ...	22	40	...	1	9	40	32	28	..	...	...	10	...	...	38	83
Pattiwila	F	F	I. to IV., & VI.	8	31	...	4	11	31	31	25	7	2	...	15	..	...	31	94
Bómiriya	B	F	I. to III. ..	8	17	...	1	9	16	16	13	..	...	...	11	...	...	17	88
Málabé	F	F	I. and II. ..	12	16	...	1	9	13	16	14	...	...	..	6	..	...	16	89
Nawagamuwa	F	F	I. to III. ..	10	22	...	1	9	21	18	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	21	79
Doranagoda		...	I. to III. ..	8	25	...	2	10	25	25	17	..	..	...	14	...	..	25	89
Wailgama	F	F	I. to IV. ...	6	28	...	2	10	28	26	26	6	...	...	18	...	.	27	95
Dewalapo'a	.	..	I. to III. ..	5	13	...	1	9	13	13	7	...	...	...	0	...	..	13	84
Bulugahamulla . ..	..	...	I. to III. ...	7	19	..	1	9	19	19	14	...	...	...	15	...	.	19	91
Púgoda	F	G	I. to III. ...	17	17	...	1	11	17	17	13	..	..	...	12	...	..	17	92
Minuwangoda		...	I to IV. ...	7	25	...	2	10	25	18	18	5	..	...	19	...	..	22	82
Radawána	F	F	I. and II. ..	11	10	..	...	8	9	10	5	..	...	..	5	..	...	10	80
Hínatiyána	..	...	I. to III. ...	6	11	...	1	10	11	11	7	..	..	...	6	..	...	11	87
Kotugoda	..	...	I. to IV. ...	10	17	...	4	12	16	16	9	6	...	...	13	...	..	16	79
Attanagalla	..	G	I. and II. ..	3	12	...	1	10	11	12	10	..	..	..	7	...	..	12	91
Aluthgeda	...	...	I. and II. ...	4	8	..	1	11	8	7	8	...	..	...	0	..	...	8	96
Divulapitiya	..	..	I. and II. ...	13	11	..	.	10	11	10	9	...	.	...	7	...	..	11	90
Horampella	..	...	I. and II. ...	11	8	...	1	9	8	6	5	..	...	..	3	..	..	7	79
Hettimulla	F	F	I. and II. ...	15	19	...	..	9	19	17	18	..	...	..	4	..	...	19	94
Udupila	F	F	I. to III. ...	8	26	..	2	8	25	25	23	..	..	...	9	...	.	26	93
Ambaraluwa	F	F	I. to III. ...	10	23	..	3	10	21	23	18	...	...	..	12	...	...	23	89
Pelpola	..	...	I. to III. ...	16	27	..	1	9	27	27	18	..	..	...	7	...	..	27	89
Batagama	G	G	I to III. ...	5	25	..	2	9	24	24	25	...	...	...	18	...	...	25	97
Mahahunupitiya . ..	..	...	I. and II. ..	4	15	..	1	10	14	15	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	86
Wéwita	...	...	I. to V. ...	23	50	...	2	10	48	47	28	10	0	..	24	...	..	47	78
Bandáragama	...	...	I. to IV. ...	17	29	...	2	9	28	24	17	7	..	...	21	...	...	28	78
Alubómulla	...	...	I. to III. ..	14	25	...	2	12	24	21	10	...	.	...	17	...	...	24	73
Kahatuduwa	G	G	I. to III. ..	10	23	...	2	10	20	19	21	..	...	...	12	...	...	22	87
Brahamanagama ..	F	G	I. and II. ...	4	13	...	1	9	13	13	12	..	..	...	4	...	...	13	97
Porucdanda	F	G	I. and II. ...	21	14	...	1	10	14	14	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	14	95
Kesbewa	F	F	I. to IV. ...	12	26	...	2	11	25	25	16	4	..	...	13	...	...	25	84
Attudawa . .	G	...	I. .	19	3	...	...	11	3	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	100
Nárandeniya	..	I	I. and II. ...	2	9	...	1	11	7	5	4	...	..	..	0	...	...	4	59
Puhulwella	G	G	I to III. ..	10	17	..	1	12	17	15	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	16	82
Beliatta	I	I	I. ...	8	4	..	..	9	4	1	2	...	.	...	..	...	..	3	58
Bópágoda	..	G	I. and II. ...	5	7	...	..	11	6	5	3	...	.	...	3	...	...	5	66
Aturáliya	G	F	I. to IV. ...	13	20	...	2	9	18	18	16	2	...	...	9	...	...	18	87
Kiniyay	F	F	I, II., and IV.	13	9	6	3	8	9	8	7	0	...	...	1	...	...	8	82

APPENDIX F.—I.—*continued.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	State of School as to		Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.	Number presented in the Alphabet Class.	Number presented in all Standards.	Number presented twice in same Standard.	Average time in school in years.	Average age in years	Number passed under each head.							Needle work.		Total number passed in two out of the first three heads.	Total per-centage of Passes obtained exclusive of Copy-writing and Needlework.
	Bungalow and Accommodation.	Furniture and Maps.							Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography	Grammar.	History.	Copy-writing.	Good.	Superior.		
Government Vernacular Schools.(Male.)—contd.																			
Mirissa	G	G	I. to V. ..	31	58	..	2	10	55	57	52	6	1	...	36	...	...	57	94
Heyyantuḍuwa	G	G	I. to III. ...	1	17	...	...	...	14	13	12	...	...	...	0	...	...	14	76
Government Vernacular Schools (Females.)																			
Thuḍella	...	...	I. and II. ...	25	14	...	1	8	14	13	13	...	..	...	5	14	...	14	95
Uḍugampola	...	...	I. to III. ...	25	36	...	2	10	35	36	36	...	...	...	19	36	...	36	99
Kaṭukurunda	F	F	I. to III. ...	9	24	...	2	8	20	15	13	...	...	..	11	12	15	17	67
Kęndéliyaddépaluwa ...	F	F	I. and II. ...	18	16	...	3	9	16	16	16	...	...	...	2	12	..	16	100
Trincomalee	G	F	I., III., and IV.	12	18	7	2	9	18	18	14	2	...	...	9	18	...	18	89
Malawanbędda	...	...	I. to III. ...	15	23	...	1	9	23	19	20	..	...	...	11	23	...	23	90
Indibeṭṭa	F	I	I. to III. ...	10	18	...	3	9	18	17	17	...	...	..	6	10	6	18	96
Attiḍiya	F	F	I. to III. ...	5	11	...	4	9	11	6	2	...	...	...	5	11	...	6	57
Dascstra Kalutara ...	G	G	I. to IV. ...	6	63	...	2	10	57	49	50	12	...	...	47	35	23	55	83
Ráwaṭáwatta	...	...	I. to III. ...	17	21	...	3	8	21	20	21	...	...	...	16	15	6	21	98
Pánaduré No. 2	G	F	I. to III. ...	23	18	..	2	9	17	18	18	...	...	...	11	8	10	18	98
Péliyagoḍa	F	F	I. to III. ...	26	13	...	4	9	13	13	13	...	...	..	5	2	11	13	100
Pánaduré No. 1 ...	B	F	I. and II. ...	9	11	...	2	12	11	11	7	...	..	...	7	4	7	11	88
Kandana	G	G	I. and II. ...	18	19	...	3	9	18	19	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	18	82
Pamunugama	...	...	I. and II. ..	10	7	...	2	9	7	4	6	...	...	...	5	6	...	7	80
Męḍagama	F	...	I. ...	16	4	...	1	9	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	91
Aluṭgama	F	G	I. to III. ...	7	9	...	4	9	9	9	7	...	...	...	4	3	3	9	97
Węwiṭa	...	...	I. and II. ...	18	21	...	1	9	21	17	4	...	...	...	14	21	...	17	66
Gelanigama	...	...	I. and II. ...	13	11	...	3	10	10	8	2	..	...	..	6	6	...	7	60
Bandáragama	...	...	II. ...	12	8	...	5	11	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	8	...	4	50

APPENDIX F.—II.

REPORT OF J. H. MARSH, Esq., ON ENGLISH AND ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Colombo Female Seminary.

The teaching in the Alphabet class and in Standard I. was thoroughly unsatisfactory. The children were not intelligent, though they all knew and spoke English with the exception of one child.

The answering in Arithmetic in all the standards was unsatisfactory.

The girls appear to me to have been classed low, and yet only six, out of the forty-six presented, passed sufficiently well to secure promotion.

Pettah Girls'.

The children in the Alphabet class spelled easy words and added numbers, but not as intelligently and readily as they would if they had been well taught.

The same remarks apply to the First Standard. The reading was bad, and most marks were gained in Dictation and Arithmetic, the work being mechanical only. (Mistress, Mrs. Jansz.)

In Standard II. reading was mechanical. In Arithmetic the girls failed in Notation. (Mistress, Mrs. Anjou.)

Standard III. shewed some improvement in Reading; Dictation was good; and the answering in other subjects, with the exception of Arithmetic, fair. (Mistress, Mrs. M. De Kretser.)

In Standard IV., Dictation was good, but the answering in other subjects, especially in Reading and Arithmetic, unsatisfactory. Miss Paltridge complained, apparently with very great reason, of the indifference shewn by both parents and children, and of the way in which children were kept away, or altogether removed from school, at a time when it was most important for their own sakes that they should continue their attendance. Miss Paltridge deserves great credit for the attention she has paid to the needlework and copy-writing of the whole school.

Badulla Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

The school is at present taught in a house utterly unsuited for the purpose. The rooms are small, and the verandah narrow. The boys also belong to the most unsatisfactory class of town youths. The master is evidently painstaking. I have noted the failures in Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and he will, I have no doubt, be able to guard against such defects in future He attributes them to the short time he has been in charge of the school. I attribute them rather to the class of boys in attendance, and to the deficient school accommodation.

Note also that the reading in Standard III. was bad, in Standard IV. indifferent, and copy writing deficient in quantity.

The answering in Standard V. was not good, with the exception of one boy (H. Weerakoon) whose attendance latterly had not been very regular.

Sinhalese has not been much attended to till recently.

Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Girls'.

The state of this school is most unsatisfactory. The appointment of Mrs. Attygalle was a good one, for her influence probably induced more children to attend when the school was first opened; but it was, I understand, provisional, and only intended to continue till another schoolmistress could be found.

It is much to be regretted that this arrangement has been departed from. I recommend the appointment of a new schoolmistress as soon as possible. The number of the list was over thirty; it is now under twenty, and half the children are careless. None appear to be getting any good.

In this school, as in some others, the supply of books was deficient. The books to be used ought to be prescribed, and a sufficient supply maintained.

The school-house is small and ill-built.

Ratnapura Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

The boys in Standard V. are intelligent and are interested in their school work. Those in Standard IV. answered satisfactorily, considering the class of society to which they belong.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

The English reading was defective throughout the school; the answering in other subjects satisfactory.

My remarks on the Badulla school will apply to this. The lower classes had not been neglected, but their answering was not altogether satisfactory.

I consider that it would be a great advantage, both here and at Badulla, if the Sinhalese Vernacular were joined to the Anglo-Vernacular school. It would provide for the more efficient teaching of the lower classes.

The danger is that the Vernacular teaching would be neglected; but this could hardly be the case as neither of the Vernacular masters knows English.

I instructed the Head Master not to make any alteration in the classification of the boys, as regards English teaching, till December. If the classes are thus re-arranged, an additional monitor will probably be required. If there are then 60 boys on the list, I shall be prepared to recommend his appointment.

Payyágala Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

Reading in all the Standards bad; answering in other subjects excellent.

I notice the deficiency in English reading, because it is not desirable that any Government school should be a school for teaching bad English. This defect ought to be cured in the lower standards; in the higher standards an examiner is compelled to look to the general intelligence of the boys.

I have little to add to the brief notes I made on the day of examination. The answering on all subjects except English reading was most satisfactory.

There appeared to be no special instruction in the vernacular, but in translating from English into Sinhalese the boys did well.

In English pronunciation there are one or two mistakes, which I animadverted upon, which ought to be carefully avoided.

The Master may be expected to do more in the vernacular when he has another monitor. He has done so well in every respect that this should not count against him. A Sub-Inspector may, if necessary, examine these boys in Sinhalese.

Kaluwella Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

Standard not high, and failures frequent, especially in Arithmetic.

Standard IV. less satisfactory than the rest of the school.

School accommodation very defective.

Galle Lower Central.

On List, 91.—My marks shew that the result of my examination was unsatisfactory. It was, however, more unsatisfactory than my marks shew, for the boys come from a class accustomed to go to school, and many subjects, Arithmetic especially, must have been learned in other schools.

The teaching of the Alphabet class also was thoroughly unsatisfactory. In a school such as this, some attempt ought to be made to introduce a system of Infant school drill and instruction, or else the boys ought not to be admitted.

The classes ought to be more under the eye of the head master; but the character of the school building renders such superintendence almost impossible.

Galle Girls'.

The failures were so numerous in important subjects, that I am compelled to leave promotions to be arranged by Miss Lloyd, requesting her to attend to the instruction of all the girls in the subjects in which they have failed, with a special view to their passing at the next annual examination.

The needlework throughout the school was of a very superior character. Work was shewn (plain and fancy work) for each girl, and some of the older girls had been taught to use the sewing machine.

Hambantota Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

On List, 30.—Mr. Perera neglects the lower classes. There is also no sufficient instruction in the vernacular.

Mr. Perera appears to be well informed, and qualified to instruct boys of a higher class. He ought to be removed to a school in a more populous district.

The present school-house is inconvenient, and it will be an advantage to the school to be removed to the building now being prepared for it on the esplanade.

Mátara English Boys'.

Answering satisfactory, and discipline good, Boys in Standards V. or VI. are not far advanced.

Nell and Kenneman answered creditably in the Sixth Standard.
The schoolroom is too narrow and small to accommodate all the boys comfortably.

Mátara Girls'.

I was pleased with the good order, intelligence, and interest in their work shewn by the girls in this school.

The children belong to a superior class, and possess a fair knowledge of English. I think that the school ought to rank as an English, and not as an Anglo-Vernacular school.

The Alphabet class is large as compared with the rest of the school, and the children composing it are all, without exception, very young. I instructed Mrs. Loembruggen to organize some system of drill and infant school instruction for these children. Any instruction they receive ought to be given in as amusing a form as possible; and while they may be kept almost constantly employed, their attention ought not to be directed too long to any one subject of study. Marching, singing, mechanical exercises, and quiet games, ought to be introduced for their benefit.

Singing, too, ought not to be regarded as a mere mechanical exercise preparatory to the commencement of school work, but as a pleasant and cheerful amusement to be indulged in at any time, provided it does not interfere with the ordinary business of the school.

The answering in the higher standards was good, but more care must be taken in future to comply with the requirements of each standard, and to avoid superficial teaching of any of the subjects prescribed. I refer especially to Geography and Arithmetic.

Singing and Needlework were good. The amount of plain work shewn at the examination was not sufficient.

Weligama Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

Mr. Silva is a teacher of the old school, but he takes great interest in educational matters; the state of the school is satisfactory, and the results as shewn above are better than in most schools of the same class.

W. Andris De Zilva, the monitor, seems intelligent; his hand-writing is excellent.

Vernacular reading was attended to, and the translation from English into the Vernacular was good.

There was also a Sinhalese Alphabet class of ten boys present. These boys do not form an integral part of the Anglo-Vernacular school, but must be regarded rather as an excrescence.

Hikkaduwa Anglo-Vernacular.

No special instruction appears to be given in the vernacular. No class had been neglected, but the average attainment was low. I consider that greater attention might, with advantage, be bestowed on the vernacular.

Three boys presented in the Alphabet class ought to have been presented in Standard I.

Special arrangements ought to be made for securing the progress of native youths in English, so that they may be able to use it colloquially. Failures were most conspicuous in the Third Standard.

A small Standard IV. (two boys) does not add to the efficiency of the school; they would be better taught elsewhere. They passed however creditably.

Maggona Anglo-Vernacular.

In the First Standard none of the boys answered well, or understood the meaning of simple English words, except No. 2, and he was reading in Book II., and ought to have been in Standard II.

My remarks for English reading throughout the school may appear severe, but I believe them to have been deserved. They do not prove negligence. Drill was defective, and copy-writing not like the models, nor is it desirable that the latter should be detached slips.

Kalutara Boys' English.

The state of the Kalutara School was satisfactory throughout. All the masters appear to be doing their work carefully and intelligently.

In Standard I, the reading was poor. In the other standards failures are to be attributed chiefly to the previous defective instruction of the boys. These failures were specially numerous in the Fourth Standard, and I would advise the headmaster to be careful in future with regard to admissions into this standard. I also observe that the English reading was not intelligent.

Three boys in the Fifth Standard answered well, and may prepare, out of school hours, part of the work appointed for the Sixth Standard; but these boys are on no account to be formed into a separate class. The others will be examined again in Standard V.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

At his request, I left the arrangement of the classes in January next to some extent in the hands of the headmaster. This is not intended to prevent him bestowing special attention to the preparation of each boy in subjects prescribed for the standard in which he will be examined next August.

I find the following paragraph among my notes on the last August examination :—

"The most unsatisfactory point about the examination was that a small portion only of each text book had been read during the year."

My instructions on this point were that the same reading books were to be used next year by each class; but that, in every case, the whole text book was to be taught up at examination. This ought, I consider, to be the rule with regard to every subject except History.

Pánaduré Anglo-Vernacular Girls'.

This school calls for no special remark. The standard is not high, but the causes appear to be indifference to the education of their daughters on the part of the parents, and irregular attendance. The girls, many of them, do not go to school till they are old, and then are ignorant of English, the only medium in which the mistress can converse with them.

The children who speak English are often removed from school, for several months, at a time when their regular attendance is most important.

Grandpass English Boys'.

I consider it my duty to call attention to the satisfactory results as regards the Second and Third Standards, which are taught by the second assistant; also to the unsatisfactory results in the Fourth Standard.

I shall forward to the Director a special report on the latter point, and will only say here that I do not consider that the head teacher can be considered responsible for the state of the school, while the most important class in it remains in charge of so inefficient a teacher as Mr. Sinappah.

The head teacher should, in his own class, devote special attention to neatness in Arithmetic, and to the subjects of Geography and Grammar. The answering in these subjects was neither accurate nor intelligent.

Bentota Anglo-Vernacular.

English reading of Standard I. was indifferent, but good in the other standards.

Vernacular reading was fair, but I consider that more attention ought to be given to translation.

The failures in Standard IV. were frequent. This I attribute to injudicious promotions and admissions.

The head master, Mr. Wittachy, and Mr. Pieris, deserve credit for the satisfactory state of the school.

Kandy Superior Girls'.

Tone and spirit of the school excellent.

Answering in the Second Standard good; in Fourth and Fifth fair, and above the average in Girls' schools.

I regret that no attempt is made in any school in the Island to form an infant class, and teach them, as such a class would be taught in England.

At Mrs. Thompson's request, I, subsequently to the examination, held an examination of the monitors, and beg to call attention to the extremely creditable manner in which Miss Jansz answered. She is already experienced as a teacher, and her services ought, if possible, to be made available. The future efficiency of the lower classes will depend chiefly on her being retained.

Miss Towell deserves great praise for her exertions while acting for Mrs. Thompson.

Toppu Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

The Alphabet class contained eight boys, of whom six were present: three read very badly; three were able to count; one wrote letters on the slate well.

Failures were frequent in Standards II. and III., in the most important subjects.

The answering in Standards IV. and V. was more satisfactory.

The boys have all been over three years in school, and one or two appeared really anxious to learn.

Nuwara Eliyá Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

English reading fair, and meaning understood; Sinhalese reading unsatisfactory.

In Arithmetic the highest class failed in Simple Division, and some of the boys even in Notation.

The master is a teacher of the old school. The boys were evidently taught to emphasize their reading by facial contortions. The master should be called upon to retire. He is well off, and ought to be happier enjoying learned leisure in his own village than in continuing his trade as a schoolmaster.

My remarks on the unsuitableness of the present building as a school-house, and the disgracefully dirty state in which it was handed over to the Department, will be forwarded in a separate report.

Gampola Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

Answering in Standards I. and II. good, and teaching thorough. Sinhalese also good. Answering in Standard III. fair, but by no means as good as in the other standards. Sinhalese also defective in quantity. The spirit of the whole school is good, and order is well maintained; drill too minute, and consequent loss of time. The worst feature I observed was that the head master was not successful is questioning upon the reading lesson.

I consider that an additional monitor is required. I examined one of the present monitors. He is not as far advanced as I could have wished, but otherwise his answering was very satisfactory.

Mátalé Anglo-Vernacular Girls'.

The school was divided into too many classes, in fact each child seemed to be at a different stage of advancement. The Alphabet class taught in several divisions, yet no one child had made any progress. Yet the school mistress was intelligent, and, if trained, would have made an excellent teacher.

I spent some time in the school, arranging the classes and teaching, and if the schoolmistress will follow my instructions, she will be able greatly to improve her school.

The girls in the highest class are the schoolmistress's own nieces. They read intelligently and answered well, chiefly on account of their superior home training.

Udatenna Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

The writing to Dictation was fair in Standards II. and III.; Reading fair in Standard II.

The answering was bad in all other subjects. The attendance was irregular.

This school appears to have fallen off during the last two years. The Sinhalese gentleman by whom the school-house was erected appears to have ceased to take an interest in the school. Its present state is not satisfactory, but the impression produced on my mind was not altogether unsatisfactory. If the schoolmaster were to go more amongst the people, he might I think be able to raise both the numbers and the character of the school. Two new and rather promising youths joined the school on the day of examination.

The schoolmaster must exert himself more than he does; he must also follow my instructions with regard to teaching his boys in larger classes. He ought to be removed, if the school does not improve.

I was amused at the entries in the register, shewing the composition of the highest class of the school in former years. They appear to have acted as supernumeraries, and to have made their appearance once a year when the school was examined.

The following is a specimen of what I mean:—

No. 11 Mudianse, 5 years in highest class, 1864—68.
No. 23 Lokubanda do. do.
No. 25 David Appu do. do.
No. 29 Dingiry Banda II., 3 years,—1864—66.
No. 33 N. Punchy Banda do.

There were eighteen on the list.

Slates and books were missing when called for, shewing carelessness and irregularity of attendance.

Madawalatenna Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

The boys are not far advanced, and there was little to attract notice in their work. The master has not been long at this station, and excused defects on this ground. The school was *too much divided into classes*, and there was not enough of simultaneous teaching

Kandy Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

Results satisfactory. Standard II., under Mr. Abeyawardana, was least satisfactory. This I attribute partly to his having too many boys under his charge.

I beg again to call attention to the manner in which this school is housed. The four classes are placed in a single room formed by throwing half the godowns of the late Ceylon Rifle Mess house into one, *the other portion being still used as a kitchen.*

The least that can be done is to throw the whole of the godowns into a single room, and to build a kitchen for the headmaster elsewhere.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—II.

Kandy Industrial School.

The present (acting) master seems to do his work fairly. He should be replaced, however, by a properly qualified master, who should, if possible, be a European. There is, I believe, a soldier schoolmaster in the 57th, possessing a second class certificate, who would accept the post if guaranteed employment for three years.

In the workshops the boys shewed a quickness and intelligence under their new manager, which they were far from shewing at their lessons. In a half time school it is especially necessary that a spirit of activity and diligence should be encouraged; and therefore a good master is especially required.

I regret to find that the debt on this institution is so large. There is I think every prospect of the school doing well, if it is not weighed down by an incubus of debt.

I would recommend the employment of Andrew Fraser (No. 2 in Standard V.) as a monitor during half the day, if he would like the office, which should be considered an honourable one.

One boy in Standard VI. is employed as a clerk; the other two might be employed occasionally as monitors during school hours, and encouraged to get up their school work by themselves with occasional assistance.

St Thomas' Boys' English.

The boys in Standard II. should be practised in Arithmetic and spelling. They gave meanings for words in English which they evidently did not understand.

Failures were more frequent in all subjects in Standard III. than they ought to have been.

A similar remark applies to the Fourth Standard.

Standard V. is the remains of a larger class. Their answering was fair, and creditable to Mr. Ludekens, for most of the boys obtained marks; but there is still room for improvement, especially in the English reading. The boys are also very unequal in their attainments. In Geography the bare outlines only had been learned, and that imperfectly; this is not sufficient.

This school suffers from the irregular attendance of the boys. I would, in the first place, point out to the head master that this evil is greatest where the teaching is defective; but there is no reason why he should not send away from school all boys who are habitually absent without proper cause, or who fail to make satisfactory progress.

I recommend the dismissal of Francis Perera, a free scholar, on account of the irregularity of his attendance.

Borella Boys' English.

I was pleased with the intelligent answering of the Fifth Standard in Reading and in Grammar; the boys Nos. 18 to 28, however, appear to be more or less unfit for this standard. The Fourth Standard also answered fairly.

In the Third Standard I was not satisfied with Mr. Wyjésinghe's manner of teaching. Though perfectly willing to interpose during my examination, he failed to perceive what the mistakes made really were.

The per-centage of marks obtained is low, but this appears to be caused chiefly by the defective knowledge of English, and imperfect previous training of a portion of the boys. If only those boys are admitted or promoted who have proved themselves qualified at an examination, the per-centage of marks gained will be much higher, and the actual results of the teaching more satisfactory, for the presence of a few idle boys in it is injurious to the whole class.

Mr. Perera is requested to observe that the boys promoted into the Sixth Standard are not intended to form a séparate class, but are to receive such instruction as will enable them to pass creditably in such subjects as are prescribed for that standard. This preparation they might be encouraged to undertake to some extent for themselves out of school hours.

Nuwara Eliya Anglo-Vernacular Girls'.

The results in this school are miserably poor. Standard I. appears to be taught by the schoolmistress; Standard II. by her husband, a catchist on twenty rupees a month; while the Alphabet class is not taught at all. The schoolbooks were dirty, and teaching in Sinhalese was neglected.

A vernacular class should be attached to the school, with a reduced fee, and the schoolmistress instructed to teach them Sinhalese and needlework only. The schoolmistress should be allowed six months' time after this change has been made, and if the school, when next inspected, has not improved, the school mistress ought to be discontinued.

Kaduganáwa Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

In this school, as in many other Government Anglo-Vernacular schools, the desire to learn English has a tendency to depress the vernacular. To this feeling the head

teacher is in most cases only too glad to yield, but he can hardly be expected to do otherwise. The desire to learn English is in many instances the chief inducement for native boys to attend school.

Standard I. read badly both in English and the vernacular; only one boy passed in Arithmetic and Dictation. He had been longer at school than the rest, having been put down from a higher class on account of recent absence.

Thus there were twelve boys not receiving efficient instruction either in English or the vernacular. The usual conception of an Alphabet class seems to be, that, like the capitation boys in a Grant school, it is unnecessary that they should be properly instructed in any subject.

The reading of Standard II. was likewise bad both in Sinhalese and English, but it was pleasing to find that the meaning of the words was understood. On the whole, it was manifest the class was making real progress.

Standard III. answered well, but their knowledge was very elementary. They wrote only single words to Dictation, and failed in Arithmetic. The average time of attendance at school in this standard is less than one year, but the schedule is incorrect, as many of the boys had been struck off the list for absence, and afterwards re-admitted.

Standard IV. (four boys) and Standard V. (two boys) read and wrote to dictation well, but the boys of Standard V. failed in the special subjects of Grammar and Geography; and one boy failed also in Arithmetic. The number of classes was thus too large to admit of their being efficiently taught.

I believe the master to be diligent and efficient as a teacher.

Máwanella Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

I found the school too much divided into small classes. I have therefore been sparing in promotions.

Mr. Silva appears to be intelligent, and to have benefited by the instruction he has received at the Normal School. He is not however all that an intelligent teacher ought to be; for he thinks more of method than of the results to be obtained by a careful adaptation of means to the end desired. I spoke to him on several points, and he appeared to understand what I meant. One point, which I did not speak of at the time, will serve to illustrate both the excellencies and defects of his teaching. He exercised a class of six boys in facing right and left, advancing and retiring, and the boys were very anxious to do what they were bid; but they were placed too close together, their movements were hurried and not simultaneous; and the result was to leave them in a worse position for writing than before.

The general tone of the school was good; and for such defects as the bad reading of the Fourth Standard Mr. Silva cannot be held responsible, as he has only recently taken charge of the school. The reading of the Third Standard was intelligent, and the answering in Arithmetic and Dictation good. The reading and writing of the First Standard was bad, and I thought I observed an inclination on Mr. Silva's part to neglect the vernacular, and to speak English to the younger boys, instead of making them understand what they were learning.

Several boys appear to have left school at the time that Mr. Silva was first stationed at Máwanella. Probably they were induced to attend solely by the influence of the previous head master.

APPENDIX F.—III.

REPORT of W. H. DE ALWIS, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Schools, upon Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Panwila Anglo-Vernacular Boys'.

THIS school passed a very successful examination in two Standards, the First and the Third, the last named consisting of only one boy. It was quite evident to me that the acquirements of many of the children examined were above the standards in which they were presented for examination. I have accordingly decided that eight of the children in the Alphabet class shall be presented for examination next year in the Second Standard, and that the whole of the First Standard be presented next year in the Third.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—III.

Walala Anglo-Vernacular Boys.'

This school was presented for examination in the First Third Fourth, and Fifth Standards. Of these the highest (consisting only of two boys), and the lowest, passed a satisfactory examination.

The Third Standard is the weakest class in the school. The Sinhalese reading and writing of the boys were simply abominable. In Arithmetic, I found them in nearly every case, unable to apply their knowledge of the simple rules to the working of easy examples. The copy-writing (both Vernacular and English) was also very much below the mark. I can only recommend two, out of the seven boys examined, for promotion into the Fourth Standard.

My complaint regarding the quality of the Sinhalese reading and writing in the Third Standard apply to a great extent to the Fourth and Fifth Standards also. At present all these three standards read in the same book, and the first step in the direction of improvement will be to get each child to read in the book appropriate to the standard to which he belongs. The Fourth Standard was very deficient in Arithmetic.

As a whole, the school impressed me rather favourably. I am satisfied that the teacher is both able to teach and painstaking in the discharge of his duties.

Urugalla Anglo-Vernacular Boys.'

This school has not, at present, much to shew. The children were offered for examination in two standards, and the higher of the two was represented by only two boys. In such depressing circumstances the best and most painstaking of teachers cannot do himself justice or shew results of a satisfactory character. I would advise the teacher to give more attention to the teaching of Sinhalese in his school. At present instruction in the vernacular seems to be very much neglected. I found several boys in the First Standard who were quite fit to pass in the Second or Third Standard in English reading, and were yet unable to read without mistakes an easy sentence in the Sinhalese First Book, or to write a few Sinhalese letters correctly on the slate. The lower Standards should be practised in Sinhalese reading and writing every day, instead of twice a week as at present.

APPENDIX F.—IV.

Appendix F.—IV.

NOMINAL Return of Teachers employed in the Government Schools.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

English Schools (Male.)

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Colombo Academy	Principal, G. Todd, Esq.	7,500	0
	1st Principal Assistant, J. H. Marsh, Esq. / C. F. Maffet, Esq. (acting)	4,000	0
	2nd Do. J. B. Cull, Esq. ...	4,000	0
	5th Form Master, Mr. A. Van Cuylenberg ...	1,500	0
	4th Do. Mr. H. Jayasuha ...	1,000	0
	3rd Do. Mr. H. Fretsz ...	900	0
	2nd Do. Mr. G. Fernando ...	840	0
	1st Do. Mr. G. Corea ...	720	0
Normal Institution	Head Master, J. Hill, Esq.	3,400	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. C. De Silva	900	0
	Vernacular Master, Mr. J. Garth	2,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. C. B. Girihagama ...	600	0
	2nd Do. Mr. D. E. Johannes	240	0
Borella	Head Master, Mr. John Perera	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. J. J. Thiedeman	720	0
	2nd Do. Mr. W. Wijeyesinghe ...	600	0
Colombo	Head Master, Mr. James Junsz	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, Mr Andris de Silva ...	600	0
	2nd Do. Mr. Carolis Perera	480	0
St Thomas'	Head Master, Mr. E. Ludikens	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. F. Perera	600	0
	2nd Do. Mr. R. De Silva	480	0
Kahtara	Head Master, Mr. F. E. Grenier	1,200	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. W. C. Meynert	600	0
	2nd Do. Mr. D. H. Wijeyemanne ...	480	0
	Monitor, S. P. W. Jayasuriya	60	0
Grandpass	Head Master, D S. Perera, Muhandiram ...	1,000	0
	1st Assistant, Mr. R. Sinnappah	480	0
	2nd Do. Mr. J. W. Perera	360	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs. Cts.
	Anglo Vernacular Schools (Male.)	
Maradána	Head Master, Mr. L. Direkze	600 0
	1st Assistant, Mr. W. B. Fernando	360 0
	2nd Do. Mr. D. P. Tewarapperuma ...	240 0
Máwanella	Master, Mr. C. De Silva	480 0
Maggona	Do. Mr. A. Abeyenaike	600 0
	Monitor, J. Fernando	60 0
	Do. A. Dias	60 0
	Do. B Fernando	60 0
Milagiriya	Master, (Vacant)	480 0
Payyagala	Master, Mr. D. F. Jayawardana	480 0
	Monitor, M. De Silva	60 0
	Do. J. De Silva	60 0
Practising	Master, Mr. H. Perera	720 0
Ratnapura	Master, Mr. C. Samarasinha	600 0
	Monitor, M. A. D. Martinus	60 0
Tóppu	Master, Mr. J. F. Poulier	480 0
	Monitor, D. J. Ameresinghe	60 0
Udugampola	Master, Mr. C. P. Senewiratna	480 0
Waskaduwa	Do. Mr. J. R. De Hoedt	480 0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)	
	First Class.	
Andiambalama	Teacher, Mr. Juan De Silva	420 0
Biyanwila	Do. „ J. N. Caldera	420 0
Maggona	Do. „ Isaac Peiris	420 0
Péliyagoda	Do. „ D. Matthias	540 0
Pamunugama	Do. „ C. Náráyana	420 0
Udugampola	Do. „ Don Joseph	540 0
	Second Class.	
Alutgama	Teacher, Mr. Don Bastian	240 0
Ambatalé	Do. „ A. De Silva	240 0
Alubómulla	Do. „ D. Alexander	240 0
Ambaraluwa	Do. „ S. Perera	240 0
Alawatupitiya	Do. „ S. Perera	240 0
Ambépussa	Do. „ K. D. Aloysius	240 0
Attadiya	Do. (Vacant)	300 0
Avisáwella	Teacher (Vacant)	240 0
Béruwala	Do. Mr. D. A. De Alwis	360 0
Biyagama	Do. „ Don Francisco	240 0
Bandárawatta	Do. „ W. H. D. M. Goonesekera ...	240 0
Batagama	Do. „ D. F. Jayatilaka	240 0
Bemmulla	Do. „ Don Dionis	240 0
Batuwatta.	Do. „ K. D. Loranz	240 0
Dandugama	Do. „ J. P. Rodrigo	250 0
Dedigama	Do. (Vacant)	240 0
Ehalagampaha	Do. Mr. D. C. De Madansa	240 0
Gónahéna	Do. „ J. D. Andris	240. 0
Hínkenda	Do. „ Don Grigoris	360 0
Hapugahakanda	Do. „ David Coorey	300 0
Higgaswatta	Do. „ A. D. S. Wijesinha	240 0
Hunganpola	Do. „ J. P. Wanigasooria	240 0
Indibetta	Do. „ J. Fernando	300 0
Imbulgoda	Do. „ C. Cabral	240 0
Kotugoda	Do. „ D. J. Kristnaratna	240 0
Katána	Do. „ Bastian Rodrigo	300 0
Katukurunda	Do. „ Cornelis Peiris	300 0
Kandawala	Do. „ Don Jusey	240 0
Kendaliyaddépaluwa... ...	Do. „ G. Perera	300 0
Kesbéwa	Do. „ Johannes Dias	300 0
Kandána	Do. „ A. Corea	300 0
Kirillawala	Do. „ K. Don Ploris	240 0
Kahatuduwa	Do. „ D. A. S. Samaratunga	240 0
Kumbukke	Do. „ Don Simon	240 0
Kosinna	Do. „ Don Carolis	240 0
Kamburugoda	Do. (Vacant)	240 0
Mantirimulla	Do. Mr. Samuel Fonseka	300 0
Mahagammedda	Do. „ D. A. Andradic	240 0
Malawanbedda	Do. „ James Jayaweera	240 0
Mudungoda	Do. „ G. D. Ranasinha	240 0
Payyágala	Do. „ Mathes Perera	300 0
Pánaduré	Do. „ D. C. Jayatunga	300 0
Pattiwila	Do. „ A. D. Joronimus	330 0
Practising	Do. „ M. Fernando	360 0
Pamunuwila	Do. „ H. S. Goonesekera	240 0
Pusselia	Do. „ Hendrick Silva	240 0
Ratnapura	Do. „ Don Silvester	240 0
Mattakkuliya	Do. „ J. Dias	300 0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F—IV.

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Ruanwella ...	Teacher, (Vacant)	240	0
Sidúwa ...	Do. Mr. Paul De Silva ...	360	0
Talpitiya ...	Do. „ J. H. Rodrigo ...	300	0
Tantirimulla ...	Do. „ D. D. S. Goonesekara ...	240	0
Tihâriya ...	Do. „ J. Peiris ...	240	0
Tiriwánakeţiya ...	Do. „ Don Pedro ...	240	0
Udututtiripitiya ...	Do. „ D. J. Goonewardana ...	240	0
Warákanatta ...	Do. „ Carolis Dias ...	360	0
Warágoda ...	Do. „ Belenis Perera ...	300	0
Weligampitiya ...	Do. „ Don Johannes ...	300	0
Wádduwa ...	Do. „ F. Peiris ...	360	0
Wewiţa ...	Do. „ D. L. Kannangera ...	240	0
Hultsdorf Jail ...	Do. „ G. E. Corea ...	240	0
Wełikada Jail (Sinhalese) ...	Do. „ A. Perera ...	240	0
Do. (Tamil) ...	Do. „ J. Candappa ...	240	0
	Do. „ J. J. Thiedeman ...	240	0
	THIRD CLASS.		
Amandoluwa ...	Teacher, Mr. A. L. Fernando ...	180	0
Ambalammulla ...	Do. „ L. C. Perera ...	180	0
Alutgamwije ...	Do. „ R. C. H. de Silva ...	180	0
Akuragoda ...	Do. „ Baron Perera ...	180	0
Aluthépola ...	Do. „ D. J. Goonetilleke ...	180	0
Aturugiriya ...	Do. „ Joronis Perera ...	180	0
Attanagalla ...	Do. „ K. D. Thomasz ...	180	0
Bómiriya ...	Do. „ Hendrick Perera ...	180	0
Baţapola ...	Do. „ Don Simaan ...	180	0
Bulugahamula ...	Do. „ J. D. Juan ...	180	0
Bandáragama ...	Do. „ P. P. Jayatilleke ...	180	0
Brahamanagama ...	Do. „ Don Philip ...	180	0
Butpitiya ...	Do. (Vacant) ...	180	0
Dágonna ...	Do. Mr. K. D. C. Perera ...	180	0
Doranagoda ...	Do. „ Siman Perera ...	180	0
Danówiţa ...	Do. „ J. Senewiratne ...	180	0
Dewalapola ...	Do. „ D. H. Perera ...	180	0
Daranagama ...	Do. „ Jasin Perera ...	180	0
Dummalkotuwa ...	Do. „ Don Gabriel ...	180	0
Diyulapitiya ...	Do. „ D. M. Jayatilleke ...	180	0
Godigamuwa ...	Do. „ Don Abraham ...	180	0
Gonadúwa ...	Do. „ Don Gabriel ...	180	0
Ganémulla ...	Do. „ W. D. Janis ...	180	0
Galahitiyawa ...	Do. „ B. Perera ...	180	0
Gehenuwala ...	Do. „ A. Lobus ...	180	0
Gotatuwa ...	Do. (Vacant) ...	180	0
Heyyantuduwa ...	Do. Mr. G. P. Tillekeratne ...	180	0
Hunupitiya ...	Do. „ Don Lewis ...	180	0
Hambagama ...	Do. „ Don Pedro ...	180	0
Hinati ...	Do „ Don Lewis ...	180	0
Hettimulla ...	Do. „ M. Fernando ...	180	0
Horanpella ...	Do. „ Joseph Fernando ...	180	0
Katunáyake ...	Do. „ Charles Perera ...	180	0
Kalamulla ...	Do. „ D. P. Mananpera ...	180	0
Kimbulapitiya ...	Do. „ Anthony Perera ...	180	0
Kinigama ...	Do. „ Don Juanis ...	180	0
Kirindiwela ...	Do. „ Don Poloris ...	180	0
Kaduwela ...	Do. (Vacant) ...	180	0
Miriswatta ...	Do. Mr. Mathes Perera ...	180	0
Malwána ...	Do. „ D. S. Tissera ...	180	0
Minuwangoda ...	Do. „ Don V. Perera ...	180	0
Mattumagala ...	Do. „ D. M. Jayasinha ...	180	0
Meddégoda ...	Do. „ Don Paulis ...	180	0
Midellawita ...	Do. „ Don Marthalis ...	180	0
Mahamágulkanda ...	Do. „ H. Fernando ...	180	0
Mahahunupitiya ...	Do. „ Gornelis Perera ...	180	0
Málabé ...	Do. „ Don Juanis ...	180	0
Nawagamuwa ...	Do. „ D. S. Gunasekera ...	180	0
Péliyagodawatta ...	Do. „ Carolis Dabera ...	180	0
Padagoda ...	Do. „ D. B. Andradie ...	180	0
Púgoda ...	Do. „ P. Perera ...	180	0
Poruedanda ...	Do. „ Robert Perera ...	180	0
Pelpola ...	Do. „ Don Nicholas ...	180	0
Ráwaţáwatta ...	Do. „ M. Fernando ...	180	0
Rámbukkana ...	Do. „ K. A. Perera ...	180	0
Rádawána ...	Do. „ Carolis Perera ...	180	0
Sédawatta ...	Do. „ Joronis Perera ...	180	0
Tillanduwa ...	Do. „ W. M Perera ...	180	0
Tammita ...	Do. „ Don Charles ...	180	0
Udupila ...	Do. „ Jalis Perera ...	180	0
Watala ...	Do. „ Don Grigoris ...	180	0
Wéligama ...	Do. „ P. D. Perera ...	180	0
Wéwelduwa ...	Do. „ Paulo Perera ...	180	0
Yagoda ...	Do. „ Don Paulis ...	180	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs. Cts.
	English Schools (Female.)	
Female Seminary ...	... Principal, Mrs. C. Gray (absent on leave) ... / Miss H. Towell (acting) ..	3,000 0
	1st Assistant, Mrs. E. Lourensz	480 0
	2nd do. „ E. Thomasz	360 0
Colombo ...	... Principal, Miss E. Paltridge	2,500 0
	1st Assistant, Mrs. M. De Kretser ...	480 0
	2nd do. „ M. Anjou	360 0
	3rd do. „ E. Jansz	300 0
	Needlework Mistress, Mrs. M. Koelmeyer ..	360 0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Female.)	
Pánaduré ...	... Mistress, Mrs. M. A. McDonald	600 0
Ratnapura ...	... Do. (Vacant)	600 0
	Vernacular Schools (Female.)	
Alutgama ...	... Mistress, Dona Carlina	120 0
Attidiya ...	... Do. Dona Maria	120 0
Bandáragama ...	... Do. Dona Cornelia	120 0
	Monitor, Don Agustino	30 0
Borçlla ...	.. Mistress, Miss M. Perera .. .	180 0
Biyanwila ..	... Do. Mrs P. D. Samarakoon ..	120 0
	Monitor, P Cabral	30 0
Descstra Kalutara ...	... Mistress, Miss E. M. Wijeyamanna ..	180 0
	Assistant, Mr. D. A. Wijeyamanna ..	90 0
	Monitor, Clara Perera	30 0
	Do. Mylentina Dias	30 0
Gelanigama ...	... Mistress, Dona Sophia	120 0
	Monitor, D. J. Mannepperuma	30 0
Indibetta ...	... Mistress, Mrs. F. De Mell	120 0
Kendaliyadde paluwa ...	... Do. Dona Florentina	120 0
	Monitor, Don Celestino	30 0
Kandana ...	... Mistress, Maria Coorey	150 0
	Monitor, Jessie Fraser	30 0
Katukurunda ...	... Mistress, Maria Fernando	120 0
	Monitor, Elizabeth Peiris	30 0
Kesellenawa ...	... Mistress, D. F. Louisa	120 0
Malawanbedda ...	... Do. Mrs. J. M. Jayaweera	120 0
	Monitor, G. S. Weerasooria	30 0
Mçdagama ...	... Mistress, Mrs. A. L. De Silva	120 0
Panadure No. 1. ...	.. Do. C Fernando	120 0
Do. No. 2. ...	... Do. J Perera	120 0
Pamunugama ...	... Mistress, Dona Ana	120 0
Péliyagoda ...	... Mistress, Adriana Perera	150 0
	Monitor, Hendrick Perera	30 0
	Do. Sophia Fernando	30 0
Ráwatáwatta ...	... Mistress, Mrs M. Fernando	120 0
	Monitor, Carlina Fernando	30 0
Thudella ...	... Mistress, Mrs. A. Silva	120 0
	Monitor, Elaris Perera	30 0
Thelangipáta ...	... Mistress, Dona Pavistina	120 0
Udugampola ...	... Do. Mrs. E. C. Poppenbeek	180 0
	Monitor, Sara Perera Samarasekara ...	30 0
Wçwita ...	... Mistress, Dona Johana	120 0
	Monitor, J. E. Kannangera	30 0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.	
	English School (Male.)	
Kurunégala ..	... Master, Mr. H. D. S. Wijeyesekera ...	1000 0
	Monitor, S. Jobsz	60 0
	Anglo-Vernacular School (Male.)	
Puttalam ...	... Master, Mr. Thomas Fry	600 0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)	
Himudawa	... Teacher, Mr. Brampey Perera	180 0
Polgahawela ...	... Do. Don Esan	240 0
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.	
	English Schools (Male.)	
Galle Central ...	... Head Master, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz ...	2,500 0
	1st Assistant, Mr. W. Auwardt ...	1,200 0
	2nd do. Mr. F. E. De Silva ...	840 0
	3rd do. Mr. H. Paranawitana ...	600 0
	4th do. Mr. J. P. Gunawardana ...	480 0
Do. Lower School ...	... Head Master, Mr. J. R. Anthonisz ...	1,250 0
	1st Assistant, Mr. S. W. Jansz ...	600 0
	2nd do. Mr. Gabriel de Silva ...	480 0
	3rd do. Mr. C. Samarasinha ...	360 0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—IV.

Schools.		Teachers.		Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
Mátara		Head Master, Mr. R. H. Leembruggen	...	1,000	0
		1st Assistant, Mr. R. Ludikens	...	480	0
		2nd do. Mr. D. C. Chelleppah	...	360	0
		Monitor, T. P. Sudusinghe	..	60	0
		Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Male.)			
Bentota		Head Master, A. Wittachy, Muhandiram	...	750	0
		Assistant, Mr. C. Peiris	...	360	0
		Monitor, B. Sirimanne	...	60	0
		Do. E. Sirimanne	...	60	0
Hikkaduwa		Master, Mr. D. de Alwis	...	480	0
Hambantota		Do. Mr. C. A. Perera	...	600	0
Kaluwella		Do. Mr D. A. Gunasekera	...	600	0
		Monitor, W. C. Paranawitana	..	60	0
Weligama		Master, Mr. A. de Silva, Mudaliyar	...	600	0
		Monitor, W. Andris Zilva	...	60	0
Mirissa		Master, Mr. D. A. C. Senaratne	...	300	0
		Vernacular Schools (Male.)			
Aturaliya		Teacher, Mr. N D. S. Gunatilake	...	250	0
Attudawa		Do. „ D. S. D. Ranasinha	..	240	0
Beliatta		Do. „ E. S. D. S. Ekanayaka	...	180	0
Bópágoda		Do. „ J. D. S. Abeyegoonewardana	...	240	0
Dankętiya		Do. „ D. T. Ediriweera	..	240	0
Gętamánne		Do. „ C. D. S. Amaragoonawardana	...	240	0
Hungantota		Do. „ A. R. Kannangera	...	180	0
Induruwa		Do. „ D. H. D S. Munasinha	..	180	0
Kódágoda		Do. „ W. R. Wijeyesekera	...	240	0
Nárandeniya		Do. „ T. J. D. Sader	...	240	0
Puhulwella		Do. „ C. F. Wijeyesinha	...	240	0
Wiraketiya		Do. „ S. A. Jayawardana	..	180	0
		English School (Female.)			
Galle		Principal, Miss E. A. Lloyd	...	2,500	0
		Assistant, Miss G. Clift	...	600	0
		Monitor, Janet Obeyesekera	...	60	0
		Do. Catherine Daviot	...	60	0
		Anglo-Vernacular School (Female.)			
Mátara		Mistress, Mrs. H. Leembruggen	..	720	0
		Monitor, Alice Ernst	...	60	0
		Do. Emma Buultjens	..	60	0
		Do. Annie De Lassosay	...	60	0
		Vernacular School (Female.)			
Paranamulla		Mistress, (Vacant)	...	120	0
		EASTERN PROVINCE.			
		Vernacular Schools (Male.)			
Arapattai No. 1		Teacher, Mr. K. Chinnatamby	...	240	0
Do. 2		Do. „ S. S. Catharamatamby	...	240	0
Koddiyar		Do. „ S. Chinnatamby	...	180	0
Kiniyay		Do. „ V. Tilliampalam	...	240	0
Kutcheweli		Do. „ K. Kanthappan	...	180	0
Madawachchiya		Do. „ K. Kanawadipulle	...	180	0
Nilaweli		Do. „ R M. Katharawaloepulle	..	240	0
Pattirippu		Do. „ P. C. Karampillai	...	120	0
Pulmoddai		Do. „ C. M. Chellappah	...	240	0
Tiriyay		Do. „ M. Konamalie	...	180	0
Tennamarawadi		Do. „ S. Thamotharampillai	...	180	0
Talankudah		Do. „ K. Nakarachappodi	...	120	0
Trincomalee		Head Teacher, Mr. N. Tampaya	...	360	0
		Assistant, Mr. C. C. Cheddi	...	180	0
		Vernacular School (Female.)			
Trincomalee		Mistress, Mrs. A. Mattheisz	...	400	0
		NORTHERN PROVINCE.			
		Anglo-Vernacular School (Male.)			
Mullaittivu		Master, Mr. S. G. Parker	...	600	0
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
		English School (Male.)			
Kandy Central		Head Master, Mr. W. F. VanCuylenberg	...	2,400	0
		1st Assistant, „ R. P. Jansz	...	1,500	0
		2nd do. „ N. H. Brohier	...	800	0
		3rd do. „ C. D. S. W. Goonetilleke	...	750	0
		Supernumerary, W. R. Sirimanne	...	360	0

Schools.	Teachers.	Yearly Salary. Rs.	Cts.
	Anglo Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Badulla ...	Master, Mr. Simon de Silva	900	0
	Monitor, D de Silva	60	0
Gampola ...	Master, Mr. Seadoris (acting)	720	0
	Monitor, D. S. de Silva	60	0
Kandy ...	Head Master, Mr. N. D. S Gunaratna ...	900	0
	1st Assistant, „ P. Sirimanne	600	0
	2nd do. „ T. Abeyewardana ...	480	0
Kadugannáwa ...	Master, „ David Perera	480	0
Madawalatenna ...	Do. „ William Silva	480	0
Mátalé ..	Do. „ W. Tillekeratne	600	0
	Monitor, L. de Silva	60	0
	Do. J. M. Abbas	60	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	Master, Mr. W. D. S. Wickremesekera ...	720	0
Nildandahéna ...	Do. „ P. D J. de Silva	360	0
Péradeniya ...	Do. „ D. J. D. Wanigasekera ...	480	0
Panwila ..	Do. „ J. D. S. Wickremesekera ...	480	0
Udatenna ...	Do. „ D. A. Goonesekera	480	0
Urugalla ..	Do. „ H. P. Goonetilleke	480	0
Wallala ...	Do. „ D. L. Wickremesinhe	480	0
	Monitor, Y. K. Banda	60	0
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Akuramboda ..	Teacher, Mr. James Herat	240	0
Embekkemadama ...	Do. „ S. Palaniandy	240	0
Gadaládeniya ...	Do. „ A. Fernando	240	0
Ganhata ...	Do. „ Paul Silva	240	0
Kumbaloluwa ...	Do. „ D. L. Abayasiriwardana ...	240	0
Morape ..	Do. „ L. Don Abraham .. .	240	0
Naula ..	Do „ J. J. P. Wijayajayawardana ..	240	0
Paranapattiya ..	Do. „ Pablis Perera	240	0
Petiyágoda ...	Do. „ Baba Appu	240	0
Paranagama ...	Do. „ Idamé Appuhamy	180	0
Rikkiligasgoda ..	Do. „ Lewis Coorey	240	0
Rupana ..	Do. „ D. J. de Alwis	240	0
Talátuoya ...	Do. „ J. A. Leanador	240	0
Yatawatta ...	Do. „ J. H. Abeyekoon	240	0
	English School (Female)		
Kandy ...	Principal, Mrs. H. L. Thompson	3,000	0
	Assistant, Miss. E. Andree	1,200	0
	Monitor, Mary Frowell	60	0
	Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Female.)		
Mátalé ...	Mistress, Mrs. M. Goonetilleke	360	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	Do. „ Sophia de Silva	480	0
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.		
	Vernacular Schools (Male.)		
Kalpé ...	Teacher, Mr. K. M. Lekam	240	0
Relápanawewa ..	Do. „ M. Mudianse	240	0
Eppawala ...	Do. Vacant	240	0
Pichchampattaitulane ...	Do. „ B. Saverimuttu	180	0

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Appendix F.—IV.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FOR 1874.

I.—*Work done during the year.*

THE work of the year, as shewn in comparison with that of 1873, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

YEAR.	Number of Indents forwarded to Office.	Number of Forms of which supplies were required.	Average Number of Copies of each.	Total Forms indented for.	Estimated Cost of Formwork.	Rate per 1000 forms.	Number of Pages of Bookwork printed.	Estimated Cost of Bookwork.	Total Expenditure on Office.
					Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1874	2311	8175	1037	9,428,190	44,149 73	4 68·38	7,483	27,886 0	72,035 73
1873	2206	9396	841	8,024,792	38,578 71	4 80 74	6,820	27,397 0	65,975 71

From the above it will be seen that in both branches of work the figures for 1874 shew a considerable increase over those of the preceding year.

(1.)—*Formwork.*

In *Formwork* there was as large an increase as 1,403,398. The Departments which contributed principally to this increase were:—

	Shewing an Increase of		Shewing an Increase of
Secretariat	41,866	Fiscal, North-Western Province	19,733
Treasury	10,778	Fiscal, Eastern Province ...	17,423
Public Works Department ...	67,424	Fiscal, Northern Province ...	39,716
Post Office	533,295	Fiscal, Central Province ...	21,848
Agency, Western Province ...	32,751	District Courts	16,340
Agency, Central Province ...	1,005,082	Police Courts	172,657
Kandyan Marriage Department ...	101,802	Police Department	13,880
P. R. C., North-Western Province	86,111	Colombo Convict Establishments	23,090
Do. Southern Province ...	63,365	Village Tribunals, W. P. ...	85,305
Do. Central Province ...	165,054	Village Tribunals, E. P. ...	63,693
Registration of M., B., & D. ...	90,985	Village Tribunals, N.-C. P. ...	76,154
Railway (Traffic Dept.) ...	14,664	Village Tribunals, C. P. ...	96,477
Medical Department	15,728		

The requirements of several other Departments were also in advance of the previous year, but not such as to justify special mention.

The large increases in the two Departments of the Post Office and Central Province Agency require a word of explanation. The former is due, as far as I can see, to the by no means unusual fluctuation that occurs with some Departments. The quantity of forms supplied in 1874 (1,106,160), though so much in advance of what was supplied in 1873 (572,865), is on a par with the demands made on the Printing Office in the years 1869 and 1872, when the figures were, respectively, 1,193,024 and 1,110,841.

The exceedingly large increase in the Central Province Agency was owing to a heavy requisition in the month of January, including upwards of a million of toll receipts. Some 60,000 more commutation receipts than in the previous year were also furnished to this Department.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

The Departments from which applications were considerably less in 1874 than in 1873 were as follows:—

	Being a Decrease of		Being a Decrease of
Audit	... 13,323	P. R. C., North-Central Province	... 61,268
Customs	... 415,603	Registration of Lands	... 82,108
Master Attendant, Galle ...	... 8,148	Railway (Engineering Department)	... 14,456
Public Instruction ...	... 50,317	Railway (Tickets)	... 244,348
Agency, Eastern Province	... 9,526	Fiscal, Western Province	... 75,154
Agency, Northern Province	... 278,495	Coroners ...	... 8,447
Agency, North-Central Province	... 15,220	Servants' Registration	... 14,300
P. R. C., Western Province	... 30,744	Unofficial Justices of the Peace	... 11,993
P. R. C., Eastern Province	... 12,005	Miscellaneous ...	... 31,366

The large decrease in the Customs was owing, I believe, to the indents in the previous year having proved to be in excess of the actual requirements of that Department. Hence the fewer forms required for the service of 1874.

The decrease in the number of tickets printed for the Railway is owing, it is believed, to the fact that large supplies were ordered out from England.

A table similar to that furnished in previous year's Reports, affording a comparison of the issues of printed forms in 1874 with the issues of the three previous years, is annexed, numbered III.; but as long as the indents from Departments generally are liable to so much fluctuation as at present, this table would appear to be of but little value so far as shewing the approximate annual *consumption* of forms.

The rate per 1,000 forms (4 rupees and 68 cents) is, as might be expected, slightly less than the figure for the year before, viz., 4 rupees and 80 cents.

The *Ruling-work* shews a slight decrease on the previous year; but its cost appears slightly in advance of 1873, though it was not so in reality. About the end of the year an excellent opportunity was afforded for purchasing a quantity of dye at cost price, nearly the whole of which remained for use in the present year. A third machine was added to this branch of the Establishment during the year. This work, I may remark, has not as yet by any means reached the limit it is capable of being extended to.

A perforating machine imported from England at a cost of 207 rupees, was added to the Establishment in June last. The necessity for this machine had been fully established, and its introduction into the Office has no doubt proved of much convenience to Departments.

Up to the close of the year it had worked with the following result:—

Number of forms perforated	80
Number of sheets perforated	107,953
Number of separate perforations involved	195
Total number of perforations	230,780

Cost Rs. 42·16½.

A glance at Table IX. will shew that the Formwork of last year was the heaviest on record, not excepting that of 1870, when the large supplies of forms required for the Census were printed.

(2.)—*Bookwork.*

The Bookwork of the year (of which Tables VI. and VII. give an account) was in excess of that of 1873. The figures for the two years, as already noted, are:

	Pages.	Cost.
1874	7,483	... Rs. 27,886
1873	6,820	... „ 27,399

The *Gazette* extended to 840 pages more than in the preceding year, but the Administration Reports and the Sessional Papers were not so extensive as in 1873, making 243 pages less. Under "Miscellaneous" eleven different publications were disposed of. It may be interesting to note the rapid quinquennial increase in the number of pages of Bookwork printed, as follows:—

Quinquennial Averages.	Number of Pages.	Cost. Rs.
1850—54	2,080	4,770
1855—59	2,602	5,594
1860—64	3,956	12,912
1865—69	5,484	17,464
1870—74	6,753	25,716

II.—*Expenditure.*

The expenditure of the year under the Heads of Service, shewing also a Departmental classification, with the figures of 1873 added for purposes of comparison, was as follows:—

Heads of Service.	Superintendence and Management.	Composing Department.	Press Department.	Warehouse Department.	Ruling Department.	Total, 1874.	Total, 1873.
SALARIES.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Fixed ...	9,500 0	9,612 50	1,980 0	780 0	—	21,902 50	21,920 0
Provisional ...	2,741 65	4,680 0	2,490 0	1,580 0	—	11,491 65	11,341 48
CONTINGENCIES.							
Contract Work.							
Overtime ...	322 20	889 14	279 22	254 25	—	1,745 11	2,171 21½
Extra Compositors ...	—	1,610 14	—	—	—	1,610 14	1,554 7
Extra Pressmen, Machine, and Office Boys ...	—	—	1,167 78	—	—	1,167 78	886 92
Ruling Men and Boys ...	—	—	—	—	994 65	994 65	933 87
Office Cooly ...	—	—	—	119 1	—	119 1	118 0
Stores & Incidental purchases	66 30½	144 85	1,503 28	417 37½	134 98	2,266 79	2,078 21½
Total, 1874...	12,630 15½	16,966 93	7,420 28	3,150 63½	1129 63	41,297 63	41,003 77
Total, 1873	12,514 89½	17,428 25½	7,005 59	3,067 16	987 87	—	—

	1874.	1873.
Totals of above	41,297 63	41,003 77
Add value of Stationery	30,738 10	24,971 94
Rs.	72,035 73	65,975 71

The increased expenditure of last year, as shewn above, is but the natural consequence of a large increase in the work of the Office. The Establishment charges were substantially the same in 1874 as in 1873.

The increase under "Stores and Incidental Expenses," is owing to the cost of the new perforating machine having been charged against that vote.

Stationery is the item in which the expenditure of 1874 is in excess of that of 1873. The quantities of the various descriptions of paper used will be found, as usual, in Statement V. Papers of which increased quantities were required were *Medium*, *Second Demy*, and *Printing Demy*; the latter principally for the *Gazette*, of which the circulation increased from 480 to 540 copies. *Double Royal* paper superseded in the course of the year the *Large Newspaper*, which had been in use for many years; this change was made in order to suit the large double-feeding "Conisbee" machine. The quality procured was, on my recommendation, somewhat (but only very slightly) improved, the cost increasing from 8 rupees to 10 rupees per ream. It is very desirable that the quality of this paper should be even still further improved. Taking *Large News* and *Double Royal* together, there was an increase of 350 reams. The total number of reams consumed, it will be seen, was 4,991, being an increase of 763 reams on the consumption of the previous year.

III.—*Miscellaneous.*

Establishment.—It is again my pleasing duty to record my sense of the valuable assistance afforded me by the Assistant Government Printer, of the capabilities exhibited by the Extra Assistant, and of the usefulness and willingness of the Overseer, Composing Department, and of the other subordinate officers. It is only fair to the men generally to mention, that their work is of a taxing nature, and (that with the exception of two or three) they give comparatively little trouble in being kept up to a diligent discharge of their duties.

The total number of employés on the 31st December last was 111, an increase of three on the previous year.

The per-centage of leave granted during the year, including sick leave, to those on the Fixed and Provisional Abstracts (all others are paid at a daily rate, and only for the actual number of days they work) amounted to hardly 3½ per cent.

Buildings.—At the time of writing the buildings are seemingly in good order. The old office has lately been painted and whitewashed throughout. The new office begins to shew signs of standing in need of similar treatment.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT.

Machinery and Material.—The Machines, excepting as in previous years the "Brown," (which, however, considering the number of years it has been in constant work, does any unimportant work fairly) were in good order. As already noted in the first section of this Report, the machinery was increased by the introduction of a Perforating Machine, besides which another small Ruling Machine, making the third (constructed in the Island), was added to the Ruling Department just before the close of the year.

The much needed indent for new material, the want of which my predecessor first brought to the notice of Government in his Report for the year 1867, has been made out, and will shortly be submitted.

Cash Receipts.—The recoveries under this head amounted to 1,034 rupees and 32½ cents, against in the previous year 769 rupees and 84 cents.

The sum recoverable from the several Fiscals for advertisements in the *Gazette* (brought to account by the Government Agents) amounted to 2,225 rupees and 28 cents, being an increase of 380 rupees and 78 cents over 1873.

On the 31st December there were 135 subscribers to the *Gazette*, subscriptions from whom for the year would amount to 810 rupees (also recovered by the Agents of Provinces.) In the course of the year instructions were received to furnish all Justices of the Peace with a copy of the *Gazette* gratis. This account for the rise in its circulation already noted. In connection with what I remarked in the last Administration Report with respect to the rate of subscription, it may be mentioned that the proposal was approved. The enhanced rate of subscription was not levied, however, until the second quarter of the present year.

The Committee which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to appoint to inquire into the subject of printed forms, was virtually broken up on the departure of Mr. F. R. Saunders to England in the course of the year, and the appointment of Mr. H. H. Cameron, as Acting Private Secretary to the Governor, and his subsequently also proceeding on leave of absence; but I am about to address the Government on the subject in order that the matter may receive that attention which it deserves.

W. HENRY HERBERT,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, 15th June, 1875.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Report.

II.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Judicial Forms indented for by the District and Minor Courts, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners, during the year 1874.

COURTS.	District Judges.	Commissioners of Requests.	Police Magistrates.	Justices of the Peace.	Coroners.
Anurádhapura	1,301	165	110	2,120	50
Avisáwélla	.....	11,050	16,814	17,222	—
Badulla	11,431	11,300	11,350	7,250	740
Balapitimódara	.....	525	1,598	4,500	—
Batticaloa	3,491	5,360	3,100	4,520	2,100
Chávakachchéri	.....	11,280	18,719	2,423	498
Chilaw	20,220	12,060	13,210	10,050	525
Colombo	30,458	52,584	70,748	38,348	—
Dambulla	.....	—	—	—	—
Galagedara	.....	26,650	18,175	5,900	600
Galle	80,505	4,700	36,384	3,900	—
Gampola	.....	20,788	8,811	6,010	90
Haldummulla	.....	1,900	2,315	530	12
Hambantota	.....	—	51	—	—
Jaffna	8,420	12,354	18,965	7,099	450
Kalpitiya	.....	10,555	3,875	400	—
Kalutara	12,101	23,720	36,086	23,600	150
Kandy	30,333	17,600	43,329	32,955	—
Kayts	.....	6,845	14,801	385	45
Kégalla	2,573	25,150	38,700	12,300	50
Kurunégala	200	18,000	11,003	1,650	—
Mallákam	.....	5,000	18,236	2,192	85
Mannár	2,627	3,161	1,580	891	642
Mátalé	.....	29,100	39,200	12,550	—
Mátara	24,074	14,348	11,946	9,886	300
Maturata	.....	200	200	300	—
Mullaittívu	1,481	2,430	2,878	705	236
Náwalapitiya	.....	11,450	27,177	7,200	100
Negombo	20,970	8,336	26,150	26,986	3,672
Nuwara Eliya	.....	2,050	6,568	1,200	—
Pánadúré	.....	17,376	20,599	10,806	68
Paywila	.....	—	420	—	—
Pasyála	.....	525	3,580	2,150	50
Point Pedro	.....	16,065	23,764	6,386	226
Pusselláwa	.....	362	1,349	374	—
Puttalam	.....	5,598	3,361	574	—
Ratnapura	13,157	8,887	13,162	6,524	100
Tangalla	2,808	3,936	11,170	2,600	348
Trincomalee	4,978	2,675	2,925	1,308	100
U'rugala	.....	—	—	—	—
	271,128	404,085	582,379	273,794	11,237

In all	1,542,623
ADD—Supreme Court	3,895
Queen's Advocate	3,336
Unofficial Justices of the Peace	2,133
Inspector-General of Police	93,636
Inspector-General of Prisons	36,002
Fiscal, Western Province	210,891
Do. North-Western Province	64,779
Do. Southern do.	137,849
Do. Eastern do.	17,577
Do. Northern do.	39,916
Do. Central do.	184,500
Do. North-Central do.	3,232
TOTAL, Judicial Forms...	2,340,369

III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the issues of Printed Forms to the principal Departments during the year 1874, and the average of issues of the three preceding years (1871-72-73).

	Aggregate numbers of Forms issued in 1874.	Average of issues during the three years 1871-1873.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
Legislative Council	2,257	7,193	...	4,936
Secretariat	134,987	95,820	39,167	...
Audit Office	17,331	30,530	...	13,199
Treasury	22,924	23,159	...	235
——Stamp Office	1,100	67,885	..	66,785
Survey	56,731	39,723	17,008	...
Public Works	219,290	165,538	83,752	..
Customs	153,548	306,741	...	153,193
Masters Attendant:—				
Colombo	19,508	10,681	8,827	...
Galle	8,348	6,173	2,175	...
Trincomalee	—	1,225	...	1,225
Jaffna	200	224*	...	24
Public Instruction	60,569	109,578	...	49,009
Post Office	1,106,160	592 982	513,178	...
Medical	82,773	59,530	23,243	..
Provincial Agencies:—				
Western Province ...	505.553	376,498	129,055	...
North-Western Province ..	26,792	104,708	...	77,916
Southern „ ...	99 151	95,697	3,457	...
Eastern „ ...	48,924	46,583	2,341	...
Northern „ ...	42,607	225,870	...	183,263
North-Central „ ...	60,384	75,604†	...	15,220
Central „ ..	1,398,043	366,107	1,031,936	...
Kandyan Marriage Registration ...	183,722	104,289	79,433	...
Village Tribunals:				
Western Province ...	113.650	18,347*	95,303	...
North-Western Province ...	9,799	3,270*	6,529	...
Southern „ ...	27,250	15.912*	11,338	...
Eastern „	86,193	29,080*	57,113	...
North-Central „ ...	83,504	7,350†	76,154	...
Central „ ...	100,763	29,973*	70,790	...
Provincial Road Committees :—				
Western Province ...	381.686	516,518	...	134,832
North-Western Province ...	178.861	130,413	48,448	..
Southern „ ...	260,815	201,483	59,332	...
Eastern „ ...	38,170	57,182	...	19,112
Northern „ ...	104,270	116,167	...	11,897
North-Central „ ...	68,100	129,368†	...	61,268
Central „ ...	442,750	172,989	269,761	...
Registration	436,477	407,009	29,468	...
Railway:—				
Engineering	9,250	12,871	...	3,621
Finance and Traffic ...	66,481	46,353	20,098	...
Stores	167,013	115,727	51,286	...
Tickets	32,404	145,783	...	113,379
Fiscals:—				
Western Province ...	210,891	185,448	25,443	...
North-Western Province ..	64,779	94,393	...	29,614
Southern „ ..	137,849	238,617	...	100,768
Eastern „ ...	17,577	9,772	7,805	...
Northern „ ...	39,916	60,773	...	20,857
Central „ ...	184,500	173,729	10,771	...
North-Central „ ...	3,232	4,062†	...	830
Supreme Court	3,895	3,462	433	...
Queen's Advocate	3,336	3,275	61	...
District Courts	271,128	314,601	...	43,473
Courts of Requests	404,085	374,887	29,198	...
Police Courts	582,379	526,635	55,744	...
Justices of the Peace ...	273,794	241,617	32,177	...
Unofficial Justices of the Peace ...	2,133	6,990	...	4,857
Coroners	11,237	21,945	...	10,708
Police	93,636	52,651	40,985	...
——Servants' Registration ...	56,000	175,492	...	119,492
Prisons ...	36,002	15,463	20,539	...
Convict Establishments ..	35,846	9,059	26,787	...
Colonial Store	19,777	17,735	2,042	...

* Average for 1872 and 1873.

† Figures for 1873 only.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Report.

IV.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Forms ruled with Red and Blue lines, and the Cost incurred, on account of Departments, for the year 1874.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Copies ruled.	Aggregate number of Workings involved.	Cost incurred. Rs.	Cts.
Secretariat	3,496	4,830	3	83
Audit Office	10,584	34,492	27	35
Treasury	4,173	13,784	10	93
—— Stamp Office	1,259	4,343	3	44
Survey Department	30,710	44,580	35	35
Public Works	119,240	158,983	126	06
Customs	3,350	10,550	8	36
Masters Attendant	3,350	4,150	3	29
Public Instruction	10,137	35,353	28	03
Post Office	38,895	117,578	93	23
Provincial Agencies	117,584	276,134	218	95
Provincial Road Committees ...	34,695	59,760	47	38
Registration	1,314	3,166	2	51
Railway	83,589	110,247	87	41
Medical	25,875	67,762	53	73
Fiscals	39,382	99,708	79	06
Savings Bank	6,000	12,000	9	51
Loan Board	289	1,156	0	92
District Courts	12,113	20,875	16	56
Courts of Requests	14,450	15,450	12	25
Police Courts	20,164	44,218	35	06
Village Tribunals	46,265	118,460	93	93
Police	24,134	63,524	50	37
—— Servants' Registration.....	10,700	40,400	32	03
Convict Establishments	16,145	32,551	25	81
Colonial Store	800	3,200	2	54
Military	35	70	0	06
Ecclesiastical	1,024	1,948	1	54
Colombo Harbour Works	5,160	9,919	7	86
Government Printing Office ..	6,750	13,400	10	62
Miscellaneous	1,118	1,628	1	29
	692,780	1,424,219	1,129	26
			+ 0	37
		TOTAL—Rs...	1,129	63

☞ Rate per thousand, as nearly as possible, Cts. 79·29; against in the previous year (1873), Cts. 64·28.

V.—STATEMENT shewing the Quantities in reams of the various descriptions of Paper issued from the Colonial Store to the Government Printing Office from January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1874.

DESCRIPTION.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Imperial	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Double Royal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Royal	..	3	...	...	25	50	34	25	45	60	25	...	5	25	25	...	12	25	2	25	25	57	25	...	10
Medium	50	66	35	40	65	100	25	65	80	70	25	50	85	50	25	50	40	80	50	75	75	53	175	55	150
—— green.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	2	10
Demy, best.....	70	30	50	72	55	60	107	76	165	151	75	177	170	120	200	175	211	118	225	250	260	220	275	313	200
—— 2nd	...	...	...	...	56	20	205	120	80	199	70	...	25	218	25	25	200	564	..	...	230	200	175	200	525
Cartridge	30	25	5	22	42	35	55	65	90	50	60	133	35	50	200	25	50	120	110	124	112	85	125	100	100
Printing Demy	70	180	195	205	170	180	165	250	170	230	310	320	450	291	304	400	450	650	811	684	800	655	731	850	1050
Foolscap, best	115	230	165	200	290	180	550	450	645	530	605	570	810	874	700	651	825	1087	1245	1373	1580	1149	1630	1170	1200
—— common...	1200	1710	810	50	100	220	70	165	590	355	225	250	155	1050	850	100	175	50	75	...	25	231	175	300	75
Double Foolscap.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	150	150	350	475
—— blue.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
—— yellow.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	12	...	...
Newspaper, large ...	...	...	214	125	150	440	285	365	343	547	480	390	745	586	665	800	460	1150	593	900	1350	1000	1600	860	840
—— small ...	...	...	200	14	50	...	...	...	149	...	100	...	50	...	...	...	900	100	650	..	...	...	...	...	...
Lumberhand	...	29	19	200	330	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown, large	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	25	.	25	...
—— small	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overland.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Letter	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	12	...	12	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Note	...	1	7	4	8	9	7	10	6	7	11	...	3	5	6	4	...	10	...	6	8	6	13	3	6
Blotting	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	....	...	1	...	...
TOTAL...	1537	2288	1734	933	1350	1297	1526	1603	2363	2213	1986	1890	2535	3271	3003	2233	3323	3977	3785	3438	4676	3843	4513	4228	4091
Envelopes, small.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3250	2500	1300	1350	1700
—— middling.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	800	1000	1350	1500

VI.—STATEMENT of the number of Pages of Bookwork annually printed in the Government Printing Office in the 35 years, from 1840 to 1874, inclusive.

Works.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
English Gazette	988	812	1246	1376	1272	971	860	1124	998	746	700	734	968	936	712	696	898	788	1032	1360	1510	1830	1444	1772	1693	2292	2494	3352	2605	2762	2770	2971	3117	3140	3980
Singhalese do.	494	406	716	612	524	480	430	586	500	416	350	406	380	272	274	264	242	346	576	770	892	831	848	844	760	880	736	620	730	710	906	844	832	768	982
Almanacs	222	228	254	490	572	440	426	408	354	278	168	358	386	432	425	520	408	532	520	448	488	448	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	36	20	22	65	72	36	42	58	106	28	34	22	80	44	12	26	36	46	96	76	40	148	58	134	56	158	70	74	84	90	40	40	78	64	...
Collected do.	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	90	30	...	...	30	56	100	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	200	40	...	...	...	...	56	56	50
Council and Sessional Papers	20	12	16	12	24	20	22	50	28	20	148	36	250	256	144	100	96	358	100	436	170	310	304	262	380	246	260	762	612	632	368	310	342	536	360
Blue Book	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	530	548	542	542	566	590	584	590	616	626	634	656
Administration Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	380	300	566	480	546	577	510
Supply & S. S. Schedules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	148	140	140	142	142	122	136	144	138	136	36	136
Civil Lists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	150	150	158	162	168	170	172	176	178	176	172
Miscellaneous	360	360	360	360	360	600	600	400	286	...	298	322	184	290	250	544	432	310	580	374	196	138	270	450	800	444	542	164	351	452	568	1390	464	733	637
Total—	2120	1838	2614	2915	2824	2667	2500	2716	2302	1488	1698	1908	2304	2330	2159	2150	2112	2380	2904	3464	3296	3705	3982	4270	4527	4908	5144	5882	5642	5834	6124	6965	6375	6820	7483
Quinquennial Average	2462					2335					2080					2602					3956					5484					6753				

VII.—STATEMENT of the Cost of Bookwork annually printed as above.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English Gazette	278	228	350	387	358	273	242	316	281	210	197	229	302	292	223	218	271	246	323	425	472	572	451	554	529	716	779	1169	900	967	1035	1078	12220	13583	15009
Singhalese do.	99	81	143	122	105	96	87	118	100	83	71	88	82	59	59	57	53	75	124	166	192	184	188	187	164	190	159	143	168	164	227	201	2110	2104	2989
Almanacs	27	28	32	62	72	55	49	51	44	35	21	61	69	74	73	89	70	92	89	77	83	77	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yearly Ordinances	12	7	8	22	24	12	15	20	37	10	12	8	28	15	4	9	13	16	30	26	14	52	20	47	20	55	25	28	29	31	18	14	225	271	...
Collected do.	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	33	11	..	...	11	20	39	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	73	15	...	...	...	...	95	110	84
Council and Sessional Papers	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	15	3	34	36	19	14	13	51	14	61	62	111	107	95	138	89	94	303	266	294	191	149	1510	2029	1493
Blue Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	260	937	183	181	181	217	226	223	246	243	2475	2346	2067
Administration Reports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	143	292	237	3195	3018	2558
Supply & S. S. Schedules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	380	58	58	59	65	56	62	71	65	900	849	850
Civil Lists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	26	27	28	29	30	34	32	375	354	382
Miscellaneous	28	28	28	28	28	47	47	31	23	...	24	25	14	23	20	43	34	24	45	29	15	11	21	35	63	35	53	15	33	133	200	505	1600	2733	2454
Total—£	446	373	563	622	589	529	486	573	499	340	340	425	549	538	533	430	454	504	625	784	838	1007	1173	2257	1181	1370	1450	1983	1887	2047	2534	2525	24705	27397	27886
Quinquennial Average	£518 12s.					£485 8s.					£					£559 8s.					£1291 4s.					£1746 8s.					Rs. 25,716				

III.—STATEMENT shewing the Cost annually incurred on account of Printing, under each item of Expenditure, at the Government Printing Office, Colombo, from the 1st January, 1837, to the 31st December, 1874.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
YEARS.	Fixed Establishment.	Provisional and Supplementary Establishment.	Contract Work and Overtime Charges.	Incidental Contingent Charges.	Total Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Type, Presses, Machinery, and Materials, received from England.	Total Cost, of Establishment and Materials.	Cost of Paper supplied by Colonial Store.	TOTAL Expenditure on Account of Printing.
*	Under	Non-Professional	Management.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	274 19 0	762 2 6	—	58 18 1½	1095 19 7½	767 15 6	1863 15 1½	811 2 2½	2674 17 4
1838	285 9 0	584 12 11½	—	55 10 8½	925 12 7½	—	925 12 7½	784 13 7	1710 6 2¾
1839	290 14 0	318 0 0	219 11 0½	56 0 1¼	884 5 1¼	66 16 6	951 1 7¼	738 14 7½	1689 16 2¾
1840	290 14 0	417 0 0	315 16 0	29 0 0½	1052 10 0½	—	1052 10 0½	890 19 3½	1943 9 4¼
1841	290 14 0	714 0 0	112 2 0	56 0 4¾	1172 16 4¾	135 2 6	1307 18 10¾	617 7 8½	1925 6 7
1842	507 8 0	471 10 0	—	22 16 0¾	1001 14 0¾	—	1001 14 0¾	434 18 3¼	1436 12 4
1843	961 10 0	—	—	23 11 4¾	985 1 4¾	—	985 1 4¾	505 14 3¾	1490 15 8½
1844	961 10 0	-	—	60 18 10¾	1022 8 10¾	—	1022 8 10¾	609 10 9	1631. 19· 7¾
1845	958 10 0	81 18 0	382 8 5½	75 0 0	1497 16 5½	196 19 7	1694 16 0½	1040 16 3½	2735 12 4
1846	1118 16 7½	193 10 0	559 12 11	75 0 0	1946 19 6½	—	1946 19 6½	1258 19 11¾	3205 19 6
1847	1018 8 6	190 16 0	516 15 3¾	75 0 0	1800 19 9¾	—.	1800 19 9¾	604 14 1¾	2405 13 11½
1848	1018 8 6	209 11 0	541 14 8½	75 0 0	1844 14 2½		1844 14 2½	1200 14 7	3045 8 9½
1849	1036 5 0¾	197 11 0	52 15 5¾	75 0 0	1361 11 6	92 5 0	1453 16 6	748 0 8¾	2201 17 2¾
Total.	9013 6 7¾	4140 11 5¼	2700 15 11	737 15 8¼	16,592 9 8	1258 19 1	17,851 8 9	10,246 6 5½	28,097 15 2½
Aver-age...	693 6 8	318 10 1¼	207 15 1	56 15 0¾	1276 6 10	96 16 10¼	1373 3 9	788 3 7	2161 7 4
	Under Management of Government Printer.								
1850	1063 3 6	53 16 0	20 13 1½	149 5 5	1286 18 0½	321 17 8½	1608 15 9	663 18 7¼	2272 14 4¼
1851	812 9 10½	94 4 0	32 16 4	97 1 2	1036 11 4½	‡ 660 2 11	1696 14 3½	1101 8 8½	2798 3 0
1852	794 11 7½	289 14 9¼	30 8 3¾	166 3 1	1280 17 9½	309 16 8	1590 14 5½	1210 14 8½	2831 9 2
1853	845 13 2	180 3 4	121 8 7½	56 14 2¾	1203 19 4½	23 3 10	1227 3 2½	781 2 2	2008 5 4¼
1854	839 0 3	188 0 0	66 11 9	148 12 9½	1242 4 9½	§ 375 17 8	1618 2 5½	1263 9 8	2881 12 1½
1855	888 16 5	389 10 0	52 14 1	79 12 10	1410 13 4	180 7 0	1591 0 4	1173 13 9	2764 14 1
1856	1040 16 0	279 12 1	141 2 10½	72 13 7½	1534 4 6¾	132 17 11	1667 2 5¾	1522 15 9	3189 18 2¾
1857	1040 16 0	490 17 0½	161 17 0½	87 17 0¾	1781 7 1¼	209 [illegible]	1991 3 9¼	1276 9 9	3267 13 6¼
1858	† 608 [illegible]	1062 11 7½	149 0 8½	197 15 3	2017 10 3	—	2017 10 3	1617 0 0	3634 10 3
1859	—	14 0 0	216 17 0¾	132 12 4½	2163 9 5¼	--	2163 9 5¼	1723 15 1½	3887 4 6¾
1860	—	8 0 0	225 13 9½	138 2 5	2291 16 2¼	11 5 0	2303 1 2¼	1491 14 0	3794 15 2¼
1861	—	38 0 0	294 6 4½	129 19 5	2462 5 9½	—	2462 5 9½	1509 12 11	3971 18 8½
1862	—	2[illegible]2 10 0	393 9 6½	158 13 1	2814 12 7½	—	2814 12 7½	2182 9 9	4997 2 4½
1863	—	2317 0 0¼	385 1 8¾	124 11 10	2826 13 7	‖ 1692 18 10	4519 12 5	2102 7 5	6621 19 10
1864	—	2387 3 4⅞	444 4 6⅜	128 1 3	2959 9 2¼	—	2959 9 2¼	2115 11 0	5075 0 2¼
1865	1543 15 0	861 19 4	428 17 2⅜	107 13 0	2942 4 6⅞	—	2942 4 6⅞	1955 12 2	4897 16 8⅞
1866	1536 0 7¾	985 8 1	523 9 6¼	248 13 7¼	3293 11 10⅜	—	3293 11 10⅜	2249 7 10	5542 19 8⅜
1867	1534 5 0	1246 17 1	616 13 2¼	203 4 11½	3601 0 2¾	** 531 15 7	4132 15 9¾	3003 6 9	7136 2 6¾
1868	1544 0 7½	1577 0 0	676 0 8¾	192 7 10½	3989 9 2¾	†† 993 2 5	4982 11 7¾	2953 12 0	7936 3 7¾
1869	1492 10 0	1798 16 2¾	613 13 2¾	214 13 4	4119 12 9½	—	4119 12 9½	3035 8 0	7155 0 9½
1870	2189 0 0	1281 7 7¾	638 6 9	164 2 11	4272 17 3¾	‡‡ 891 16 3¾	5164 13 7½	3949 19 0	9114 12 7½
1871	2195 0 0	‖‖ 1285 0 0	606 18 4½	182 16 11	4169 15 3½	—	4169 15 3½	3271 0 1	7540 15 4½
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1872	21587 61	*** 11690 21	6314 29½	1700 14½	41292 26	—	41292 26	28394 53	69686 79
1873	21920 35	11341 13	5664 7½	††† 2078 21½	41003 77	--	41003 77	24971 94	65975 71
1874	21902 50	11491 65	5636 69	‡‡‡ 2059 79	41090 63	§§§ 207 0	41297 63	30738 10	72035 73

* Up to the year 1833, the Printing Office was in charge of Head Printers, usually the Senior Compositors. From 1833 to 1849 the business was conducted by non-Professional Superintendents, from whom the Head Printers received instructions. The first Superintendent was the late G. Lee, Esq., afterwards Post-Master General. He held the Office from 1833 to 1835; and was succeeded by the late Lieut.-Colonel Gray, who held the appointment one year only, previous to joining his Regiment. Afterwards the Office was filled successively by Clerks from the Colonial Secretary's Office; Mr. P. L. De Vos being Superintendent from 1836 to 1844, and Mr. A. Joseph from 1845 to 1849, when the Office of Government Printer was created by the Secretary of State.

† The Establishment was transferred to the Provisional List on the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1857, with the view of enabling the Government to adopt the Government Printer's, or any similar proposals, for undertaking the printing on a contract for a term of years. But the Government having decided, the following year, not to make any alteration in the system of printing, the Establishment remained on the Provisional List, until an opportunity was afforded in 1865 of replacing it among the Fixed. The instructions of the Secretary of State, however, limiting the effect of the Fixed Establishments Ordinance of that year to subordinate Offices, the Offices of the Government Printer and Assistant Government Printer remained on the Provisional Establishment. But by Ordinance No. 1 of 1870 they were replaced on the Fixed Establishment.

‡ Includes cost of Cylindrical Machine and two new hand Presses.

§ Includes cost of Steam Engine for driving Machine.

‖ The greater portion of the type and material included in this charge was specially ordered for the Blue Book and Schedules of Establishments.

IX.—STATEMENT shewing the Number of Men employed in; the Number of Requisitions and Indents forwarded to; the Number of Forms and Amount of Bookwork printed at; the Cost of each description of Work; and the reduced rates in the Cost of the Printing under Professional, as compared with Non-professional Management, in the Government Printing Office, Colombo, from 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1874.

1.	2.	No. of men employed. 3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Years.	Non-professional Superintendents.	Compositors, Apprentices, and Volunteers.	Machine and Pressmen.	Machine Rulers.	Warehousemen, Messengers, and Coolies.	Total.	Average Yearly Salary of each Employé including Cost of Management. (calculated from Columns 2, 3, & 4 of Table VIII.)	Number of Requisitions and Indents received each year.	Number of Forms Printed each year.	Cost per 1000 Forms including Cost of Bookwork.	Number of Pages of Bookwork printed each year.	Cost of Bookwork.	Cost of Form-work.	Cost per 1000 Forms exclusive of Bookwork.
							£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	1	14	13	...	1	29	35 15 2½	¶	940,000	1 18 7	1544	293 0 0	2381 17 4	1 9 4¾
1838	1	10	9	...	1	21	41 8 7¾		940,000		1290	236 0 0	1474 6 2¾	
1839	1	10	10	...	1	22	37 12 11½		940,000		1332	329 0 0	1360 16 2½	
1840	1	10	15	...	1	27	37 18 1¾		940,000		2120	446 0 0	1497 9 4½	
1841	1	10	15	...	2	28	39 17 8½		940,000		1838	373 0 0	1552 6 7	
1842	1	10	14	..	2	27	36 5 1¼		940,000		2614	563 0 0	873 12 4	
1843	1	10	15	...	2	28	34 6 9½		940,000		2915	622 0 0	870 15 8½	
1844	1	10	15	...	2	28	34 6 9½		940,000		2824	589 0 0	1042 19 7¾	
1845	1	10	15	...	2	28	50 16 3½	399	1,457,153	1 17 6½	2667	529 0 0	2206 12 4	1 10 3⅜
1846	1	11	15	...	2	29	64 11 0½	403	1,723,517	1 17 2½	2500	486 0 0	2719 19 6	1 11 6⅜
1847	1	11	11	...	3	26	66 7 8¾	319	1,309,091	1 16 9	2716	573 0 0	1832 13 11½	1 8 0
1848	1	10	11	...	3	25	70 15 9½	303	2,050,607	1 9 8½	2302	499 0 0	2546 8 9½	1 4 9⅞
1849	1-1	10	20	..	3	34	37 16 9½	310	1,772,198	1 4 10½	1488	340 0 0	1861 17 2½	1 1 0⅜
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,854 14 0	...	15,832,566	28097 15 2½	27,550	5878 0 0	22,219 15 2½	...
Average..	..	...	...	...	..	27	45 4 6¼	...	1,217,890	1 15 6	2119	452 3 1	1709 4 3	1 8 6¼
	Govt. Printer.													
1850	1	10	16	...	3	30	37 18 5	741	3,771,943	0 12 0½	1698	340 0 0	1932 14 4½	0 10 3
1851	1	9	16	...	3	29	32 7 11¼	579	3,555,867	0 15 8½	1908	425 0 0	2373 3 0	0 13 4½
1852	2	15	13	...	3	33	33 15 7	563	4,012,974	0 14 1½	2304	549 0 0	2282 9 2	0 11 4½
1853	2	15	13	...	3	33	34 15 3¾	638	3,502,989	0 11 5½	2330	538 0 0	1470 5 4½	0 8 4½
1854	2	15	13	...	3	33	33 2 9½	768	5,198,169	0 11 1	2159	533 0 0	2348 12 1½	0 9 0½
1855	2	13	12	...	3	30	14 7 4¼	494	3,259,314	0 16 11½	2150	304 0 0	2460 14 1	0 14 3½
1856	2	17	12	.	4	35	41 15 2	573	3,620,757	0 17 7½	2112	454 0 0	2735 18 2¾	0 15 1⅜
1857	2	18	12	...	4	36	47 [illegible]	699	5,040,802	0 12 11½	2380	504 0 0	2763 13 6¼	0 10 11½
1858	2	23	15	...	6	46	39 [illegible] 2¼	865	4,617,566	0 15 8¾	2904	625 0 0	3009 [illegible]	0 13 0⅜
1859	2	21	15	..	6	44	46 3 1½	937	4,702,351	0 16 6¾	3461	784 0 0	3103 [illegible]	0 13 2⅜
1860	2	24	13	...	6	45	47 17 2¼	[illegible]	4,977,572	0 15 2⅝	3296	838 0 0	295[illegible]	0 11 10½
1861	2	26	13	...	6	47	49 12 5¾	[illegible]	4,960,928	0 16 0	3705	1007 0 0	2964 [illegible]	0 11 11½
1862	2	35	15	.	5	57	46 11 11	[illegible]	5,861,322	0 17 0½	3982	1173 0 0	382[illegible] 2 4½	0 13 0½
1863	2	39	12	..	6	59	45 15 11½	1208	4,690,026	1 8 3	4270	2257 0 0	4364 19 10	0 18 7½
1864	2	40	15	....	8	65	43 11 2¼	1045	5,427,254	0 18 8½	4527	1181 0 0	3894 0 2½	0 14 4½
1865	2	42	16	...	8	68	41 13 8⅜	1010	5,236,372	0 18 8½	4908	1370 0 0	3527 16 8⅞	0 13 5⅜
1866	2	46	16	...	10	74	41 2 11⅜	1302	6,156,097	0 18 0	5144	1450 0 0	4092 19 8⅜	0 13 3½
1867	2	50	18	...	14	84	40 8 11½	1570	7,635,010	0 18 8¾	5882	1983 0 0	5153 2 6¼	0 13 5⅞
1868	2	53	18	..	12	85	44 13 5⅜	1708	9,093,969	0 17 5½	5642	1887 0 0	6049 3 7¾	0 13 3⅜
1869	2-1	53	18	3	12	89	43 17 6½	1685	7,488,930	0 19 0½	5842	2047 0 0	5108 0 9½	0 13 5⅜
1870	3	57·5	18	3	12·5	94	43 14 2¾	1921	9,380,739	0 19 5½	6124	2334 0 0	6780 12 7½	§§ 0 14 3½
1871	3	58	21·5	5·5	11·4	99·4	39 10 8	2207	6,398,777	1 3 3½	6965	2525 0 0	5015 15 4½	0 15 4¾
							Rs. Cts.			Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
1872	3	58	29	6	12	108	366 59	2306	8,280,279	8 41·6	6375	24705 0	44981 79	5 43·24
1873	3	56	28	6	13	106	367 22	2226	8,024,792	8 22·1	6820	27397 0	38578 71	¶¶ 4 80·74
1874	3	56	34	9	12	111	351 63	2311	9,428,190	7 64·04	7483	27886 0	44149 73	4 68·38

¶ No account exists of the amount of work done in the 8 years from 1837 to 1844. But it is ascertained that about 560,000 forms were annually supplied to Courts of Requests, Police Courts, Coroners, and Justices of the Peace in the three years after their establishment. Deducting this quantity from the average of those years (1845—1847) the number 940,000 is obtained; which, judging from the cost of the establishment and the value of the paper issued from the Colonial Store during the years 1837—1844, must be very nearly the quantity actually printed.

** This charge is for new founts of Singhalese and Tamil type. †† Includes cost of a new Steam Engine, two new Printing Machines, a Line ruling, and a Paging machine.

‡‡ Includes the cost of a "Conisbee" Improved Patent two-feeder Printing Machine, imported (in the first instance) for printing the Census forms, and a supply of diacritical and accented type.

§§ These are exclusive of the cost of ruling forms by the Machines with red and blue lines.

¶¶ Includes the cost of ruling work (see Tables of each year.)

††† Includes Rs. 209·42 for purchase in the Island of certain "sorts" of type urgently needed; and Rs. 265·85 for repairs to Boiler.

‡‡‡ Includes cost of a third Ruling Machine.

[illegible] Includes "Allowances," £100.

*** Includes "Allowances," Rs. 215·09.

§§§ This is the cost of a Perforating Machine.